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THE
NEW NATIONAL
DICTIONARY, ENCYCLOPÆDIA
AND ATLAS

REVISED TO DATE

A NEW, ORIGINAL AND EXHAUSTIVE LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE, EXHIBITING THE ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT,
ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEAN-
ING, AND LEGITIMATE OR
CUSTOMARY USE
OF ITS

250,000 WORDS

BEING ALSO

A COMPREHENSIVE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ALL THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, WITH CONDENSED
ENCYCLOPÆDIC DEFINITIONS OF FIFTY THOUSAND IMPORTANT WORDS AND
TOPICS, WITH NUMEROUS FULL-PAGE AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS
AND EIGHTY NEW FULL-PAGE COLORED MAPS

EDITED BY

ROBERT HUNTER, A.M., F.G.S. AND PROF. CHARLES MORRIS

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT SPECIALISTS

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VOLUME I



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PREFACE.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY, which is now offered in a complete form to the public, is a work which, when the labor and care involved in its preparation are considered, has been equalled by few works in the history of literature. Nearly seventeen years of labor were consumed by the experienced editor and his corps of able assistants in its preparation. Nor is this period in any sense extreme when we consider the character of the work, original alike in its conception and its handling, and occupying as it does new ground in the republic of letters. The labor involved in the preparation of an ordinary dictionary—such a one, for instance, as Webster or Worcester—is exceedingly great, but this labor is increased to an extent which few persons appreciate in the case of a work like the present, which is not alone a dictionary, but adds to it the characteristics of an encyclopædia; giving not only the meanings of words, but their entire history, and a compact array of the most valuable information concerning them.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY was originally intended to be limited to 4656 pages; but it became evident to the editor as the work progressed, that if it was to be completed in the exhaustive manner in which it had been commenced a considerable addition to this space would be necessary, and in the end nearly 700 pages were added, bringing the full work up to the grand total of 5359 pages—a library in a book. This addition was necessary to the completion of the work without unjust condensation of its concluding portions. Many who have occasion to refer to existing dictionaries must have noticed how the last few letters, say from S to Z, have been compressed in order to bring the whole work within the limits originally laid out for it. Such a treatment causes a serious detriment to the value of any book so handled, and the publishers, in the present instance, decided that the fullest justice should be given to every word, however it might lengthen the total work. As a consequence, the public have now given them in the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY the most exhaustive dictionary of the English language ever offered to the reading world. It was designed and has been carried out on a plan adopted by no other dictionary, the intention being to give the history of each word, step by step, showing the successive gradations of its meanings, as they rose out of each other, and illustrating each meaning by quotations from the written or printed page. In addition to this completeness of dictionary treatment, each word has been handled in the encyclopædic sense, and a vast amount of compact information in art, science, history and other branches of knowledge given, the whole rendering the work of inestimable value alike to reader and student. In this conception, involving as it did years of labor and research, the editor has eminently succeeded, and the publishers have no hesitation in offering the result of his labor to the public as one without a rival in plan and unsurpassed in execution.

The *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* contains in round numbers some 180,000 words or headings (250,000, including compound words). If this be compared with the number contained in other dictionaries, it will be seen at once how exhaustive it is. The early edition of Webster's Dictionary contained 70,000 words. Worcester's Dictionary and Supplement contains 116,000 words, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 118,000 words, and Webster's International Dictionary, 140,000 words. The *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* thus contains 40,000 more words than this most elaborate of its rivals.

But this is far from indicating the full measure of its comparative value, which cannot be estimated by the extra number of words alone. The completeness of treatment of each word must also be taken into account. Each has here been subdivided as far as possible into the various meanings which it assumed at different times, so that its treatment is not simply orthographical, but distinctively historical. The sorting and arranging of the slips containing quotations illustrative of the various senses in which words occur has been a task requiring very great care and labor, and one which has cost the editor and his assistants many hours of anxious thought.* The exhaustive character of the present work, therefore, cannot be fairly judged from its number of words as compared with other dictionaries, since the space given to many words greatly exceeds that given by other lexicographers. A truer conception can be gained by comparing the total space occupied. Thus Webster's International Dictionary contains (exclusive of Introduction, Appendix, etc.) 1681 pages, and Worcester's Dictionary 1696 pages, while the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY*, with similar exclusions, extends to 5249 pages, or more than three times the number in either of the two leading dictionaries named.

It may be said further that the work has been brought up to date, words which have only recently come into use being duly inserted in their places, so that one may find within its pages a complete history of the English language from the time that this language fairly began to exist to the final decade of the Nineteenth Century.

The name of the editor, indeed, is a sufficient guarantee for the character of the work, Dr. Hunter's superior ability for a task of this kind being beyond question. His duties—which were a labor of love—were lightened by the valuable assistance of Mr. John Williams, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, and Mr. S. J. Herrtage, B.A., these two gentlemen having mainly prepared the dictionary portion of the work, while Dr. Hunter contributed the large majority of the encyclopædic articles. In adapting the work to the American public useful assistance has been rendered by Prof. Charles Morris, well known for his large experience in encyclopædia work; by Prof. A. Estoclet, who, as a word-definer, occupies a high rank among American lexicographers; and by Prof. Seneca Egbert, M.D., of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. These general editorial labors were supplemented by material furnished by numerous specialists in various branches of science and art. The names of, and the classes of material furnished by, some few of these writers have been given on the title page; but it is impossible to mention by name a tithe of those who have contributed directly or indirectly to the work. Presidents, secretaries and members of scientific and learned societies, the chief officers of religious bodies, university professors, government officials, and a host of private persons have rendered willing aid by affording information in many cases possessed by themselves alone, the accuracy of the work being thus assured and its completion greatly hastened. The gratitude of the publishers and the thanks of the public are due to these voluntary co-laborers, who have done so much towards making the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* what it is acknowledged to be, an invaluable work of reference for all classes of readers.

* It is a curious fact that, as a general rule, the shorter the word, the more numerous its subdivisions and the more difficult its treatment. See, as examples, such words as: *be, do, go, bring, take, etc.*

THE FUNCTIONS OF A DICTIONARY.

The rapid growth and spread of living languages, the progress of philological and linguistic science, and the facilities afforded by the art of printing for the diffusion of knowledge, have made the dictionary an essential requisite to modern literature. The dictionary, as we now understand the term, is of comparatively recent origin. Manuscript vocabularies existed in ancient times, but the revival of classical learning at the close of the mediæval period created a necessity for the compilation of lexicons of the Greek and Latin tongues, and these were quickly followed by dictionaries of the modern languages, brief at first, but growing in amplitude as time went on and the demands of readers increased. This growth of the dictionary continues; modern languages are in a constant state of change and development; new words are continually being introduced in response to the demands of civilized progress, and older words are frequently dropping out of use: thus it is that the labors of the lexicographer are still, and probably will long continue to be, in demand. A dictionary may be described as an enlarged *index verborum*, a key to the works of the great masters who have adorned, and the speech of the people who have used, the language of whose elements it professes to be a repository. To serve, in any complete manner, the purposes for which it is designed, it must conform to certain requisites.

1. It should contain every word which properly belongs to the language and occurs in its printed literature, from the period when it became a distinct form of speech to the latest date.

2. It should give these words in the various forms of orthography which they have successively assumed, indicating those which are obsolete and those which are still in use.

3. It should represent by some simple and comprehensible system the pronunciation of every word, and the changes which have taken place in pronunciation, so far as known.

4. It should give as complete definitions as possible of the original and historically developed meanings, literal and topical, of each word, with copious exemplifications of their uses, in every sense ascribed to them, since the force and significance of words cannot be fully conveyed by definitions alone.

5. It should contain such combinations of words, popularly called phrases or idioms, as have acquired a special signification not indicated by the ordinary meanings of the words composing them. It should treat as compounds all word combinations whose sense cannot be inferred from the meanings of their component elements, and should, where practicable, give in full the original formula of which they are often elliptical expressions.

6. The etymological history of each word, not formed by the regular modes of derivation and composition from other or naturalized words, should be traced from its earliest known or probable native root, or foreign analogue, to its latest form, and reference should be made to all related words which either explain any of its forms or meanings, or serve to show the ethnological relations of the language to other tongues.

Such is the ideal of a *perfect* dictionary. It is one that has rarely been attained or even closely approached. Up to the last few years lexicographers, or rather the compilers of dictionaries, have been content to copy from their predecessors, adding what fresh material they could readily obtain, but usually not taking the trouble to verify the words, definitions, or quotations found in existing works of the same kind. Misreadings and misspellings have thus been perpetuated, and in some cases words and meanings been given which had no existence beyond the brain of the compiler. Fortunately, in recent

times, lexicographers have become far more careful and exacting, and the dictionaries of the present day are becoming, in a truer sense than ever before, faithful and trustworthy histories of the words of the various languages.

No other extant dictionary, however, can claim to fill the requisites above given in so full a sense as the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY*, in whose preparation all these essentials have been sedulously attended to, with the purpose of making it, aside from its encyclopædic character, a complete and perfect dictionary of the English language.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY*.

I. WHAT IT CONTAINS.

In many respects the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* differs from its predecessors, and as well from its immediate rivals. In the first place, as the title implies, it is not an ordinary dictionary, in the sense of being confined to a mere alphabetical list of the words composing our language, but it partakes also of the character of an encyclopædia. In fact, it is at once a dictionary and an encyclopædia; it explains not only words but things; it gives not only the meanings of words, but also an explanation of the things to which such words are applied. For instance, under the words *Gas*, *Steam Engine*, *Spectroscope*, *Architecture*, etc., it does not confine itself to a bare account of the words, but gives a concise account of the things understood by these terms. Further, where such seemed likely to be of service to the student, an historical account of events connected with the word treated of has been given, supplemented by statistics brought up to the latest date. We may instance such words as *Appendicitis*, *Roentgen Rays*, *Electrocution*, *Germ Theory*, etc. With the exception of the terms of geography and biography, the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* contains all the words to be found in an extended cyclopædia, while the dictionary proper includes not only modern English words, but a nearly exhaustive list of obsolete words from about Chaucer's time to the present, and, in addition, a complete vocabulary of words to be found in the works of Scott and Burns, the most widely read authors in Scottish literature.

1. TECHNICAL TERMS.

In the compilation of a dictionary, one of the most important questions which arises is: What words can legitimately claim admission? This question is, of course, answered differently in different cases, in accordance with the scope of the plan and the degree of fulness with which it is proposed to treat the language. The present work being much more than an ordinary dictionary, or mere list of words with definitions, it necessarily contains very many words not usually included in dictionaries. Among these there can be no question that technical terms are entitled to insertion. The very title of the work expressly includes all such terms.

Not only science and art, but sports and every day occupations need to be attended to. While, for instance, racing, coursing, tennis, golf, and other games and sports, have terms of their own which are becoming more and more widely known, a definition of most of these terms would be vainly looked for in existing dictionaries, and could be found only in vocabularies specially devoted to such subjects. Even where admitted they are often incorrectly defined. In the present work an attempt has been made to include a complete collection of these technical terms, and to define them fully and accurately, thus giving the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* a special value to the large number of persons interested in the popular amusements, as well as those devoted to the arts and sciences. The same may

be said in regard to legal terms, the technical words and phrases of the various law processes being clearly described, and all changes made of late years duly noted.

2. SLANG AND COLLOQUIALISMS.

The propriety of inserting slang and colloquial terms and phrases may by some be questioned, yet certainly many of these may fairly claim a place. Few will question this so far as colloquialisms, as distinguished from slang proper, are concerned. It is difficult for many English-speaking people, and impossible for foreigners, to guess at the meaning of numbers of our colloquial phrases from a reference to the literal meaning of the words composing them. This has induced the editor of the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* to give special attention to such phrases, and there will be found in this work, arranged under the heading of the main word, as complete a collection of colloquialisms as it was found possible to bring together. The right of slang terms and phrases to insertion is more open to question, but cogent reasons for giving them a place may be urged. In the first place, slang, or semi-slang, words and phrases enter largely into the language of commercial and social life, and it is often difficult to distinguish between what is slang and what is colloquial. Secondly, slang frequently expresses meanings and shades of meaning which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to convey exactly and clearly in more classical language. Thirdly, what is slang to-day, may to-morrow be recognized and used as good English by even our best writers.

On the other hand, many words now tabooed as slang, or even worse, were formerly used in good society; examples of which may be seen by reading "Pepys' Diary." Slang is also largely employed by the realistic novelists of the present day, so that it is mere prudery to affect ignorance of its existence, and it certainly should not be ignored in a dictionary of the present kind, to which it is hoped that every one will naturally turn who is at a loss to appreciate exactly the meaning of a word or phrase. It is not, of course, intended, nor would it be desirable, to insert every slang word. But in the modern growth of language slang terms are, in a measure, the roots of new words, and all that seem likely to attain this future dignity are fairly entitled to a present place. And many which will doubtless die out, or be replaced by others, are now so widely used or understood as to give them a similar claim.

3. SPECIAL COINAGES.

Each case belonging to this class must be judged on its own merits, and no strict line or rule can be laid down. Many of these words are amusing and interesting, while some are eminently expressive, and until the whole body of English literature has been carefully read it would be rash to assert positively that any such word is peculiar to the author in whose works the first instance (so far as known) of its use occurs. For instance, Madame D'Arblay, in her "Diary," uses the word *agreeability*, and claims it as her own coinage; yet Chaucer uses the same word. Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," claims to have coined the word *fatherland*. Yet it was used by Sir William Temple a century and more before him. Both these words are now given in ordinary dictionaries, and many such special coinages are as legitimate as other words, of no greater utility, which have found a place in lexicons. There are others which may be looked upon as mere curiosities of literature,—such, for instance, as *compactability* and *writability*. Words of this kind can only be inserted as oddities, freaks of writers' fancies, and such of them as have been given is with this view alone, the purpose being to raise the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* to a standard of completeness as a mirror of the English language and literature which none of its competitors even seek to attain.

4. SEMI-NATURALIZED WORDS.

There can hardly be any question as to the necessity of admitting this class of words into any dictionary that claims to be at all a complete vocabulary of the English language as ordinarily spoken and written. Many words now fully recognized as components of the language were only a few years ago looked upon as foreign. Thus a critic of the date of 1799 speaks of an author as having "disfigured his pages with the French words *fracas*, *route* and *trait*," while Gray names together as French words *advertisement*, *éclat*, *ennui*, *fracas*, *haûtout*, *raillery*, and *ridicule*. Of the many words belonging to this class may be named *collaborateur*, *millionaire*, *reverie*, *antique*, *cocoa*, *hammock*, *hurricane*, *potato* and *mufiti*, nearly all of which have become good English words.

5. HYBRID COMPOUNDS.

Hybrid compounds, *i. e.*, words made up from two different languages, have, as a rule, been inserted, though, in many instances, not without hesitation, as in the case of *diamondiferous*. But English abounds in such words, in which occasionally, as in the case of *interloper*, which is half Latin and half Dutch, the two languages from which the word is made up are brought into strange conjunction. Similar instances are *cablegram*, *daguerreotype*, *nonsense*, *somnambulist*, *peajacket*, and many words beginning with the prefixes *dis-*, *inter-*, *mis-* and *over-*. In all cases of hybrid compounds each word has had to be judged on its own merits.

II. ARRANGEMENT AND STYLE.

The style in which the ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY has been compiled differs in many particulars from that of all its predecessors. An important lesson has been learned from a study of their deficiencies, and a strong effort made to add to the value of the present work in every detail. These special excellences of treatment may be concisely pointed out.

1. The adoption of various styles of type removes all difficulty in distinguishing the several divisions and subdivisions of the words. In these divisions it will be noted that a regular system, entirely original, has been adopted. Verbs, for instance, are first divided into transitive and intransitive. This division, while it may interfere with the historical order of the various meanings, has been adopted from its convenience for reference by the general reader. The transitive and intransitive divisions are next subdivided as follows: firstly, into meanings used in ordinary language; and, secondly, into technical uses. A further subdivision of each of these is then made into *literal* and *figurative* senses. Last of all come the phrases and idioms connected with each verb. So far as the above divisions and subdivisions apply, the same course has been adopted in the case of nouns, adjectives and adverbs. Each word has been broken up into as many different meanings as can be discovered or are illustrated by quotations. Words of the same form, but from different roots, and therefore really different words, are placed under separate headings. The placing of such words under a single heading, as is often done in other dictionaries, gives readers a confused idea of their etymology, and may often lead them into serious errors.

2. The etymologies given in the present work are based on the best and latest authorities. The cognate forms of each word in other languages are shown distinct from the roots. This is an important feature, since in some of the leading dictionaries the roots and the cognate words or forms are mixed up in a way calculated to mislead and bewilder the reader, if unfamiliar with etymology, and often to make him conclude that the English word has been derived from the whole of the others.

3. The technology is almost as full as in works of special technical reference; so

full, indeed, as almost to supersede the necessity for the use of dictionaries of technical terms, and to give to this work a manifold utility.

4. Quotations illustrative of every sense of every word are employed freely, and with as full references as it was possible to give. In this respect the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* far surpasses all its predecessors, inasmuch as in them, with very few exceptions, only the name of an author is given, reference being rarely made to the name of the work quoted from, and still more rarely to the chapter, page or line of the book. Many quotations, it will be seen, are taken from newspapers and periodicals. But where can be found so many instances of words in every day use, well understood, and recognized in every way as elements of the English language, as in the columns of the press? It is hardly possible for an observant reader to take up any of the leading daily papers without coming across some word or phrase either wholly omitted from, or imperfectly explained in, our existing dictionaries. Colloquial words and phrases abound in them, and it will be noted that from them have been quoted, in the present work, a large number of technical terms connected with sporting, examples of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere. The writers in our leading daily papers and periodicals are, in many, if not in most, cases far superior in their knowledge and use of the English language to the authors of many of the books published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and are more entitled to be quoted as authorities for particular uses and meanings of words surviving in the same senses.

5. Illustrations are freely given where it has been considered that they would assist the reader to understand the word treated of. These, though finely made and artistic in character, are in no sense mere embellishments, but in every case help to elucidate the text.

6. The pronunciation of the words is shown by diacritical marks, the key to which is, for the sake of convenience, printed at the foot of each page. Special attention has been given to this highly important subject, the precise value of each vowel being indicated with a clearness and exactness that stand unrivalled among ordinary dictionaries. The common method is to mark only the vowels of the accented syllables. In the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* every vowel has its sound indicated. "Every vowel sound must have some quality," we are told; "and no pronouncing dictionary can lay any just claim to completeness if it fails to tell what that sound is." This essential requisite has been most carefully attended to in the present work. Of the innumerable instances that might be adduced we shall give but one. The word *anatomy*, for instance, is ordinarily marked as follows: A-năt'-o-my. In the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* it is marked An-ăt'-ôm-ỹ, each vowel being given its special sound, in accordance with the very full series of diacritical marks placed at the foot of the page.

In this work the current pronunciation has been adopted as the standard. "While speaking of pronunciation," says Dr. Murray, "I may refer to the great variety of pronunciation in many words and classes of words at present to be found; and also to the fact that the dictionary pronunciation of many words, as founded on the labors of Walker, Sheridan, Nares, Smart, Worcester, and other orthoepists, and found in most existing dictionaries and spelling books, is often obsolete in actual usage, and in the case of words specially irregular, replaced by one which is evidently founded upon the spelling." Some writers tell us that "there is no standard of pronunciation." There is, in truth, only one, that of "popular usage and usage of English scholarship." This highest standard, the pronunciations in vogue among the cultivated people of the present day, is the one employed in the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY*. It should be remembered that no orthoepist has the right to make pronunciations; his utmost privilege is to follow popular usage.

By lack of attention to this requisite many of the pronunciations given in dictionaries are obsolete, and many others have never had any warrant in actual usage. In the present work the editors have taken no such liberties with language, their sole ambition having been to give correct English, as it is spoken by the most cultivated persons and in the most intellectual ranks of society.

7. Obsolete words, and those which are now rarely used in either written or spoken language, are distinguished in this work by an asterisk (*), and those which have been specially coined, or are seldom employed by modern writers and speakers, are marked by an obelisk (†). Cross-references are also inserted where required, and in many cases the past tenses and past participles of the verbs are given in the various forms assumed by them.

8. The question of the insertion of compound words in dictionaries is a most complicated and difficult one. The practice adopted in the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* is to admit all such compounds or combinations of words as have acquired a special meaning, not readily deducible from the individual meanings of the several words composing them. Of ordinary compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as being merely a combination of words each of which retains its original force, a brief selection has been given at the end of the principal word of the compound.

9. Proper names, when designating only certain definite individuals or places, are not given in the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY*, it being aside from its purpose to make it a dictionary of biography or of geography. Words of this character have been admitted only when they could claim a place on special grounds; *e. g.*—

(1) When, in addition to their original application, they have been given to some other object in nature. Thus *Saturn* is given on account of the planet which bears his name.

(2) When they form the principal number of a compound word. Thus *Aaron's rod* (botanical) renders necessary the insertion of the name *Aaron*.

(3) When they are the names of any of the Books of the Bible; as *Isaiah*, or *Jeremiah*.

In the case of words which are derived directly from proper names, a brief account of the person in question is given, either in the etymological portion of the article, or in the definition. Thus a brief account of Arius is given under the word *Arian*.

10. The close of the twelfth century has been chosen as the limit of past time from which words could be selected as definitely English. At that time, English literature had fallen to its lowest ebb. The half century from 1150 to 1200 A. D. may be, so far as English literature is concerned, likened to the narrow tube connecting two funnels—the language widening backward into Anglo-Saxon, forward into English. This period, therefore, appears at once the proper and the most convenient one to start from. In fact, up to nearly the close of the twelfth century, there was little or no English literature, while by that time the old inflectional and grammatical system of Anglo-Saxon had practically disappeared. The year 1066, that of the Norman invasion, saw the beginning of the deepest mark graven both on our history and our speech. During the succeeding century the Latin element—through the channel of Norman French—made its way into English speech, inflectionalism in great measure disappeared, and the simplified system of modern English superseded the more complex grammatical methods of ancient speech. "Every time almost that we open our lips or write a sentence, we bear witness to the mighty change wrought in England by the Norman conquest." It is the close of this transition period, when English as it is now spoken first fairly began to be, and when English literature awakened to its modern growth, that appeals to as the true starting point of existing English speech, and the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* may claim to

present at once the geological development of the English language from its archæan period to the present time and the natural history of recent English speech.

11. As regards spelling, no attempt has been made to introduce any phonetic system, the ordinarily accepted orthography being preferred. In truth, none of the several phonetic systems advocated have been adopted by the people at large, and the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY* aims only to present English as it is, not as word reformers would like it to be, or as it may become in some future time. As full a list as possible has been given under each word of the successive forms of orthography which it has assumed at various periods of its history, thus assisting the word in telling its own story. The abbreviations used are few and simple; a complete list of them is given.

12. What has been hitherto said is limited in great part to the value and advantage of this work as a dictionary of language. It seems proper to say something concerning its utility as an encyclopædia. In this feature it deals with a host of subjects not admitted to ordinary dictionaries, and gives a vast mass of information nowhere else to be found in so compact a form. It gives not only the spelling, pronunciation, etymology, and simple meanings of words, but their obsolete forms, their whole history, and their various uses and relations in ordinary, figurative, technical, scientific and classical language. Of this countless examples might be given. Let us take the word *iron*. First, we have the historic spelling of the word; second, its derivation; third, its cognate forms. Then the word is defined; first, in ordinary language; second, figuratively; third, technically, as employed in botany, in chemistry, in geology, in history, in mineralogy, and in pharmacy. Then follow the special compounds and their meanings, more than fifty being given which are not found in ordinary dictionaries, including such as *iron-age*, *iron-age*, *iron-cross*, *iron-horse*, *iron-mask*, *iron-ore*, *iron-rations*, etc.

In like manner, under the word *chronology*, we have Chinese and Japanese chronology; Hindoo chronology—historical and astronomical; Egyptian chronology—historical and astronomical; Greek, Roman, Jewish, Mohammedan, Christian, and Scientific chronologies, with a satisfactory account of each. In other dictionaries we find but a brief mention of the word in its ordinary signification.

The following supplementary information will be of importance in the use of this dictionary. The division of words into syllables has been made solely with reference to pronunciation, and does not indicate their etymology. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brěad*, *sěa*, *flōat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt, *brěd*, *sě*, *flōt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *ăl'-těr*.

The *ETYMOLOGY* will be found inclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this: "In Fr . . . , Sp . . . , Port . . . , Ital . . . from Lat . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

We have here pointed out some of the features of excellence of the *ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY*, many of them unique in a dictionary of language, while the whole give it a comprehensive value which pertains to no other work of the kind. It is, in short, a library in a work, and can safely be offered alike to the busy student and the general reader as indispensable for their purposes and literary pursuits.

THE PUBLISHERS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The principal points in which the **ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY** differs from other dictionaries are fully discussed in the Preface, but it may be well to draw attention to the following :

(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would occupy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus **ANT-BEAR** is inserted after **ANT**, and not after **ANTATROPHIC**.

(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brëad, sëa, flöat*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt *brëd, sê, flöi*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *äl'-tër*.

(3) The Etymology will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . .," the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations employed in the **ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY**, is inserted here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chief abbreviations in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.

A.N. Anglo-Norman.
Arab. Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arm. Armorian.
A.S. Anglo Saxon.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Boeh. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bret. Bas-Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Celt. Celtic.
Chal. Chaldee.
Dan. Danish.
Dut. Dutch.
E. Eastern, or East.
E. Aram. East Aramaean, generally called Chaldee.
Eng. English, or England.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Flem. Flemish.
Fr. French.
Fries. Friesland.
Fris. Friesian.
Gael. Gaelic.
Ger. German.
Goth. Gothic.
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Hindustani.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian.
Lat. Latin.
Lett. Lettish, Lettonian.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Mag. Magyar.
Mediev. Lat. Mediæval Latin.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.
Mid Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
N. New.
N. H. Ger. New High German.

Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.
O. Old.
O. H. Ger. Old High German.
O. S. Old Saxon.
Pers. Persian.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Pol. Polish.
Port. Portuguese.
Prov. Provençal.
Provinc. Provincial.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Russ. Russian.
Sam. Samaritan.
Sanac. Sanscrit.
Serr. Servian.
Slav. Slavonian.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
Syr. Syriac.
Teut. Teutonic.
Turk. Turkish.
Walach. Walachian.
Wel. Welsh.
a., or adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
art. article.
conj. conjunction.
interj. interjection.
pa. par. past participle.
particip. participial.
prep. preposition.
pr. par. present participle.
pro. pronoun.
s., subst., or substan. substantive or noun.
v. t. verb transitive.
v. i. verb intransitive.
abl. ablative.
accus. accusative.
agric. agriculture.
alg. algebra.
anat. anatomy.
antiq. antiquities.
aor. aorist.
approx. approximate, -ly.
arch. architecture.

archæol. archæology.
arith. arithmetic.
astrol. astrology.
astron. astronomy.
auxil. auxiliary.
Bib. Bible, or Biblical.
biol. biology.
bot. botany.
carp. carpentry.
Cent. Centigrade.
cf. compare.
C.G.S. Centimetre-gramme-second.
chem. chemistry.
Ch. hist. Church history.
chron. chronology.
class. classical.
cogn. cognate.
comm. commerce.
comp. comparative.
compos. composition.
conchol. conchology.
contr. contracted, or contraction.
crystallog. crystallography.
def. definition.
der. derived, derivation.
dimin. diminutive.
dram. drama, dramatically.
dynam. dynamics.
E. East.
eccles. ecclesiastical.
econ. economy.
e. g. exempli gratia=for example.
elect. electricity.
entom. entomology.
etym. etymology.
ex. example.
f., or fem. feminine.
fig. figurative, figuratively.
fort. fortification.
fr. from.
freq. frequentative.
fut. future.
gen. general, generally.
gend. gender.
genit. genitive.

geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
gram. grammar.
her. heraldry.
hist. history.
hor. horology.
hortic. horticulture.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
i. e. id est=that is.
ichthy. ichthyology.
Ibid. ibidem=the same.
imp. impersonal.
imper. imperative.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
intens. intensive.
lang. language.
Linn. Linnaeus.
lit. literal, literally.
mach. machinery.
m. or masc. masculine.
math. mathematics.
mech. mechanics.
med. medicine, medical.
met. metaphorically.
metal. metallurgy.
metaph. metaphysics.
meteorol. meteorology.
meton. metonymy.
mil., milit. military.
min., miner. mineralogy.
mod. modern.
myth. mythology.
N. North.
n. or neut. neut.
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
naut. nautical.
nomin. nominative.
numis. numismatology.
obj. objective.
obs. obsolete.
ord. ordinary.
ornith. ornithology.
palæont. palæontology.
pass. passive.
path. pathology.

perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal.
persp. perspective.
phar. pharmacy.
phil. philosophy.
philol. philology.
phot. photography.
phren. phrenology.
phys. physiology.
pl., plur. plural.
poet. poetry, or poetical.
polit. econ. political economy.
poss. possessive.
pref. prefix.
pres. present.
pret. preterite.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
prob. probable, probably.
pron. pronounced.
pros. prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
q. v. quod vide=which see.
rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip. Scripture.
sculp. sculpture.
sing. singular.
S. South.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
spec. special, specially.
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
surg. surgery.
tech. technical.
theol. theology.
trig. trigonometry.
typog. typography.
var. variety.
viz. namely.
W. West.
zool. zoology.
* Rare, or obsolete.
† Unusual, or special coinages.
—equivalent to, or signifying.
‡ Nota bene — take notice.

NEW REVISED ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

A

A, a. The first letter in the English alphabet, as in those of all the modern Indo-European tongues. The Latin alphabet also commences with *a*, and the Greek with a similar letter, *α* (*alpha*). In Sanscrit the vowels are classified by grammarians separately from the consonants. The vowels are placed first, and two sounds of *a*, the first a very short one, intermediate between *ā* and *u*, as in the word *Veda*, and the other long, as in the first syllable of *Brahman*, head the list. In the Semitic, also, more accurately called the Syro-Arabian, family of languages, a letter with the *a* sound stands first in order. Thus the Hebrew alphabet commences with א (*Aleph*), followed in succession by ב (*Beth*), ג (*Gimel*), ד (*Daleth*), designations which at once suggest the names of the Greek letters *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, *Delta*. The comparative originality of the Hebrew series is shown by the fact that the appellations of the letters have meanings which the original forms of the characters are supposed roughly to represent: thus, א (*Aleph*) signifies an ox, ב (*Beth*) a house, ג (*Gimel*) a camel, and ד (*Daleth*) a door. These terms are properly Aramaean. The old Hebrew, the Aramaean, and the Greek letters seem to have come from the Phœnician, a Syro-Arabian tongue. The Phœnician letters, again, as Gesenius suggests, may have been derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics. [ALPHABET.] The arrangement which makes *A* the first letter extends far beyond the Aryan and Syro-Arabian tongues, and is believed to be nearly universal through the world.

I. *A* as a vowel sound.

A owes its position at the head of so many alphabets to the facility with which it may be pronounced: it is useful but to breathe strongly through the open mouth, and one of the *a* sounds comes forth. This letter has three leading sounds, two of which again are somewhat modified in many words, apparently by the succeeding consonants.

1. The long sound of *A* :

(i.) As in *fate*, marked in this work by *ā*.
(ii.) A modification of this sound, produced by the consonant *r* following it, as in *fare*, marked *ā̄*.

2. The open sound of *A* :

(i.) As in *further* (marked *a*). This, or a sound much approaching it, is common in many languages.

¶ A trifling modification of this sound is produced by its occurrence in a closed syllable, as in *fast*, but it is not sufficiently distinct from it to require a special diacritical mark.

(ii.) A shorter form of the open sound in a closed syllable, as in *fat*. It is here marked *ā̇*.

(iii.) The shortest possible sound of *A*, scarcely distinguishable from one of the *u* sounds, as in *amidst*. It is here marked *ȧ*. It is very common in Sanscrit words, as *Veda*.

3. The broad sound of *A* :

(i.) As in *fall*, here marked *ā̄*.
(ii.) A closer form of it, marked *ā̄̄*, as in *what*.

II. *A* as an initial is used—

1. In *Chronology*, for *Anno* (Lat.) = in the

year: as *A. D.* *Anno Domini* = in the year of our Lord; *A. Ū. C.* *Anno urbis conditæ* = in the year of the city founded—i.e., from the foundation of the city (Rome) = 753 B.C. (*Varro*).

2. In *Horology*, for the Lat. prep. *ante* = before: as *a. m.* (*ante meridiem*) = before noon.

3. In designating *University degrees*, for *Artium*: as *A. M.* (Lat.), or *M. A.* (Eng.), *Artium Magister* = Master of Arts; *A. B.* (Lat.), or *B. A.* (Eng.), *Artium baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Arts.

¶ In England *M. A.* and *B. A.* are almost exclusively employed, while in Scotland *A. M.* and *A. B.* are much more common.

4. In *Academies of Music, Painting, Science*, &c.: (a) for *Academy*, or *Academician*, as *R. A.* = Royal Academy; or (b) for *Associate*, as *A. R. A.* = Associate of the Royal Academy; or (c) for *Antiquaries*, as *F. S. A.* = Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

5. In the *Army*, for *Artillery*: as *R. A.* = The Royal Artillery.

6. In *Music*, for *alto*: as *S. A. T. B.* = Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass.

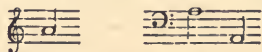
7. In *Nautical Language*, for *able*. Thus, *A. B.* = able-bodied seaman.

8. In *Commerce*, for *accepted*, and is used specially of bills.

III. *A* as a symbol stands for—

1. In *Logic*: *A* universal affirmative.

2. In *Music*: The 6th note of the diatonic scale of *C* major, corresponding to the *la* of the Italians and the French.



3. In *Heraldry*: The chief in an escutcheon.

4. In *Pharmacy*: *a* or *aa* is a contraction of the Greek preposition *ἀν* (*ana*), and has two meanings: (i.) of each (ingredient) separately; or (ii.) in quantities of the same weight or the same measure.

5. In *Botany*: According to the method of notation in botanical drawings proposed by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, and followed by Endlicher in his *Iconographia Generum Plantarum*, for a flower before expansion, while *A* 1 is a flower expanded.

6. In *Nautical Language*: *A* 1 = a vessel of the first class, excellently built. *Figuratively*: Anything highly excellent, the best of its class.

7. In *Mathematics*: *A* and the other letters of the alphabet are used, e.g., in Euclid, to represent lines, angles, points, &c. In Algebra, *a* and the other first letters of the alphabet are used to express known quantities, and the last letters to express such as are unknown.

8. In *Law* or arguments, the first letters of the alphabet are used to indicate persons in cases supposed or stated for illustration: as *A* promises *B* to pay *C*.

IV. *A* used in composition—

1. As a prefix—

(i.) To *English words derived from the A.S.*, generally means *an* (= *one*), *at*, *to*, *in*, *of*, *on*. It may be severed from the rest of the word by

a hyphen, as *a-day*; or the two may be completely united, as *along*. *A* was once used as a prefix in many instances, especially to participles, where now it is not used: e.g., “*I am a-going*, or *a-coming*,” are now confined to the vulgar, and are not looked upon as correct. But Max Müller considers such phrases more accurate than those which have displaced them; and they are frequent in the Bible, as Heb. xi. 21. Cf. Shakespeare, *Merry Wives*, act iii., sc. 3, “*We’ll a-birding together*.” “*In some cases*,” says Lytton, “*it was originally merely an initial augment, altering nothing in the sense of the word*.” Sometimes it = *A.S.* *ge*, as in *aware* = *A.S.* *gewear*.

(ii.) To words derived from the *Latin*, is (1) the Latin prep. *a*, *ab*, *abs* (of which *a* is used before words beginning with a consonant); as *avert* = to turn away from; *abstract* = to lead away; *abstract* = to draw away. (2) The Latin prep. *ad* = to: as *agnate*, from *agnatus*, past participle of *agnoscere* = (properly) to be born to, or in addition to.

(iii.) To words of *Greek derivation* is sometimes what is called *alpha privative*; that is, *alpha* which deprives the word to which it is prefixed of its positive meaning, and substitutes what is negative instead. It signifies *not*: as *theist* = one who believes in God; *atheist* = one who does not believe in God. In cases where the word so contradicted begins with a vowel *an* is used, as *anelectric*, the opposite of *electric*.

(iv.) To words derived from the *French*, occasionally, but rarely, *at*: as *amercer*, from *Fr.* *à merci* = (put) at the mercy (of the court).

(v.) *à* [apparently, from its accent, French, but probably really only the Latin prep. *a* = from; and the accent is a mark of its having come to us in this use through the French], in English, sometimes = *from* or *of*. (1.) Occurring as an element in personal names, as *Thomas à Kempis*, i.e., from Kempfen, near Düsseldorf; *Anthony à Wood* = *Anthony Wood*. (2.) Logical progression, as in *a priori* and *a posteriori* (q.v.).

2. As an *affix in burlesque poetry* at once adds another syllable to a line, and produces a ludicrous effect—

“*And chuck’d him under the chin-a*.”—*Rhymes quoted in Macaulay’s “Hist. of Engl.”*, chap. xvii.

V. *A* as a part of speech.

A, a, an. [a before words commencing with a consonant or the aspirate; *an* before a vowel or silent *h*: as “*a* man,” “*a* heart,” “*an* art,” “*an* heir.” To this rule there are exceptions:—

(1) When the accent on a word commencing with the aspirate falls on other than the first syllable, *an* is used: thus we say, “*a* history,” but “*an* historian,” “*an* hotel.”

(2) *A* is used before the vowel *o* in one where the vowel carries the sound of *wo*, as in the phrase “*such a* one.”

(3) *A* is used before the vowel *u* when it carries with it a *y* sound, as if written *yu*, as “*a* union,” “*a* university;” and also before words commencing with *eu* or *ew* which have a similar sound, as “*a* eunuch,” “*a* ewe.”

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāl*, *father*; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, *camēl*, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pinē*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, *marīne*; *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, *unite*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trȳ*, *Sȳrian*. æ, œ = ē; oy = ā. qu = kw.

bēil, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *gell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tions, -cions, -siours = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

¶ Originally *an*, meaning *one*, was used before words beginning with a consonant, as well as those beginning with a vowel. In earlier English, as in the Bible, we find *an* generally used before words commencing with *h*, whether aspirated or not, as "an house," "an heart." "Such an one" occurs as frequently as "such a one." *An* is found before *u* with the *y* sound, as "an unicorn," "an usurer." These uses have been followed by many modern writers, but chiefly in poetry. Macaulay speaks of "an university."

1. As the *indefinite article*, points out persons and things vaguely; more specifically, it signifies—

(a) Each.
"Once a [i.e., each] year."—*Lev. xvi. 34.*

(b) Any.

"If a [i.e., any] man love me."—*John xiv. 28.*

(c) One in particular.

"He sent a man before them."—*Ps. cv. 17.*

(d) Every.

"It is good that a [i.e., every] man should both hope and wait for the salvation of the Lord."—*Lam. iii. 26.*

(e) When placed before the name of a person it converts the proper noun into a common noun, as—

"An Orpheus! an Orpheus! Yes, faith may grow bold."
Wordsworth: *Power of Music.*

2. As a *substantive*, as—

(a) In the expressions "Capital A, small a."
(b) In the phrase "A per se" (i.e., A by itself, A standing alone), which means "one pre-eminent, a none-such."

"O *per* Creseide, the flower and A *per* se
Of Troy and Greece."
Chaucer: *Testament of Creseide*, p. 78.

3. As an *adjective*, as "the a sound."

VI. A as an *abbreviation*, stands for—

1. The interjection *ah!* (*Old Eng.*)

"And seyð A! daughter, stynt thy hevynesse."
Chaucer: *The Knightes Tale*, l. 2,350.

2. The personal pronoun *he*:

"Bounce would 'a say; and away again would 'a go, and again would 'a come."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Part II., iii. 2.*

3. The infinitive *have*. [*HA.*]

"I had not thought my body could 'a yielded."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

4. The word *all* (*Scotch*):

"They have a'th' soldiers to assist them."
Sir W. Scott: *Guy Mannering*, chap. v.

5. In *Chemistry*: *A* = *acetate*; as *K₂A* = *Potassium acetate*. Other letters, as *O* for *oxalate*, are used in the same manner.

¶ *AAA* is used for *amalgama* or *amalgamation*.

**a-a-bām*. [*Old Fr.*] A term formerly used by French alchemists for lead.

aal, s. [*Beng. and Hind.*] A dye-plant of the genus *Moriuda* (q.v.); used also of the dye itself.

**a-am*, *a'-ham*, *ōhm*, *ōhme*, s. [*Dut. aam*; *Ger. ahm*: cogn. with *Lat. ama*, *Gr. ἀμα (hamē)* = a water-bucket.] A Dutch measure of capacity used for liquids, now obsolete. It varied in different cities from 87 to 41 English wine gallons = 296 to 2.28 English pints.

**ā-ān*, *adv.* [*ON.*] On.

"Do, cozyn, anon thyn aarns aan."—*Aldmole MS. (Halliwell: Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words).*

**ā-ande*, s. [*Dan.*] Breath. [*AYNDE.*]

"... hys ande strykes."—*Bamptoe MS. Bower. (Wright: Dict. Obsc. and Prov. Eng.)*

**ā-ane*, s. [*AWN.*] The beard of barley or other grain; an awn.

"And that we call the same which growth out of the care like a long prick or a dart, whereby the care is defended from the danger of birds."—*Googe: Husbandry (1577).* (*Halliwell.*)

aar, s. [*ARN.*] The alder-tree. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson: Scotch Dict.*)

**ā-ar*, *prep.* [*A.S. ær.*] Ere, before. (*The Romance of King Alisaunder.*) (*Halliwell.*)

**a-ard-vark*, s. [*Dut. aard* = earth; *varken* = pig.] The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to an ant-eater, the *Orycteropus capensis* of Geoff. St. Hilaire. [*ORYCTEROPUS.*]

**a-ard-wolf*, s. [*Dut. aard* = earth, and *wolf* = wolf.] The Dutch name of a digitigrade carnivorous animal, the *Proteles Lalandi*, from

Caffraria, akin at once to the dogs, the hyenas, and the civets. (*PROTELES.*)

**ā-arm*, s. [*A.S. earm.*] The arm. (*Wycliffe: Bod. MS.*) (*Halliwell.*)

**ā-armed*, *pa. par. & a.* [*ARMED.*] (*Wycliffe.*)

Aār-ōn. [*Greek of the Septuagint, 'Ααρων (Aaron); Heb. אהרן (Aharon).*] Derivation uncertain.] The high-priest of the Jews.

Aaron's beard, s. (*Ps. cxxxiii. 2.*) The name sometimes given to a plant, *Hypericum calycinum*, or large-flowered St. John's wort.

Aaron's rod, s. (*Numb. xvii.*)

1. *Arch.*: A rod with a serpent twined around. It is similar to the *caduceus*, or wand, with two serpents about it, borne by Mercury.

2. *Bot.*: (1) Of wild British plants: *Solidago virgaurea*, *Verbascum thapsus*. (2) Of garden plants: *Solidago Canadensis*.

**āār-ōn*, s. [*A corruption of Arum, as sparrow-grass is of asparagus.*]

**Bot.*: The plant called wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). [*ARUM.*] (*Cotgrave.*)

Aār-ōn-ic, *Aār-ōn-ic-al*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Aaron.

**āas*, s. An ace. So of something very small and valueless.

"Thyn his fortune is turned into an aas."
Chaucer: *Monkes Tale.*

**ā-at*, s. [*A.S.*] Fine oatmeal used for thickening pottage. (*Markham: Eng. Housewife.*)

**a'-vör-a*, s. A name given to various palm-trees. [*AVOIRA.*]

A.B. (See *a* as an *initial*, II. 3, 7.)

ab. The syllable *ab* found at the commencement of the names of places, as Abingdon, is possibly a shortened form of *abbey*; though in Stevenson's edition of the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon* the word is derived from Abbenus, an Irish monk who is said to have founded the monastery and called it after himself, "Mount of Abbenus" = Abingdon. (See Stevenson's Preface, p. xii.)

Ab (āb). [*Heb. אב (ab)*] The fifth month according to the ecclesiastical reckoning—the eleventh, by the civil computation—of the Jewish year. The name *Ab* does not occur in the Old Testament or in the Apocrypha. It was not introduced till the Captivity, and was of Babylonian origin. The month *Ab* may begin in some years as early as the 10th of July, and in others as late as the 7th of August.

¶ *Ab* is also the twelfth month of the Syrian year, nearly coinciding with our August.

**āb*, s. [*Etym. unknown.*] The sap of a tree.

"Yet diverse have assayed to deale without okes to that end, but not with so good successe as they have hoped, because the *ab* or *juice* will not so soon be removed and clean drawn out, which some attribute to want of time in the salt water."—*Harrison: Descrip. of Eng. (Halliwell.)*

āb'-a-ca, *āb'-a-ka*, s. [*Local name.*] The name given in the Philippine Islands to the *Musa textilis*, or *tropodactylum*, a species of the plantain genus, which yields Manila hemp.

āb-a-çis'-cūs, s. [*Gr. ἀβασικός (abakisikos)*, dimin. from *ἀβας (abax)* = a coloured stone for inlaying mosaic work.]

Ancient Arch.: Any flat member. A tile or square of a tessellated pavement. [*ABACUS.*]

āb'-a-çist. [*Lat. abacus.*] One who calculates, one who casts accounts. [*ABACUS.*]

**āb'-äck*, s. [*Fr. abaque.*] A square tablet, a cartouche. [*ABACUS.*]

"In the centre or midst of the pegm was an *aback*, in which the elegy was written."—*Ben Jonson: King James Entertainment*, vl. 436.

a-bäck, **a-backe*, **a-bak*, *adv.* [*A.S. on bæc* = at or on the back.]

1. Ordinary senses:

1. Backwards.

"But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacke*, as harts with shame confounded."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *June.*

2. Behind = from behind.

"Endangered her being set upon both before and *abacke*."—*Kneller: Hist. of Turke*, 879.

3. Away, aloof. (*Scotch.*)

"O wad they stay *aback* frae courts
An please themselves wi' country sports."
Burns: *The Two Dogs.*

4. Behind: of place. (*Scotch.*)

"The third that gæd a wee *aback*."—*Burns.*

5. Back: of time past. (*Scotch.*)

"Eight days *aback*."—*Ross: Helenora.*

II. *Technical*:

Naut.: Backwards, with the sails pressed back against the mast.

"Brace the foremost yards *aback*."
Falconer: *Shipreck.*

¶ *Taken aback* means (a) that the sails have been driven in the opposite direction from that in which the ship is advancing, and laid against the mast. This may be produced by a sudden change of the wind, or by an alteration in the ship's course. A ship is *laid aback* when the sails are purposely put back to destroy the forward motion of the vessel, or even make her temporarily move stern foremost, to avoid some danger ahead. Ships of war are also laid aback when they have advanced beyond their places in the line of battle. Hence (b) *metaphorically* from the above = taken by surprise.

†*āb-a-cō*, s. Arithmetic. [*ABACUS.*]

**a-back-ward*, **a-bac-ward*, *adv.* [*Eng. back-ward*; *ward*.] *Aback*, backward, to the rear.

"Arthur thekte hine *abackward*."
Layamon, ll. 419

āb'-a-cōt, *ab-o-cocked*, *ab-o-cock-et*.

A spurious word which owes its origin to the fact that Hall, in his *Union of the Two Noble and Illustre Families of York and Lancaster*, wrongly transcribed the word *bycocket* (q.v.) from Fabyan, as *bococket*, or that his printer misread the manuscript and, joining the article to the substantive, produced the form *abococket*. Fleming corrected this form to *abacot*, and this error was perpetuated till its exposure in the *Athenæum* of Feb. 4, 1882.

āb-āc-tion, s. [*Lat. abactio* = a driving away.]

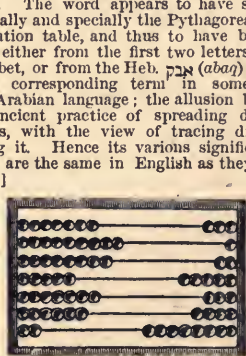
Law: A stealing of cattle on a large scale. [*ANACTOR.*]

āb-āc-tor (*pl. āb-āc-tōr-ēs*), s. [*Lat. abactor* = a cattle-stealer on a large scale; one who drives away herds of cattle: *abipo* = to drive away: *ab* = from; *ipo* = to lead or drive.]

In *Law*, with the same meaning as the Latin word from which it comes. [*ABGEAT.*]

"The *abactores*, or abductors, who drove one horse or two mares or oxen, or five hogs, or ten goats, were subject to capital punishment."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, ch. xlii.

āb'-a-cūs, s. [*Ger. abacus*; *Fr. abaque*; *Ital. abaco*; *Gr. Lat. abacus*, *Gr. ἄβας, -ακος (abax, -akos)*. The word appears to have signified originally and specially the Pythagorean multiplication table, and thus to have been derived either from the first two letters of the alphabet, or from the Heb. אבן (*abon*) = dust, or a corresponding term in some other Syro-Arabian language; the allusion being to the ancient practice of spreading dust on tablets, with the view of tracing diagrams among it. Hence its various significations, which are the same in English as they are in Latin.]



ABACUS, FOR COUNTING.

1. A counting-frame; an instrument made of wires and beads designed to facilitate arithmetical calculations. It was used in Greece as well as in Rome, and is still employed in China, where it is called *Shwanpan*. In our own country an abacus of a humble kind is occasionally sold in toy-shops. [See Wright, in *Journ. Archaeological Assoc. II.* (1847), 64.]

2. *Arch.*: A flat stone crowning the capital of a column. It was square in the Tuscan, Doric, and all the ancient Ionic styles. In the Corinthian and Composite orders the sides were hollowed, and the angles in nearly all cases truncated. It is the same in some of the modern Ionic. In the Grecian Doric, the Roman Doric, and the Tuscan, the abacus was thick, while it was thin in the Doric and Corinthian. It was to these last forms that Vitruvius, the Roman writer, who introduced the word *abacus* into architectural nomenclature,

āte, *tāt*, *fāre*, amidst, whāt, *fāl*, father; *wē*, *wēt*, here, camel, hēr, there; *pīne*, *pīt*, sire, sir, marine; *gō*, *pōt*, or, *wōre*, *wāf*, *wēk*, *whō*, *sāh*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, unite, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trȳ*, *Sȳrian*. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

limited the term. The checker and tile, the abacus of the Doric, he denominated *plinthus* or *plinthis* = a plinth.



ABACUS: CORINTHIAN.



ABACUS: ROMAN DORIC.



ABACUS: GRECIAN DORIC.

¶ Special uses of the word are found in the following expressions:—

- (1) *Abacus harmonicus*: The arrangement of the keys of a musical instrument.
- (2) *Abacus major* (Metal.): A trough in which iron is washed.
- (3) *Abacus Pythagoricus*: The multiplication table.
- (4) *Abacus logisticus*: A right-angled triangle whose sides forming the right angle contain the numbers from 1 to 60, and its area the products of each two of the numbers perpendicularly opposite.

**a-bād*, **a-bā'de*, **a-bā'id* (Scotch), **a-bōd*, **a-bōod* (Chaucer), s. [ABIDE.] Delay, abiding, tarrying.

"For soone after that he was made He fel withouten lenger *abade*,"
MS. of 14th Cent.

**a-bād-dōn*, s. [Gr. ἀβαδδων (*abaddōn*); Heb. אבדן (*abaddōn*)=destruction. It occurs in the Heb. of Job xxxi. 12. From אבד (*abad*), Heb. Chald. (E. Aram.), Syr., or Sann. = to be destroyed, to perish.] A proper name.

1. The angel of the bottomless pit (Rev. ix. 11).

2. *Poet.*: Hell.

"In all her gates *Abaddon* rules Thy bold attempt,"
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 624.

**a-bā'de*, **a-bā'id* (Scotch), *pret.* & *pa. par.* [ABIDE.] Abode, remained.

"And courted was with Britons that *abade* With Camelshayn, the kyng of Brytoun brade,"
Hardyng: *Chronicle* (1543), 36.

**āb-ā-lī-ēn-ā-tēd*, v.t. [A.S. *ābaliēn*? To irritate. (*Stratmann*: *Dict. O. Eng. Lang.*)

**abalien*, v.t. [A.S. *ābaliēn*.] To oppose, to irritate.

"Bruttes ofte hine *abaliēden*,"
Laysamon, li. 3.

**a-bāf-elled*, *pa. par.* [BAFFLE.] Baffled, treated scornfully.

"What do you think chull be *abafelled* up and down the town,"—*London Prodigal*, p. 21. (*Halliwel*.)

†*a-bāf'e*, *adv.* [ABAFF?]. Behind.

"Once heave the lead again, and sound *abaff*,"
Taylor: *Works* (1630).

**a-bāft*, *prep.* [*a* = on; *bæftan*, *adv.* & *prep.* = after, behind; A.S. *aftan*; Goth. *aftan*.] *Naut.*: Behind; in the hinder part of the ship, close towards the stern. (Opposed to *afore*.)

"And the boteswaine of the galley walked *abāft* the mast,"—*Backuyt*: *Voyages*, vol. ii.

Abāft the beam: In that arch of the horizon which is between a line drawn at right angles to the keel, and the point to which the stern is directed.

¶ Sometimes contracted into *aft*, as in the expression "*fore and aft*." [AFT, AFTER.]

**a-bāis-ānce*, s. [Fr. *abaiss*=to depress.] [OBESANCE.]

"To make a low *abaisance*,"—*Skinner*: *Etymological Lingua Anglicana* (1671).

¶ Skinner considers that *abaisance* is more correct than *obesance*, which even in his time was taking its place and is now universal.

**a-bāisch-ite*, **a-bāisch't*, **a-bāiss'd*, **a-bāiss'hed*, **a-bāist*, **a-bā-sit*, **a-bāst*, *pa. par.* [ABASE, ABASH.] Abashed, ashamed, frightened, bereaved, disappointed.

"I was *abaischite*, be our Lord Of our beste berues,"
Morris: *Arithme*.

**a-bāi-šer*, s. [Deriv. uncertain.] Burnt ivory, or ivory black.

**a-bāisse*, v.t. [ABASE.]

**a-bāit-en*, v.t. To bait. (*Stratmann*.)

†*a-bāit-mēnt*, s. [ABATE.] (Scotch.) Diver-sion, sport.

"For gñha, as list were gladium gamla lere Ful manye were *abaitmentis* followa here,"
Dugliss: *Virgil*, 126, 65.

**a-bāk-ward*, *adv.* Backwards. (*Halliwel*.)

**āb-ā-lī-ēn-ā-te*, v.t. [Lat. *abalienatus*, *pa. par.* of *abalieno* = to alienate property from one to another; to transfer the ownership from one to another: *ab* = from, and *alieno* = (1) to alienate, to transfer by sale; (2) to set at variance, to render averse; *alienus* = belonging to another, or foreign; *alius* = another.]

1. *Civil Law*: To transfer property, or something else of value, from ourselves to others.

2. *Gen.*: To withdraw the affection from, to estrange. [ALIENATE.]

"So to bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds,"—*Archb. Sandys*: *Sermons*, fo. 132 b.

**āb-ā-lī-ēn-ā-tēd*, *pa. par.* [ABALIENATE.]

**āb-ā-lī-ēn-ā-tīng*, *pr. par.* [ABALIENATE.]

**āb-ā-lī-ēn-ā-tion*, s. The transfer of property, such as land, goods, or chattels, from one to another. [ABALIENATE.]

**āb-mūr-ūs*, s. [Lat. *murus* = a wall.]

Arch.: A buttress, or second wall, erected to strengthen another one.

**a-bānd*, v.t. [*Poet.*: Contracted from *abandon*.] To forsake. [ABANDON.]

"And Vortiger enforst the kingdom to *aband*,"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, li. x. 63.

**a-bān-dōn*, v.t. [Fr. *abandonner*, from *abandon* = at liberty: *ā* = Lat. *ad* = at; *O. Fr.* *bandon* = Low Lat. *bandum* = an order, a decree; Sp. & Port. *abandonnar*; Ital. *abbandonare*.]

* 1. *Frim & special*: To cast out an object in consequence of its having been denounced or fallen into evil repute.

"Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil,"—*Luke* vi. 22 (Rheims version). "Cast out your name as evil" (Auth. version).

2. To cast away anything, without its being implied that it has been denounced.

"*Abandon* fear," Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 494.

"In the Middle Ages the system derived from the Roman calendar . . . was to a great extent *abandoned*,"—*Lewis*: *Astron. of the Ancients*.

3. To leave, to yield up.

"Meanwhile the British Channel seemed to be *abandoned* to French rovers,"—*Macaulay*: *Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xiv.

4. To treat a person to whom one owes allegiance, or is under obligation.

"A court swarming with sycophants, who were ready, on the first turn of fortune, to *abandon* him as they had *abandoned* his uncle,"—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

5. *Reflex.*: To resign (oneself), e.g., to indolence, or to vice.

"He *abandoned* himself without reserve to his favourite vice,"—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiv.

6. *Comm.*: To give over to insurers a ship or goods damaged as a preliminary to claiming the whole money insured thereupon.

* 7. To bring under absolute dominion. (Scotch.)

"And swa the land *abandonnynt* he, That durst nae warne to do his will," *Barbour*.

* 8. To let loose, to give permission to act at pleasure. (Scotch.)

"The hardy Bruce ane ost *abandonnynt* xx thousand be rewylt be force and wit,"
Wallace, x. 35, MS.

* 9. To destroy, to cut off, in consequence of being given over. (Scotch.)

"Yondyr the king this ost *abandonand*,"
Wallace, x. 259, MS.

* 10. To deter, effectually to prevent. (Scotch.)

"To dant their *atlenpatis* and to *abandon* thaim in tyues cuntyng,"—*Beelden*: *Cron.*, li. 10, c. 2.

¶ Wedgwood considers that signification No. 7 is the primary one.

**a-bān-dōn*, s. [ABANDON, v.t.]

1. A relinquishment.

"These heavy exactions occasioned an *abandon* of all wares but what are of the richer sort,"—*Lord Kaimes*.

2. One who completely forsakes or deserts a person or thing.

"A friar, an *abandon* of the world,"—*Sir E. Sandys*: *State of Religion*.

In *abandon* (Scotch): At random. (*Barbour*, xix. 335, MS.)

**a-bān-dōn*, *adv.* [A.N. & *bandon* = a; discretion.]

1. *Lit.*: At discretion, freely.

"Affir this swift gift 'tis hut reason He give his gode too in *abandon*,"
Rom. of the Rose, 2,342.

2. In a completely exposed state.

"His ribbes and scholder fel adoun, Men might see the liver *abandon*,"
Arthur & Merlin, p. 228.

**a-bān-dōned*, *pa. par.* & *adj.* [ABANDON.] Used in the same senses as the verb, and also

As adjective:

1. Deserted.

"Your *abandoned* streams," *Thomson*: *Liberty*.

2. Wholly given up to wickedness, hopelessly corrupt.

" . . . the evidence of *abandoned* persons who would not have been admissible as witnesses before the secular tribunals,"—*Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. vi.

¶ Dryden (*Span. Friar*, iv. 2) has the redundant expression *abandoned o'er*, now obsolete.

**a-bān-dōn-ēe*, s. [ABANDON.]

Legal: A person to whom anything is *abandoned*.

**a-bān-dōn-ēr*, s. [ABANDON.] One who abandons.

"*Abandoner* of revels, mnte, contemplative,"
Shakespeare & Plut.: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 3.

**a-bān-dōn-īng*, *pr. par.* & s. [ABANDON.] *As subst.*: A forsaking; a total desertion.

"When thus the helm of justice is *abandoned*, a universal *abandoning* of all other poets will succeed,"
—*Bacon*.

**a-bān-dōn-lý*, *adv.* [ABANDON. (Scotch.)] At random, without regard to danger. (*Wallace*, iv. 670, MS.; vii. 633, MS.)

**a-bān-dōn-mēnt*, s. [ABANDON.]

1. *Ord. sense*: The act of *abandoning*, giving up, or relinquishing.

"The Latins now make secret preparations for the open *abandonment* of their long-standing Roman alliance,"—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xlii.

2. The state of being *abandoned*, as "He was in a state of complete *abandonment*."

3. *Comm.*: The relinquishment of an interest or claim. Thus, in certain circumstances, a person who has insured property on board a ship may relinquish to the insurers a remnant of it saved from a wreck, as a preliminary to calling upon them to pay the full amount of the insurance effected. The term is also used of the surrender by a debtor of his property.

**a-bān-dūm*, s. [BAN.]

Old Law: Anything forfeited or confiscated. (*Ducange*.)

**a-bān-dūne*, v.t. [A.S.] To subject, to abandon.

"Fortune to her lawys can not *abandune* me,"
Skelton: *Works*, li. 273. (*Halliwel*.)

**a-bān-ga*, s. [Local name.] A name given by the negroes in the island of St. Thomas to a kind of palm. [ADY.]

**a-banne*, v.t. [BAN.] To curse.

"So solemnly to *abanne* and accurse them all,"—*Jewell*: *Works*, li. 697.

**a-bān-nī-tion*, s. [Law Lat. *abnūctio*, an old legal term, now little used.] Banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [BAN.]

**ā-bāp-tis-tōn*, or *ā-bāp-tist-ī-ōn*, s. [Gr. ἀβαπτιστόν (*abaptistōn*) = not to be dipped, βαπτίζω (*baptizō*) = to dip; frequentative of βάπτω (*bapto*) = to dip, to dye. In Galen is found the expression ἀβαπτιστον τριπανον (*tripanōn*) = a trepan not to be dipped, that is, with a guard to prevent its sinking too deeply.]
Old Surg.: A guarded trepan. [TREPAN.]

**a-bār-çy*, s. [Low Lat. *abartia*.] Insatiableness. [ABARTICK.] (*Ducange*.)

**a-bāre*, v.t. [A.S. *abarjan*.] To make bare, to uncover. [BARE.]

**a-bar-rand*, *pr. par.* [ABERR.] Departing from, aberring.

**a-bar-re*, v.t. [A.N. *abarrier*.] To prevent.

" . . . the famous prizes of Israel, which did not only *abarre* ydolotrye and other ungodlynnes, hut utterly abolished all occasyon of the same,"
—*Wright*: *Monastic Letters*, p. 209.

**a-bar-stick* or *a-bās-tick*, a. [Etym. uncertain, possibly connected with *abarcy* (q.v.).] Insatiable. (*Blount*.)

**a-bar-stick*, s. Insatiableness. (*Cockeram*.)

**a-bar-stir*, a. [ABASE?] More downcast.
"Might no more be *abarstir*,"—*Towneley Metrics*.

bāil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīa, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs, sīn, a; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tīon, gīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ab-art-tic-ū-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ab* = from; *articulatio* = a putting forth of new joints; *articulus* = to divide into joints; *articulus* = a little joint; *artus* = a joint.]

Anal.: That kind of articulation, or jointing, which admits of obvious or extensive motion. Synonymous with diarthrosis and dearticulation (q.v.).

a-bās, *s.* [In Ger. &c., *abas*: der. apparently from Shah Abbas of Persia.] A weight used in Persia for weighing pearls. It is one-eighth less than the European carat, and is equal to 2.25 grains Troy.

a'-bās, *s.* [Arab.]

Med.: A cutaneous disease, the scald-head (Porriño favosa). [PORRIGO.]

a-bā'se, *v.t.* [Fr. *abaisser*; Low Lat. *abassare* = to lower; Ital. *abbassare*; Sp. *abajar*: cogn. with Eng. *base*; Low Lat. *bassus* = low.] [ABASH.]

1. *Lit.*: To depress, to lower.

"And will she yet abase her eyes on me?"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.* l. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To make low, to lower, to degrade, to humble, to disgrace.

"But the Hydes abased themselves in vain."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ To abase the coinage; same as to *debase* (q.v.). [ABASING, *s.*, 3.]

a-bā'sed, *pa. par. or a.* [ABASE.]

1. In the same senses as the verb.

2. *Her.*: The term used (1) when the wings, e.g., in place of being expanded, with their apices pointing outward, either look down towards the point of the shield, or else are shut. (2) When a chevron, fesse, or another ordinary, is borne lower than its usual situation. [Parker, *Gloss. of Her.*] [ABASE.]



WINGS ABASED.

a-bā'se-mēt, *s.* [ABASE.]

1. The act of bringing low or humbling.

2. The state of being brought low.

"There is an abasement because of glory."—*Eccles* ix. 11.

a-bāsh', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esbahir*; Fr. *abahir*.] To put to shame, to cause to hang down the head, by suddenly exciting in one the consciousness of guilt, mistake, or inferiority; to destroy the self-possession of a person; to dispirit; to put to confusion.

"He was a man whom no check could abash."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

a-bāsh'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ABASH.] (1) As the verb = to put to shame; hence (2) Modest, unobtrusive, bashful.

"The boy of plainer garb, and more abashed
In countenance—more distant and retired."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

a-bā'h'-yāg, *pr. par. & s.* [ABASH.]

As subst.: A putting to shame.

"An abashing without end."—*Chaucer: Boetius*.

a-bāsh'-mēt, *s.* [ABASH.] Confusion produced by shame; fear, consternation; a being put to shame.

"Which manner of abasement became her not yill."
Shelton, p. 38.

a-bā-sīng, *pr. par. & s.* [ABASE.]

As substantiv.:

1. *Lit.* (as 1. of the verb): A depressing, a making lower.

"Yet this should be done with a demure abasing of your eye."—*Bacon: Works*, vol. i.

2. *Fig.*: A making low, a humbling. The same as ABASEMENT.

*3. Depreciation of the coinage. [DEBASING.]

"The abasing of the said copper money."—*Grafton: Chronicle*, Edu. VI.

a-bās'-sī, **a-bās'-sis**, or **a-bās'-sēes**, *s.* [Pers.] A Persian silver coin (from Shah Abbas II., under whom it was struck), bearing the value of about 10*d.* sterling, but varying with the price of silver.

a-bās'-tard-ize, *v.t.* [A.N. *abastarder*.] To reduce to the condition of a bastard. [BASTARD.]

"Corrupted and abastardized thus."—*Daniel: Queen's Arc.*

a-bā-sū're, *s.* [A.N.] Abasement. (*Towneley Mysteries*.)

a-bā'-ta-ble, *a.* Able to be abated; that may be abated. [ABATE.]

a-bā-tā-mēn'-tūm, *s.* [Law Lat.] [ABATE.]

Law: An entry by interposition; the term used when, on the death of a landowner, some one, not the heir or devisee, takes unlawful possession of the estate.

***āb-a-tāyl'-mēt**, *s.* [A.N.] A battlemeut. (*Sir Gawayne*, p. 30.)

a-bā'te, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *abatre*; Fr. *abattre* = to beat down; *battre* = to beat or strike; Sp. *batir*, *abatar*; Port. *bater*, *abater*; Ital. *battere*, *abbattere*; Low Lat. *abatto*: *a* = down, and Lat. *batus*, *battuo* = to hit, to strike.] [BEAT, BATE.]

1. Transitive:

1. *Lit.* (of material things):

* (a) To beat down, to overthrow.

"The more schulin they be abatid and defouled in helle."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*, p. 138.

* (b) To lower.

"Alle the banners that Crysten founde
They were abatyd."—*Octavian*, lmp. 1743.

2. *Fig.*:

(a) To contract, to cut short, to lessen, diminish, moderate, mitigate.

"Nought that he saw his sadness could abate."
Byron: *Child Harold*, l. 84.

"Abate thy rage, abate thy manly rage!"
Abate thy rage, great duke!"

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 2.

"O weary night, O lousie and tedious night,
Abate thy hours: shine comforts from the east."
Shakesp.: *Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

* (b) To subtract, to deduct: sometimes followed by *from*.

"It shall be abated from thy estimation."—*Leviticus* xxvii. 13.

(c) To remit: e.g., a tax.

"To replenish an exhausted treasury, it was proposed to remitte the lavish and ill-placed gifts of his predecessor; his prudence abated one moiety of the restitution."—*Gibson: Decad and Fall*, ch. xlviii.

* 3. *Law*: (1.) To beat down, to pull down, to destroy, to put an end to, as "to abate a nuisance." (ii.) To annul a suit or action. (iii.) To reduce proportionally a legacy or a debt when the testator or bankrupt has not left funds enough to pay it in full.

4. *Metall.*: To reduce to a lower temper.

II. Intransitive:

1. To decrease, to become less; applied to material substances, to movements, to diseases, also to feelings or emotions, and indeed to anything capable of diminution.

"The wind
Was fall'n, the rain abated."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, li.

"The fury of Glengarry, not being inflamed by any fresh provocation, rapidly abated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To lessen, to moderate.

"So toilsome was the road to trace,
The guide, abating of his pace,
Led slowly through the pass's jaws."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 3.

3. To cease altogether.

"Ye contumacious abated any boast to make."
Political Songs, p. 216.

4. *Law*: (i.) To come to nought, to fall through, to fail. (ii.) To abate into a freehold = enter into a freehold on the death of the former possessor, regardless of the rights belonging to the heir or devisee.

* 5. *Horsemanship*: A horse is said to abate, or take down his curvets, when he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness at every successive step which he takes.

5. *Falconry*: To flutter or beat with the wings.

"A hawk that traveltyh upon the tye, a man may know if he take hede, for such is her manner that she wolde wate for abating then another duth, for in and if she wolde lose her breth whether she be high or low."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, l. 300.

a-bā'te, *s.* [Old Fr. *abat.*] Event, adventure.

1. (Scotch.) Accident; something that surprises, as being unexpected.

2. A casting down. [ABATE, *v.t.*]

a-bā-tēd, *pa. par. & adj.* [ABATE.]

As adjective:

1. Generally the same as the verb.

† 2. *Poet.*: Humbled.

"Still your old foes deliver you, as most
Abated captives, to some nation."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

abatelement (pron. **āb-a-tō-lō-mang**), *s.* [From Fr. *abatre* = to beat down.]

1. *Comm.*: A local term, formerly a sentence of the French consul in the Levant against any merchants of his country who broke their bargains or defrauded their creditors. Till the abatelement was taken off, the delinquent could not sue any person for debt.

2. *Her.*: A mark of disgrace affixed to an escutcheon. [ABATEMENT, 5.]

a-bā'te-mēt, *s.* [ABATE.]

I. *Gen.*: The act of abating, the state of being abated, or the amount abated.

II. More specifically:

1. A lessening, diminution, decrease.

"Abatement in the public enthusiasm for the new monarch."—*Index to Macaulay's "Hist. Eng."*

"The spirit of accumulation . . . requires abatement rather than increase."—*Mitl.*; *Pol. Econ.*, bk. I.

2. Deduction, subtraction.

"Would the Council of Regency consent to an abatement of three hundred thousand pounds?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxi.

3. *Comm.*: (a) Discount for ready money. (b) A deduction from the value of goods occasionally made at custom-houses on account of damage or loss sustained in the warehouse. This is called also *rebat*, or *rebatement*. [REBATE.]

4. *Law*: (i.) A beating down, a putting down, as the *abatement* of a nuisance. (ii.) A quashing, a judicial defeat, the rendering abortive by law, as when a writ is overthrown by some fatal exception taken to it in court; a plea designed to effect this result is called a plea in *abatement*. All dilatory pleas are considered pleas in *abatement*, in contradistinction to pleas in *bar*. (iii.) Forcible entry of a stranger into an inheritance when the person seized of it dies, and before the heir or devisee can take possession. [OUSTER.]

5. *Her.*: Abatements, sometimes called *rebatements*, are real or imaginary marks of disgrace affixed to an escutcheon on account of some flagrantly dishonourable action on the part of the bearer. Scarcely any instance is on record of such marks of disgrace having been actually affixed to an escutcheon.

a-bā'tēr, *s.* [ABATE.] The person who, or the thing which abates. [ABATOR.]

"Abaters of acrimony or sharpness are expressed oils of ripe vegetables."—*Arbuthnot*.

a-bā'ting, *pr. par.* [ABATE.]

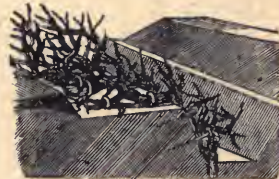
a-bat-jour (**a-bā'-zhōr**), *s.* [Fr.] A sky-light or sloping aperture made in the wall of an apartment for the admission of light.

a-bā-tōr, *s.* [ABATE, ABATER.]

1. *Law*: One who, on the death of a person seized of an inheritance, enters it before the rightful heir or devisee can take possession.

2. One who abates a nuisance.

3. An agent or cause through or by which an abatement is effected.



ABATTIS.

abattis or **abatis** (pron. **a-bāt-tē** as a French word, but often, as English, **a-bāt-tis**), *s.* [Fr. *abatis*, from *abatre* = to beat down.]

1. Rubbish.

2. *Fort.*: A temporary defence formed by felling trees, and placing them in a row, with their boughs, which are pointed, directed against the enemy; they impede the advance of the foe, besides affording cover for the defenders to fire over.

"Multitudes protected his flanks from the enemy's cavalry by an abattis."—*Thirlwall: Greece*, chap. xiv.

"Pretty groups of trees, too, have been cut down in a slovenly manner to form abattis."—*Times*, Dec. 12, 1876.

a-bāt-tisod, *a.* Furnished with an abattis.

abattoir (**a-bāt'-wār**), *s.* [Fr. *abattre* = to beat down, to fell.] A building in which cattle are slaughtered. One was commenced in Paris by decree of Napoleon I., in 1810, and it was

fāte, **fāt**, **fare**, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōg; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

finished in 1818. An approach to the abattoir system has been made in London since the removal of Smithfield Cattle Market to the north of the metropolis in 1855; it has been introduced also into various provincial towns.

a battuta (pron. a băt-tŭ-tă). [Ital.: (lit.) to the beat.]

Music: In strict or measured time. "This term is usually employed when a break in the time of a movement has occurred, and it is desirable to resume the original pace by the beat. (Stainer & Barrett.)

***ăb-a-tŭde**, *s.* [Late Lat. *abatuda*.] Anything diminished. (Bailey.) (In old records, *Moneta abatuda* is clipped money.) [ABATE.]

***ăb-a-tŭre**, [Fr. *abatre* = to beat.] Grass beaten down by the trampling of a stag passing through it.

ab-at-vent (pron. ăb-a-vañ), *s.* [Fr.] Arch.: The sloping roof of a tower; a pent-house.

ab-at-voix (pron. ăb-av-wă, *s.* [Fr.] Arch.: A sounding-board over a pulpit.

abavil (pron. ăb-a-vô), *a-ba-vô*, *s.* [Local names.] The name, in various African dialects, of the Baobab tree, *Adansonia digitata*.

***ăb-â-we**, ***ăb-â-ue**, ***ă-bâ-ve**, ***a-bay**, *v.t.*
1. To bow, to bend. (MS. *Caritab. Halliwell*).
2. To dazle, astonish, or confound.

"I was abowed for merrille."
Romance of the Rose, 3,644.

***ăb-â-wed**, *pa. par.* [ABAWÉ.]

***a-bă-y**, ***a-bă-ye**, *s.* [A.N.] [BAY.] The barking of a dog.

"... and make a short abay for to reward the hound."
—MS. *Bodl.* 546. (Halliwell.)

¶ **At abaye**: At bay.
"Then the forest they fraye
The hertes bade at abaye."
—*Degréville MS.* (Halliwell)

***a-bă-y**, ***ăb-bă-y**, ***a-bă-ye**, *v.t.* To obey. [ABAWÉ.]

"... and every man have a small rodde yn his hand 'to holde of the houndes that thei shul the better abaye."
—MS. *Bodl.* 546.

***a-bă-y**, *v.t. & v.t.* [ABIE (2).] (Skinner.)

***a-bă-y**, *v.t.* To astonish. [ABAWÉ.] (Scotch.)

***a-bă-ys**, *v.t.* [Fr. *abassir*.] To abash, to confound. (Scotch.)

***a-bă-yshid**, ***a-bă-yssh-ite**, *pa. par.* Abashed, frightened. [ABASH.]

***a-bă-yst**, *pa. par.* of ABASE. [A.N.] Disappointed.

"And that when that they were travyst
And of heritor were abayst."
—*Brit. Bibl.* iv. 83. (Halliwell; Dict.)

***ăbb**, *s.* [A.S. *ab* or *ob* = (1) a beam, (2) the woof in weaving yarns.] A term formerly used among weavers, and signifying yarn for the warp.

¶ **Abbecool** = wool for the yarn used in a weaver's warp.

***ăb-ba**, *s.* [Heb. אב (ab) = father, with suffix ba to represent the definite article.] The E. Aram. (Chal.) and Syr. name for father.

"... the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father."
—*Rom. viii. 15.*

***ab-băc-in-âte**, *v.t.* [Ital. *ac* = to; *bacino* = a basin.] To destroy the eye-sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. It was chiefly on captive princes, or other persons of influence, that this detestable cruelty was practised. Ducange cites instances of its perpetration among the Italians in mediæval times, the Greeks of the lower empire, and others. He also repeats the story that, early in the twelfth century, Henry I., King of England, thus treated his brother Robert, the deposed Duke of Normandy, but the charge is not supported by contemporary evidence. (Ducange, *Lexicon*, art. "Abbacinare.")

***ab-băc-in-ă-tion**, *s.* The destruction of the eye-sight in the manner described under the verb ABACINATE.

***ăb-bă-cŭ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *abbatia*, from E. Aram. and Syr. *abba* = father.] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot. [ABBOT, ABBA.]

"According to Tolinus, an abbacy is the dignity itself."
—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

***ăb-băn-dŭn-a-măn-tŭ**, [Ital.]
Music: With self-abandonment, despondingly.

***ăb-bas**, *s.* Old spelling of ABBESS (q.v.).

***ăb-bat**, *s.* [ABBOT.] [In reality a more correct form of the word than ABBOT. It comes from *abbatem*, accus. of Lat. *abbas*, from Syr. *abba* = father.]

"The abbats of exempt abbeya."
—*Glossary of Heraldry*, 1577.

***ăb-bă-tŭesse**, *s.* Fem. form of ABBAT (q.v.).
"And at length became abbatesse there."
—*Notinshed: Chron.*, 1647.

***ăb-bă-ti-ăl**, *a.* Pertaining to an abbey.

"Abbatial government was probably much more favourable to national prosperity than baronial authority."
—*Sir T. Eden: State of the Poor*, p. 50.

***ăb-băt-ŭ-căl**, *a.* The same as ABBATIAL.

***ăb-bay** or ***ab-baye**, *s.* An old spelling of ABBEY.

"They caried him unto the next abbey."
—*Chaucer: Prioresse's Tale*, 15,035.
"They would rend this Abbye's nassy nave."
—*Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel*, canto ii., 14.

abbé (pron. ăb-bă), *s.* [The French term for ABBOT.] Literally, the same as an abbot, but more generally a mere title for any clergyman without any definite office or responsibilities. Before the first French Revolution the title was so fashionable that many men who had pursued a course of theological study, though not at all ecclesiastical proclivities, assumed it; but that practice almost terminated with 1789, after which the word became once more limited to its natural meaning.

"Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart Abbé."
—*Copper: Progress of Error.*

¶ **Abbés Commanditaires**. [ABBOT.]

***ăb-beit**, *s.* [A corruption of HABIT.] (Scotch.) Dress, apparel. (Bannatyne: Poems.)

***ăb-bess**, *s.* [O. Fr. *abasse*, *abbesse*; Low Lat. *abbatissa*.] The lady superior of a nunnery, exercising the same authority over the nuns that an abbot does over monks in a convent, the only exception being that she cannot exercise strictly ecclesiastical functions.

"The Palmer caught the Abbess' eye."
—*Scott: Marmion*, v. 12.

***ăb-beŷ**, *s.* [O. Fr. *abele*, *abale*; Fr. *abbaye*, from Low Lat. *abbatia*; Ital. *abbazia* or *badia*; Fr. *abbeŷ*.]

1. A monastic community. A society of celibates of either sex, who, having withdrawn from "the world" and bound themselves by religious vows, henceforth live in seclusion, the men, termed *monks*, in a convent, and the females, denominated *nuns*, in a nunnery, the former ruled over by an abbot [ABBOT], and the latter by an abbess. Originally the term *abbey* was applied to all such fraternities or sisterhoods, then it became more limited in meaning, as a distinction was drawn between an *abbey proper* and a *priory*. The more powerful abbeys in the Middle Ages tended to throw out offshoots, as a vigorous church now is pretty sure to found one or more humbler churches in its vicinity. These were called *priories*, and were ruled by priors, which was a more modest dignity than that of abbot. For a period they were subject to the authority of the abbot by whose instrumentality they had been founded, then they gained strength and became independent of the parent monastery, and finally the distinction between an *abbey* and a *priory* almost vanished. [MONASTERY.]

2. A building either now or formerly inhabited by a monastic community. An abbey in the Middle Ages had a church, a dormitory, a refectory for meals, a proper pantry for viands, and all other conveniences for the monks, who, though individually poor, were collectively rich. It stood in the midst of grounds walled round for protection and privacy. Some abbeys have been converted into modern cathedrals or churches, others are in ruins. [PRIORY, CONVENT, NUNNERY, MONASTERY.]

"It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful specimen of lightness and elegance of Gothic architecture than the eastern window of Melrose Abbey."
—*Scott: Notes to "Lay of Last Minstrel"*, li. 8.

¶ In the mouth of a Londoner, "the Abbey" signifies Westminster Abbey.

"All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din."
—*Macready: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. xi.

¶ In Scotland, "the Abbey" specially means Holyrood House. [ABBEY-LAIRD.]

3. The privileges of sanctuary possessed by those repairing to any such building.

Scots Law: The right of sanctuary afforded to a debtor who lives within the precincts of Holyrood House.

abbey-laird, *s.* A cant term for an insolvent debtor who takes up his residence within the precincts of Holyrood as a protection against his creditors. (Scotch.)

abbey-land, *s.* Land now, or formerly, attached to an abbey. On the suppression of the monasteries at the period of the English Reformation, the abbey-lands were transferred to the Crown, and were soon afterwards given, at prices beneath their value, to private persons. By the statute 1st Phil. & Mary, c. 8, any one molesting the possessors of abbey-lands, granted by Parliament to Henry VIII. or Edward VI., incurred the penalty of a prebend. While yet the lands now referred to were attached to the respective abbeys, their possessors, in most cases, had succeeded in freeing them from all charge for tithes. When their modern owners manage to prove this they also are exempt from tithe rent-charge. (See Blackstone's *Commentaries*, Book IV., ch. 8; Book II., ch. 3.)

abbey-lubber, *s.* A term of contempt for a fat, lazy, idle monk. Jennings says it is still used in Somerset for an idle fellow.

"This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber; this is but a diminutive, sucking friar."
—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, li. 2.

¶ Besides *abbey-land* and *abbey-lubber* there are in English literature a number of other words compounded with *abbey*; for instance, *abbey-church* and *abbey-plate* (Froude), *abbey-gate* and *abbey-wall* (Shakespeare).

***ăb-beŷ**, *s.* [A.N. Probably a corruption of ABELE (q.v.).] A name given in Yorkshire and Westmoreland to the great white poplar, a variety of *Populus alba*.

***ab-bŷ-gŷt**, *v.t.* To expiate, to make amends for. [ABIE (2).]

***ăb-bis**, *s. pl.* [An old form of ALBS.] White surplices worn by priests. (Scotch.)

***ăb-bôd**, *s.* Old form of ABBOT (q.v.). (*Robert of Gloucester*.)

***ăb-bôt**, ***ăb-bat**, or ***ăb-ôt**. [A.S. *abbot*, *abbad*; Ger. *abt*; Fr. *abbé*; Ital. *abate*; Low Lat. *abbas*, fr. E. and W. Aram. *abba*; Heb. אב (ab) = father, of which the plural sounds like אבות (aboth).] [ABBA.]

A term originally applied to any monk, or to any ecclesiastic, specially if aged, and designed to express veneration for his sanctity; then limited to the superior of a society of monks living in a monastery; next restricted still further to the ruler of an abbey as contradistinguished from a priory; and, finally, acquiring again a somewhat more extended meaning as the distinction between an abbey and a priory became less regarded. [ABBEY, PRIORY.]

When in the fourth century, A.D., the scattered and solitary monks living in the Egyptian and other deserts began to be gathered into small communities, each society elected a spiritual chief over it, to whom the name *abbot* was given by the Syrians and others, and *archimandrite* by the Greeks. The bishop soon gained the right of confirming the nomination. As yet the abbots were deemed laymen, but about the sixth century most of them became priests. After the second Nicene Council, in A.D. 787, they were allowed to consecrate monks for the lower sacred orders. The abundant leisure which they possessed led a few of them to become learned men, and the bishops' finding them useful in controversies with "heretics," gradually induced them to remove their monasteries to the vicinity of towns. By the eleventh century their influence had so increased that the more powerful of them succeeded in shaking off the authority of the bishops, owning no jurisdiction now but that of the Pope; these were, in consequence, called *insulated abbots*. Though nominally the next grade below bishops, yet most of them adopted the episcopal crossier, which, however, they bore in their right hand, while the bishops did so in their left. They also assumed mitres like their rivals, and even many ordinary abbots became crossiers; thus a distinction arose between *mitred* and *crossiered abbots*. The houses presided over by insulated abbots had mostly sent forth priories; the heads of those which had done so on a large scale were sometimes called *cardinal abbots*; and the ambitious title of *oecumenical*, meaning *universal abbot*, limited from the patriarch of Constantinople, was not unknown. The privilege of making appointments to posts of such importance was

claimed, and in many places successfully, by the civil power, which then nominated laymen for secular ends. Hence arose *abbot-counts* (in Lat. *abba- or abbi-comites*) and *field-abbots* (in Lat. *abbates milites*), who received appointments on condition of rendering military service for what was deemed their fief. In Germany there were *prince abbots*, and Kings Philip I. and Louis VI. of France were abbots of the monastery of St. Aignan.

In England, before the Reformation, twenty-six or twenty-seven mitred abbots, with two priors, sat in the House of Lords; the former were called, in consequence, *abbots-general*, or *abbots-sovereign*. They ceased to be peers when the monasteries were suppressed by Henry VIII.

Bishops whose cathedrals were at one time abbeyes have sometimes been called abbots.

In modern Roman Catholic countries abbots are generally divided into *regular* and *commendatory* (*abbés commendataires*). The former are really monks; the latter are only laymen, but are obliged to take orders when they have reached the right age.

¶ *Abbot of the People* was a title formerly given in Genoa to one of the chief civil magistrates, a layman. A person who in medieval times was the leader of Christmas revels was called by the English the *Abbot or Lord of Misrule*, by the Scotch the *Abbot of Unreason*, and by the French *Abbé de Liesse* = the Abbot of Joy. [LORD I. s. ¶ (3).]

āb-bōt-shīp, *s.* The state, position, or appointment of an abbot.

abbreuvoir (approximately **āb-brūv'-wā**), *s.* [Properly Fr. = a watering-place; a drinking-pond for animals. Ital. *abbeverare*: from *bevere*; Lat. *bibere* = to drink. The English *brew* is from a different root.]

1. A watering-place.

2. *Masonry*: The junction between two stones; the interstices between two stones designed to be filled up with mortar.

āb-brē-vī-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *abbreviatus*, *pa. par.* of *abbrevo*: *ad* = to, and *brevis* = short; Sp. *abreviar*; Ital. *abbreviare*; from Lat. *abbrevo*; Gr. *βραχύνω* (*brachunō*), *βραχύς* (*brachūs*) = *brevis* = short.]

1. To shorten, to curtail, to reduce to a smaller compass, yet without loss of the main substance.

"It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting another by cutting off."—*Bacon: Essay* xvi.

2. To shorten, to cut short with a lessening of the main substance.

"The length of their days before the Flood was *abbreviated* after."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

3. *Arith. & Alg.*: To reduce a fraction to its lowest terms. [ABBREVIATION, II.]

āb-brē-vī-āte, *s.* An abridgment. (*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*)

Scotch Law: *Abbreviate of adjudication* means an abstract of adjudication, and of the lands adjudged, with the amount of the debt.

āb-brē-vī-āte, *a. & pa. par.* [ABBREVIATE, *v.t.*] [Used occasionally for the regular form ABBREVIATED (q.v.).]

āb-brē-vī-ā-tēd, *pa. par. or a.* [ABBREVIATE]

1. Shortened, abridged, contracted.

"Irregular, *abbreviated*, and *bastardized languages*."—*Durbin: Dec. of Man* vol. I, part I, ch. II.

2. *Arith. & Alg.*: Reduced to lower terms; shortened, simplified.

3. *Botany*: A term used in comparative descriptions to indicate that one part is shorter than another. For instance, an *abbreviated calyx* is one which is shorter than the tube of the corolla (a in fig.).



FLOWER OF PULMONARIA
MARITIMA, WITH ABBREVIATED CALYX.

āb-brē-vī-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *abbreviate*; -ly.] Shortly, concisely.

"*Abbreviately* and *meekly* according to my old plain songs."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

āb-brē-vī-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ABBREVIATE.]

āb-brē-vī-ā-tīon, *s.* [ABBREVIATE.]

I. *Gen.*: The act or process of shortening, abridging, or contracting.

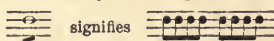
"... the process of *abbreviating* and *softening*."—*Donaldson: N. Cratylus*, bk. II., c. II., p. 291.

1. *Spec.*: The curtailment of a document or the contraction of a word or words by omitting several of the letters, as *M.A.* = *Master of Arts* [see *A* as an abbreviation], *adj.* for *adjective*, &c.


2. *Alg. & Arith.*: The reduction of a fraction to a simpler form: as

$$\frac{(a+b)3a}{3a^2(a+b)} \text{ to } \frac{1}{a}$$

3. *Music*: A conventional way of writing the notes so as to save space. Thus, a semibreve with the symbol of a quaver underneath



(that is, as many quavers as there are in a semi-

breve); so  means as many demi-semi-

quavers as there are in a crotchet—viz., 8.

II. The result of such an act or process; thus *M.A.* is the abbreviation of *Master of Arts*.

$\frac{1}{a}$ is the abbreviation of $\frac{(a+b)3a}{3a^2(a+b)}$, &c.

"... in the circumstance of using *abbreviations*."—*Swift*.

III. The state of being shortened or abridged.

āb-brē-vī-ā-tōr, *s.* [ABBREVIATE.]

1. *Gen.*: One who abridges or curtails.

"Neither the Archbishop nor his *abbreviators*."—*Hamilton: Logic*, II.

2. *Spec.*: The term applied to a college of seventy-two persons in the Roman Chancery whose duty it is to abridge the petitions granted by the Pope into proper forms for being converted into bulls.

āb-brē-vī-ā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* Abbreviating, shortening. [ABBREVIATE.]

***āb-brē-vī-ā-tiŷre**, *s.* [Ital. *abbreviatura*.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

"Written with characters and *abbreviatures*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*.

2. An abridgment, a compendium, a short draft. [ABBREVIATE.]

"This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian."—*Taylor: Guide to Devotion*.

***āb-brōch**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To monopolise goods or forestall a market.

***āb-brōche**, *v.t.* [A.N.] To broach a barrel. [ABROACH.]

"*Abbrochyn or attamyn a vessele of drynke*."—*Prompt. Par.*

āb-brōch-mēnt, *s.* [A.N.] [ABROACH.]

1. The act of forestalling.

2. *Spec.*: The act of forestalling a market or fair. This was formerly regarded as a criminal offence; but by 7 & 8 Vict. the penalty for it was abolished.

āb-būt-tals, *s. pl.* [Law Lat. *abutto*, and *butta*, from *butum*, *Fr.* *but* = end, termination; or Celt. *bot* or *bod* = foundation, lowest part.]

The buttings or boundary of land towards any point. Anciently, bounds were distinguished by artificial hillocks called *botemines*, from which came *BUTTING*, *ABUTTALS*, &c.

***āb-bŷt**, *s.* [HABIT.] A habit.

"Under the *abhyt* of seynye Austynne."

Wright: *St. Patrick's Purgatory*, p. 66.

A B C. The first three letters of the English alphabet, designed as symbols of the alphabet generally.

"As alphabets in ivory employ,

Hour after hour, the yet unletter'd boy,

Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee

Those seeds of science call'd his *A B C*."

Cowper: *Conversation*.

***ā-b-ċē, or ā-bē-ċē**, *s.* [ABECE.] The alphabet (sixteenth century).

Abdal (**Āb-dāl**), *s.* [Arab. *abd* = servant;

Al = Allah = God.]

Among *Musulmans*: A person supposed to be transported by the love of God. Abdals are called in Persia *Divaneh Khodas*. People belonging to other faiths often find them dangerous fanatics. (See D'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque Orientale*, A.D. 1677.)

āb-dēl'-a-vī, *s.* [Arab.] The native Egyptian name of the musk melon (q.v.).

Abderian (**āb-dēr-i-an**), or **Abderite** (**āb-dēr-ite**), *a.* [From *Abdera*, a town of Thrace, the inhabitants of which were regarded as very stupid, yet from among them sprung the philosophers Democritus and Protagoras.] Pertaining (1) to Abdera; (2) to incessant laughter, from Democritus, who was known as "the laughing philosopher." Used also substantively.

āb-dēst, *s.* [Pers. *ab* = water; *dest* = hand.] The Mohammedan ceremony of washing the hands as a religious duty.

• Abdevenham (**āb-dēv-ēn-ham**).

Astrol.: The head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

āb-dī-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *abdicans*, *pr. par.* of *abdicō*.] [ABDICATE.]

1. *As adj.*: Abdicating, renouncing, relinquishing.

"... monks *abdicant* of their order."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English People*, p. 93.

2. *As substantive*: One who abdicates.

āb-dī-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *abdicō* = (*lit.*) to say a thing does not belong to one, to detach oneself from, to renounce, resign, abdicate; (*legal*) to renounce one (especially a son), to disinherit him: *ab* = from; *dico* = to bind, to dedicate, consecrate, or devote.]

I. *Transitive*:

1. *Gen.*: To relinquish, abandon, give up.

2. *Spec.*: To relinquish the throne without resigning it. After the flight of James II., in 1689, Lord Chancellor Somers, Maynard, and other eminent men, contended that the fugitive monarch had abdicated the throne, and induced the House of Commons to adopt the following extraordinary definition of the verb to *abdicate*:—

"It was moved that King James II., having endeavored to subvert the constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between king and people, and by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government, and that the throne had thereby become vacant."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. 5.

It was not, however, at a logical definition that Somers and his companions aimed, but at framing a motion likely to pass the House, as this one triumphantly did.

¶ The word *abdicate* is sometimes used for the desertion of offices inferior to the throne.

3. Formally to resign an office before one's time of service has expired, or an office which one might have been expected to retain till death.

"It was in the twenty-first year of his reign that Diocletian executed his memorable design of *abdicating* the empire. . . . Diocletian acquired the glory of giving to the world the first example of a resignation which has not been very frequently imitated by succeeding monarchs."—*Gibbon: Dec. & Fall*, chap. XIII.

4. To reject, to renounce, to relinquish as a right or privilege, or a valuable possession.

"But Christ as soon would *abdicate* his own."

As steep from heaven to sell the proud a throne."—*Cowper: Frost*.

"The understanding *abdicates* its functions, and men are given over, as if by magic, to the enchantments of insanity."—*Froude: Hist. of Eng.*, chap. VII.

5. *Civil Law*: To renounce a son, to disinherit a son, during the lifetime of a father.

"It may be further observed that parents were allowed to be reconciled to their children, but after that could never *abdicate* them again."—*Potter: Grecian Antiquities*, IV, 15.

¶ Also figuratively:

"... draw them closer unto thee whom thou seemest to the world to *abdicate*."—*Bp. Hall*.

6. To dethrone, to deprive of office, to degrade.

"The Turks *abdicated* Comulus, the next heir to the empire."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*.

II. *Intransitive*: To abandon or relinquish a throne, or other office, dignity, or privilege.

"... since he [a prince] cannot *abdicate* for his children."—*Swift: On the Sentiments of a Church of England Man*.

āb-dī-cā-tēd, *pa. par. & adj.* [ABDICATE.]

1. *Active*: Used of one who has abdicated a throne or other dignity.

"The *abdicated* monarch retired."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, chap. XIII.

2. *Passive*: Abandoned, renounced, referring to the throne or office abdicated.

"And hoped to seize his *abdicated* helm."

Cowper: *Expostulation*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, ōir, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ab-di-cā-tīng, pr. par. [ABDICATE.]

ab-di-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *abdicatio*.] The act of abdicating or relinquishing.

1. *Spec.*: The relinquishment of an office, and particularly the throne, without a formal resignation. It differs from resignation, which is applied to the giving back by a person into the hands of a superior an office to which that superior appointed him; while in abdication, one theoretically, without an earthly superior in the country, relinquishes what came to him at first by act of law.

"Somers vindicated the use of the word *abdication* by quotations from Grotius and Brissonius, Spigellius and Bartolus."—*Miscellany: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. x.

2. The resignation of a throne or other office with or without due formalities.

"The ceremony of his [Dioctetian's] *abdication* was performed in a spacious place, about three miles from Nicomedia."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, vol. II, chap. XL.

3. An involuntary abdication may take place, like that of Napoleon I. at Fontainebleau, April 11, 1814, prior to his virtual banishment to the Isle of Elba.

3. *Gen.*: A casting off, a rejection.

"Wrongful abdication of parentality."—*Jeremy Bentham*.

4. The state of being abdicated or relinquished.

ab-di-cā-tive, a. [Lat. *abdicativus*.] That which causes or implies abdication. [ABDICATE.]

ab-di-cā-tōr, s. [ABDICATE.] One who abdicates.

ab-dit-ive, a. [Lat. *abditivus*; *abdo* = to put away, to hide: *ab* = from; *do* = to put, place, give.] Having the quality or power of hiding.

ab-di-tōr-ŷ, ab-di-tōr-i-ŷm, s. [Lat. *abdo*.] A place for hiding articles of value, as money, plate, or important documents.

Spec.: A chest in churches for relics. (*Dugdale*.)

ab-dō-mēn or ab-dō-mēn, s. [Lat. *abdomen*, *-itis*; from *abdo* = to put away, to conceal; or possibly contr. from *abdomen*, from *adeps* = fat.] Properly a Latin word, but quite naturalised in English anatomical, medical, and zoological works.

1. That portion of the trunk which in man commences beneath, and in mammalia behind the diaphragm, and terminates at the extremity of the pelvis. The abdominal cavity is the largest in the human body. It is lined with a serous membrane called the peritoneum. It contains the liver, with the gall-bladder under its right lobe, the stomach, the pancreas, the spleen, the two kidneys, the bladder, and the intestines. The more highly organised of the inferior animals have a similar structure.

2. *Entom.*: The whole posterior division of the body—united to the thorax by a small knot or attachment, well seen in the wasp. It includes the back as well as the parts below. Externally it is made up of a series of rings.

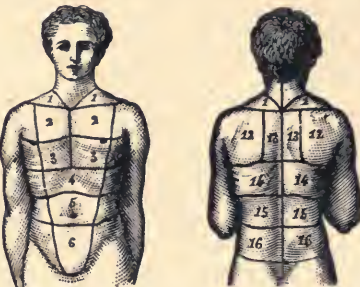
ab-dōm-in-al, a. [ABDOMEN.] Belonging to the abdomen.

"... the size of the abdominal cavity."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 296.

Abdominal regions: Certain regions on the external surface of the abdomen formed by the tracing upon it of imaginary lines. A line is drawn horizontally from the extremity of the last rib on one side to the same point on the other. A second line is then drawn parallel to the first between the two anterior superior processes of the ilium. These two lines necessarily divide the abdomen into three horizontal bands or zones. The first or highest one is called the epigastrium [EPIGASTRIUM]; the second or middle one, the umbilical region [UMBILICAL]; and the third or lowest the hypogastrium [HYPOGASTRIUM]. Two vertical lines are then drawn on either side from the cartilage of the seventh rib downward to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. These necessarily intersect the three horizontal zones, dividing each of them into three parts so as to make nine in all. The central division of the epigastrium constitutes the epigastric region, properly so called, on either side of which lie the right and left hypochondria [HYPOCHONDRIA]. The central portion of the umbilical region is the umbilical region properly so called; whilst the compartments on either side are named the right and left

lumbar regions. The hypogastric region is similarly divided into three, the central called the pelvic region, and the two side ones the right and left iliac regions.

Abdominal ring or inguinal ring: One of two oblong tendinous openings or "rings" existing in either groin. Through these rings pass the spermatic cord in the one sex, and the circular ligament of the uterus in the other. The aponeurotic fibres which form the immediate boundaries of the two openings are called the pillars of the ring. One of these is superior, internal or anterior, and the other inferior, external and posterior.



THE ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC REGIONS.

ABDOMINAL REGIONS.	
4. Epigastric.	10. Iliac.
5. Umbilical.	11. Inguinal.
6. Hypogastric.	12. Inferior dorsal.
9. Hypochondria.	16. Lumbar.
THORACIC REGIONS.	
1. Humeral.	12. Scapular.
2. Subclavian.	13. Inter-scapular.
3. Mammary.	14. Superior dorsal or sub-scapular.
4. Axillary.	
5. Sub-axillary or lateral.	

ab-dōm-in-al, ab-dōm-in-als, s. [Lat. *abdominales*.] [ABDOMEN.] (The full term is *Malacopterygii abdominales* = soft-finned Abdominals.) An order of fishes having the ventral fins suspended to the under part of the abdomen behind the pectorals, without



THE CARP, AN ABDOMINAL FISH.

being attached to the humeral bone. It is the most numerous in species of the soft-finned orders, and contains the greater number of the fresh-water fishes. It is divided into five families: the Cyprinidae, or Carps; the Esocidae, or Pike; the Siluridae, or Siluri; the Salmonidae, or Salmon; and the Clupeidae, or Herrings. [MALACOPTERYGII.]

ab-dōm-in-ōs-cō-pŷ, s. [Lat. *abdomen*; Gr. *σπονδυλός* (*spondeus*) = to look at or after, to look carefully.]

Med.: An examination of the external surface of the abdomen with the view of detecting symptoms of internal disease.

ab-dōm-in-ōus, a. [Lat. *abdomen*; Eng. suff. *-ous* = Lat. *-osus* = full of.]

1. Pertaining to the abdomen.

2. With a large abdomen.

"Gorionius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan."
—*Cowper: Progress of Error*.

ab-dū-ŷe, v.t. [Lat. *abduco* = to lead away.]

†1. *Gen.*: To lead away.

"From the which, opinion I could not *abduce* them with all my endeavor."—*State Papers, Hen. VIII.*, l. 857.

2. *Anat.*: To draw from one part to a different one, to withdraw one part from another.

"If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will duplicate."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errors*, III, chap. xx.

ab-dū-ŷent, a. [ABDUCE.] [Lat. *abducens* = drawing from.] Drawing from, drawing back. *Anat.*: The term applied to several muscles, the function of which is to fall back, withdraw, or open the parts to which they belong. The *abducent* or *abductor* muscles are opposed in their action to the *adductor* or *adductant* muscles. [ABDUCTOR.]

ab-dū-ŷt, v.t. [Lat. *abduco*, pa. par. *abductus*.]

Law: To take away by guile, or forcibly to carry off; as, for instance, a man's wife, or his children, or a ward or heiress; or to kidnap human beings with the view of selling them into slavery. [ABDUCE.]

"His Majesty had been *abducted* or spirited away, *enlevé* by some person or persons unknown."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. II, book IV, chap. IV.

ab-dū-ŷt-ēd, pa. par. & adj. [ABDUCT.]

ab-dū-ŷt-īng, pr. par. [ABDUCT.]

ab-dū-ŷt-ōn, s. [ABDUCT.]

A. Active:

1. *Gen.*: A leading or drawing away.

"Increased *abduction* of the stream by the water companies."—*Times*, Sept. 9, 1873.

II. *Spec.*:

1. *Law*: The taking away of a child from its parents, a wife from her husband, or a ward from her guardian, by fraud, persuasion, or open force. We also speak of the forcible *abduction* of a voter in a similar sense.

2. *Phys.*: The action or operation by which muscles part or separate certain portions of the body from others with which they are conjoined. [ABDUCTANT, ABDUCTOR.]

3. *Surg.*: A fracture in which the broken parts recede from each other.

"In [the thigh-bone] may be separated from the middle line of the body, so as to form an angle with the lateral surface of the trunk (*abduction*), on it may be restored and made to approximate the middle line (*adduction*)."—*Todd and Bowman*, vol. I, ch. vi, p. 135.

4. *Logic*: An argument sometimes called, after the Greek, *apogoge*, in which the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium is not so evidently implied in the lesser extreme as not to require some further proof to make this appear.

B. Passive: The state of being abducted, led, or drawn away.

ab-dū-ŷt-ōr, s. [ABDUCT.] One who abducts, or that which abducts—i.e., leads or pulls away.

Anat.: A muscle of the body, which pulls back any part of the frame—e.g., the eye. The word *abductor* is opposed to *adductor*, a muscle which pulls to. [ABDUCTANT.]

"The *abductor* muscle of the eye."—*Todd and Bowman*.

***a-bē', *a-bēe'.** In the expression "let *abe*" = let be, let alone, far less, not to mention (*n* = at, the Northern sign of the infinitive). (*Scott*.)

"Let that *abe*."—*Robson: MSS.*, l. 176.
"I hate forks at's thine, let *abe* when there's thousands of armed men on the other side."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*.

"Sometimes = forbearance or connivance.
"I am for let *abe*, for let *abe*, as the boys say."—*Scott: Private*.

a-bēam, adv. [*a* = on; *beam*.]

Naut. Lang.: On the beam.

***a-bēar, v.t.** [A.S. *abæran*.] Now shortened to BEAR.

1. To bear, to endure, to put up with.

2. To behave (one's-self).
"So did the faerie knight himself *abeare*,
And stouped off his head from shame to shield."
—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, bk. vi, xii. 19.

***a-bēar-ance, s.** [*a*; *-bear*.] Behaviour, conduct, demeanour.

"Good *abearance*, or good behaviour."—*Blackstone's Comment*, book IV, chap. 18.

***a-bēar-īng, s.** [A.BEARANCE.] Behaviour, conduct, demeanour.

Law: Good *abearing* = the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject.

"He shulde be of good *aberyng* towards the king"
—*Fabyen: Chronycles*, c. 154.

***a-bēat-en, v.t.** (pret. *abētte*). To beat down. [BEAT.] (*Stratmann*.)

***ā-bē-cē, s.** A word used chiefly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

1. The alphabet.
"He was more than ten yer old he couthe y^e *abece*."—*Robert of Glouc.*, p. 266.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, çem; thin, thīs, sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; çlon, çlon = shūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Hence, 2: The elements of a science: as, for instance, of arithmetic.

"When that the wise man, accompteth
After the formal propriety
Of algarismes abeced."

Gower MSS., Soc. Antiq.

ā-bē-çō-dār-ī-an, s. [From a, b, c, d.]

1. One who teaches the alphabet.

"One that teaches the cross-row."—Cokeram: Dict.

2. One who is engaged in learning the alphabet. (Minsheu.)

***ā-bē-çō-dar-ī**, or **ā-bē-çō-dār-ī-an**, a. & s. [From a, b, c, d.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to compositions arranged alphabetically; pertaining to the alphabet; rudimentary.

"Two aberrant circles, or rings of letters."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

B. As substantive:

1. A primer.

2. (Pl.): Rudiments, principles.

Abecedarian Psalms: Psalms, the verses of which began with the successive letters of the alphabet.

***a-bēche**, v.t. [Fr. *abecher* = to feed, fill the beak.] [BEAK.] To feed, to satisfy.

***a-bēched**, pa. par. [ABECHE.]

***a-bēd**, adv. [Properly on bed; pref. a = on, or to; bed.]

1. In bed.

"Not to be a-bed after midnight is to be up betimes."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

2. To bed.

"Her sweetlier dreamed, before she was delivered,
That she was brought a-bed with a buzzard."
Beaumont & Fleet.: *False One*, IV. 2.

***a-bēde**, v.t. To bid, to offer. [Bid.] (MSS. of the 14th Cent.)

***a-bēde**, v.i. (pret. of ABIDE.)

***a-bēde**, v.i. [ABIE (2).]

"There durst no wight hand on him ledge
But he no swore he shall abede."—Chaucer.

***abefoir**, adv. [a intensive, or without meaning; befoir = before.] Before. (Scotch.)

"... the landis ... quilibet wer abefoir unite."—Acts James I. (1609).

***a-bēg-en**, v.t. (pret. *abuyde*). [A.S. *abegan*.] To curve, to bend.

***a-bēg-ge**, **a-bēge**, v.t. To suffer for, to atone for. [ABIE (2).]

"He schal it abege that broughte him thertoo."
Chaucer: *Coker Tale of Gamelyn*, 810.

"He would on his sacrilege
That many a man it shoulde abege."
M.S. Gower, Soc. of Antiq. (Halliwell).

***abēigh**, **a-bēech**, adv. [Prob. corrupted from *abai*.] Aloof, at a safe distance. (Scotch.)

"Toon's bodie ran and stood abeigh."
Burns: *Auld Farmer to his Mare*.

***a-bē-is**, **a-bēs**, prep. [Corrupt. of ALBEIT.] In comparison with; as, "London is a big town *abes* Edinburgh." (Supp. Jamieson's *Scottish Dialect*.)

***a-bēis-ān-ge**, [OBEISANCE.] Obedience.

***a-bēl-a-siō**, s. [Arab. local Egyptian name.] The name given at Alexandria to certain little fleshy and oleaginous tubers, slightly aromatic, which are employed as food-plants and anacletics. They appear to possess the property of increasing the secretion of milk in nurses. They probably belong to the *Cyperus esculentus*.

***a-bēlde**, **a-bēl-dēn**, v.t. [A.S.] To become bold. [BOLD.]

"The folk of Perce gan abelde."
Ælfing Algaunder, 2, 442.

***a-bēle**, **a-bēlle**, **a-bēl-trēe**, s. [O. Fr. *abel*, from Late Lat. *albellus*.] The great white poplar (*Populus alba*, Linn.).

"Six abeles in the kirkyard grow."
Browning: *Rhyme of the Duchess*.

***a-bēl-gēn**, v.i. & t. (pret. *abail*, part. *abolgen*). [A.S. *abegan*; O. H. Ger. *abailan*.]

A. Intrans.: To grow angry. (Stratmann.)

B. Trans.: To make angry.

***a-bēl-ī-a**, s. [Named by Robert Brown after Mr. Clarke Abell, author of *A Journey in China*, 1818.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Caprifoliaceae, or Caprifolia. *Abelia floribunda* from Mexico, and *A. rupestris* from China, are ornamental shrubs, the former with purple-red, and the latter with pale rose-coloured flowers.

***ā-bēl-ī-an**, s. [ABELITE.]

***ā-bēl-īte**, **ā-bēl-ī-an**, **ā-bēl-ō-nī-an**, s. [Ger. *Abelonian*; from Abel, the son of Adam.] A sect mentioned by St. Augustine, who imitated what they considered to be the example of Abel in dying without having consummated marriage. They arose, in Africa, in the time of Arcadius, about the end of the fourth century, A.D., but exerted little permanent influence on the Church.

***ā-bēl-mōs-chūs**, s. [Lat. *abelmoschus*; Arab. *kaub-el-misk* = a grain of musk; Gr. *μύσχος* (moschos) = musk.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceae, or Mallowworts. The *A. esculentus* is the Indian Bendi, Bandikai, or Ramtoori.

It furnished the Ochro or Gobbo pods used for thickening soup, while those of *A. moschatus* are used to perfume pomatum, and bruised or steeped in rum as an antidote to snake-bite.



ABELMOSCHUS
ESCULENTUS.

***ā-bēl-mōsk**, s. The Anglicised form of the word ABELMOSCHUS.

Abelonian, [ABELITE.]

***ā-bēl-trēe**, [ABELE.]

***ā-bēl-whack-ets**, s. pl. [1, Abel; 2, from whack = a blow.] A game of cards played by sailors, so called from the horse-play which succeeds it; the loser receiving a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. (Grose.)

***abelyche**, adv. Ably.

"That ne the craft abelyche may conne."—Constitution of Masonry. (Halliwell.)

***a-bē-ō-dōn**, v.t. [A.S. *abedan*; O. H. Ger. *aribotian*.] To offer. (Stratmann.)

***āb-ē-quī-tāte**, v.t. [Lat. *abeguito* = to ride away; from *ab* = away, from *equito* = to ride.] To ride away. (Minsheu: *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

***ab-ēr-ānd**, or ***ab-ār-rānd**, pr. par. [ABERR.] (Scotch.)

"Aberrand fra the Cristen faith."
Bellend.: *Cron.* vii. 19.

***āb-ēr-dē-vīne**, **āb-ēr-da-vīne**, s. [Etyim. unknown; said by some to have been coined by some dealer to give fictitious value to the bird.]

Zool.: An old name for the siskin (q.v.).

***a-bēre**, a. [From A.S. *abarrian* = to lay bare.] Detected, convicted. "*Abere* theof is a detected or convicted thief, and *abere* morth a detected homicide." (See *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*: *Lex Canuti*, c. 104.)

***a-bēre**, v.t. [A.S.] [ABEAR.] To bear.

"*Abere* thilke truge."—Rob. Glouc., p. 196.

***a-bēre-mōrd**, **a-bēre-mūrd-er**, s. [A.S. *abere* = apparent, notorious; *mōrd* = murder.] Plain or downright murder, as distinguished from the less heinous crime of manslaughter or chance medley. It was declared a capital offence, without fine or commutation, by the laws of Canute, c. 93, and of Henry I., c. 13. (Spelm.) (Walton: *Law Lexicon*.)

***āb-ēr-en**, v.t. (pret. *aber*). [A.S. *aberan*.] To bear. (Stratmann.)

***a-bēr-ing**, s. [ABEARING.]

***a-bēr-ne**, a. [AUBURN.] (Halliwell.)

"Long aberne beardes."

Cunningham: *Revel's Accounts*, p. 56.

***āb-ēr-r**, ***aberre**, v.i. [Lat. *aberro* = to wander away; *ab* = away, from *erro* = to wander, to stray.] To wander: used chiefly in natural science.

"We may aberrer from the proper acceptation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, p. 189.

***āb-ēr-rān-ge**, **āb-ēr-rān-çy**, s. [ABERR.]

1. A wandering from, in a literal sense, as from a path.

2. A wandering from, in a figurative sense, such as from right reason, from morality, or from God.

"Render it this understanding as obnoxious to aberrances as now."—Glanvill: *Scrupula Scientifica*.

"They commonly affect no man any further than he deserts his reason or complies with their aberrancies."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. I., chap. 3.

3. Nat. Science: A divergence from the typical characters of some division, great or small, in the animal or vegetable kingdom.

***āb-ēr-rant**, a. [ABERR.]

1. Gen.: In the same sense as the verb.

2. Spec. (Nat. Science): Deviating from the type of the group to which they belong. A term much used by the Macleay or quinary school of zoologists, who, arranging animals in five kingdoms, five classes, five orders, &c., called the third of these the first aberrant; the fourth, the second aberrant; and the fifth, the third aberrant. The term *aberrant* is still in common use among naturalists. [QUINARY.]

"Our so-called oculant or aberrant groups."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiii. 429.

***āb-ēr-rā-tion**, s. [Lat. *aberratio*.] [ABERR.]

1. Gen.: A wandering from.

"... the aberration [of a river] from the direct line of descent."—Lyell: *Princip. of Geology*, chap. xiv.

II. Nat. Phil.:

1. Optics. *Spherical aberration*: That wandering of the rays of light from the normal path which takes place when they are made to pass through curved lenses, or are reflected from curved mirrors, constituting portions of a sphere, instead of parts of a parabola. It arises from the unequal refraction by the lenses of the several rays of light, and its effect is to render the images formed in some degree undefined about the edges. *Chromatic aberration* [Gr. *χρῶμα* (chrōma) = colour]: That fringing of images with the prismatic colours which takes place when light passes through curved lenses. It arises from the unequal refraction by the lenses of the several elementary colours. Both spherical and chromatic aberration may be corrected by the employment of a proper combination of lenses instead of one. [ACHROMATIC.]

2. Astron.: The aberration of light is that alteration in the apparent position of a star which is produced by the motion of the earth in its orbit during the time that the light is coming from the star to the eye. The effect of this aberration is to make each star appear annually to describe a minute circle of about 40½" diameter parallel to the earth's diameter.

3. Terrestrial physics: The aberration of light may be seen on the earth as well as in the heavens. If one walk rapidly forward in a shower, the raindrops seem as if they come at an angle to meet him; if he walk swiftly backwards, they appear as if they come at an inclination from behind; if, finally, he stand still, their real motion becomes discernible; in other words, they appear to fall nearly or quite vertically.

III. Biol.: Deviation from a type.

IV. Med.:

1. The passage of blood, or any other fluid of the body, from morbid causes, into vessels not designed to receive it.

2. Mental Aberration: That wandering from soundness of judgment which is so conspicuous in the insane.

"... every degree of such mental aberration."—Sir H. Holland: *Chapters on Mental Physiology*, iv. 114.

V. Ethics and Theol. Moral or spiritual aberration: A wandering from the path of rectitude, or from God.

"So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former aberrations from Him, we renew our covenants with Him."—Bishop Hall: *Sermon on James* iv. 8.

***āb-ēr-rīng**, pr. par. & a. [ABERR.]

***āb-ē-rūn-ōate**, v.t. [Lat. *averrunco* = to avert as a calamity or evil omen.] Perhaps from *verro* = to sweep; or *verto* = to turn; or the English form may be from pref. *ab*, and Lat. *erunco* = to weed out.] To pull up by the root, utterly to extirpate, to eradicate. (Johnson: *Dict.*)

***a-bēs-se**, v.t. [Fr. *abaïsser* = to humble.] To humble, depress, abase. (Blount.)

***a-bēs-sed**, pa. par. [ABESSE.]

***a-bēs-tōn**, s. [See def.] An obsolete form of ASBESTOS (q.v.).

"Asbeston ... from its being inextinguishable."—Leonardus: *Mirr. Stones*. (N. & D.)

***a-bēs-yans**, s. [OBEISANCE.]

"With all manner of abesyans we recommend as ryght."—MS., Tanner. (Halliwell.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

a-bét', v.t. [O. Fr. *abeter* = to deceive: from *bett* = a cry designed to set dogs on their prey. (*Wedgwood*.)] [BAIT.]
 1. To encourage or aid a person, or cause by word or deed, not necessarily taken in a bad sense.

"Abet that virgin's cause."—*Spenser: Faery Queen*.

2. *Gen. and spec. in Law:* To aid, countenance, encourage in, or to incite, stimulate, or instigate to a criminal act.

"And you that do abet him in this kind
 Cherish rebellion." *Shakespeare: Richard III., II. 2*

***a-bét', s.** The act of aiding or encouraging to a crime.

"... through mine abet."

Chaucer: Troilus and Criseyde, bk. II., f. 367.

a-bét-mént, s. [ABET.] The act of abetting, countenancing, or encouraging one in a crime.

"Advice and abetment amount to principal treason."—*Blackstone: Comm., IV. 3.*

a-bét-téd, pa. par. & a. [ABET.]

a-bét-tíng, pr. par. [ABET.]

a-bét-tór (formerly abetter), s. [ABET.] One who encourages another in anything, originally in a good as well as a bad sense. Pope employs it in the former. Now it has usually a bad sense.

Law: One who encourages, instigates, or sets on another to the commission of some criminal act; an accessory to a crime. An abettor who is present at the time of committing a crime is considered as a principal in the second degree. One absent, but still cognisant of what is to take place, is called an accessory before the fact. In Scotch law, an abettor is said to be act and part in a crime. (*Blackstone: Comm., IV. 3.*) [ABET, ACCESSORY.]

"But let the abettors of the Panther's crime."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, s.

"But the Heelotic demors are in no way authors or abettors of evil."—*Grote: Greece, vol. I., chap. II.*

ăb-ě-văo-ŭ-ă-tion, s. [Lat. *ab* = from; *evacuatio* = emptying out; *vacuus* = empty.]
Med. An expulsion of the morbid matter from the body.

***a-bey, *a-beye, *a-bégge, v.t.** To suffer from. [ABIE (2).]

"That they ne perische; for I dar wel seye."

Chaucer: Doctor's Tale, 1314-15.

a-bey-ance, *a-bey-an-cý. [O. Fr. *abeiance*, from *beant*, pr. par. of *beer*; *Fr. beyer* = to gape, to look at with mouth open; *Ital badare* = to amuse oneself, to stand trifling, cognate with *abide*.]

Lit.: Expectation.

1. *Law:* The expectancy of an estate. In *abeyance* is the term applied to a freehold or inheritance which is not for the time being vested in any one, but which awaits the appointment or the competence of the person who is entitled to the possession. Thus when a living is vacant, as it is between the death of one incumbent and the appointment of his successor, it is held as being in *abeyance*.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being held back for a time, dormancy, quiescence.

"The German league was left in *abeyance* till the immediate danger was past."—*Froude: Eng. Hist., ch. VII.*

"In this state of things, the Senate decided to place the consular functions in *abeyance*."—*Lewis: Rom. Hist., XII. 1.*

"[As regards a title of honour in *abeyance*, the Sovereign has, by royal prerogative, a special power of granting the same to a female descendant on failure of male issue.]

a-bey-ant, a. Being in *abeyance*, dormant, quiescent.

***a-bey'd, v.** [ABIDE.]

"And to abeyd abstinuens and forsake abundans."—*MS. Douce. (Halliwell).*

***a-beye, v.i.** [A.S. *abegap.*] To bow to. [ABEGEN.]

ăb-gě-tór-ŷ-a, s. [Erse *aibgitir*; Gael. *aibgitir* = the alphabet.] The alphabet. (*Matt. West.*)

ăb-grě-găte, v.t. [Lat. *abgrego*: *ab* = from; *greg* = flock.] To separate from a flock or herd. (*Minshew.*)

ăb-grě-gă-tion, s. [AGGREGATE.] Separation from a flock or herd.

ăb-hóm-in-ă-ble, a. [ABOMINABLE.] A pedantic spelling of the word ABOMINABLE, formerly used by those who erroneously believed the etymology to be *ab-homine* instead

of *abominor*. It is thus ridiculed by Shakespeare.

"This is *abominable*, which he [Armado] would call *abominable*."—*Love's Labour's Lost, V. 1.*

ăb-hor', v.t. [Fr. *abhorrer*; Sp. *aborecer*; Ital. *aborrir*; all from Lat. *abhorreo* = to shrink back from: *ab* = from, and *horreo* = (1) to stand erect, bristle up; (2) tremble as with cold; (3) shudder at, as in fear.]

1. So to hate as to shrink back in aversion from; to loathe.

"I hate and *abhor* lying; but thy law do I love."—*Ps. cxix. 163.*

"I *abhor* death." *Byron: Heaven and Earth, I. 3.*

2. To despise, neglect.

"He hath not despised nor *abhorred* the affliction of the afflicted."—*Ps. xxii. 24.*

3. To cast off, to reject.

"But thou hast cast off and *abhorred* . . . thy anointed."—*Ps. lxxxix. 38.*

"[Formerly the passive was sometimes followed by *of*, applied to the person entertaining the hatred. Now *by* is used:]

"And all Israel shall hear that thou art *abhorred* of thy father."—*2 Sam. xvi. 21.*

It is also found in a half transitive sense. (*Poet.*)

"You would *abhor* to do me wrong." *Cowper.*

*4. To protest against.

"I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul

Refuse you as my judge."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., II. 4.

*5. To fill with horror. (*Scotch.*)

"It wald *abhor* thee till heired

The asklies ihude that he did schede."—*Lindsay.*

ăb-hor'-réd, pa. par. & a. [ABHOR.]

"The weedy, foul, *abhorred* ground."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, II. 67.

ăb-hor-rénce, †ăb-hor-rén-cý, s. [ABHOR.] Hatred, producing a shrinking back from, aversion to.

"And what theologian would assert that, in such cases, we ought, from abhorrence of the evil, to reject the good?"—*Mucavaly: Hist. of Eng., chap. xiv.*

"A show of wonder and abhorrence in the parents."

Locke on Education, § 110.

ăb-hor-rént, a. [ABHOR.]

1. Feeling an extreme aversion to, drawing back from with loathing or fear.

"He would *abhorrent* turn." *Thomson: Seasons.*

2. Contrary or foreign to, thoroughly inconsistent with.

"[Followed formerly by *from*, now generally by *to*, and sometimes used simply as a qualifying adjective:]

"And yet it is so *abhorrent* from the vulgar."—*Glanville: Scipias Sciens.*

"Their *abhorrent* gladiatorial exhibitions."—*Darwin: Descent of Man, vol. I.*

ăb-hor-rént-lý, adv. [ABHOR.] With abhorrence.

ăb-hor-rér, s. [ABHOR.]

1. One who abhors.

2. *Spec.*: A member of the Court party in the reign of Charles II.

ăb-hor-ring, pr. par. & s. [ABHOR.]

As a substantive:

1. *Subjective*: A feeling of aversion to anything.

"I feel no decay in my strength . . . no *abhorring* in my appetite."—*Donne: Devotion.*

2. *Objective*: An object of great aversion. Followed by *to*:

" . . . shalt be an *abhorring* to all flesh."—*Isa. lxvi. 5.*

ă-bīb, or ăb-īb, s. [Heb. אִבִּי (*abib*) = a full green ear of grain, from the root אָבָב (*abab*) = to put forth fruit, especially ripe fruit; from Aram. אָבָב (*eb*) = fruit (*eb* in Heb. = greenness).] The first month of the Jewish civil year (*Exod. xli. 2*). The feasts of unleavened bread and of the passover fell within it (*Exod. xlii., xliii., xxxiv. 18; Deut. xvi. 1*). During the Captivity the name Nisan supplanted that of Abib. [NISAN.] The month fell about the time of our April, and its name suggested that at that period of the year in Palestine barley was in green ear.

ăb-ŷ-chite, s. A mineral named after Dr. Abich, of Tiflis. [CLINOCLASITE.]

a-bi-dance, s. [ABIDE.] Continuance.

" . . . so long is his *abidance* [in purgatory]."—*The Puritan, II. 1.*

a-bīde (1), v.i. & t. (pret. and pa. par. *abode*). [A.S. *ābīdan*, from *a* = on, *bīdan* = to remain; Sw. *bida*; Dut. *beiden*; Dan. *bie*, for *bide*; Ital. *abitare*; Russ. *vitaya* = to dwell, rest, or continue; Arab. *abada* = to be, or continue.]

I. Intransitive:

1. To dwell or live in a place.

"Lord, who shall *abide* in thy tabernacle!"—*Ps. xv. 1.*

2. To stay or tarry for a short time, to wait.

"And they said, Nay; but we will *abide* in the street all night."—*Gen. xli. 2.*

3. To continue, to remain, to rest.

"And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may *abide* with you for ever."—*John xiv. 16.*

4. To remain firm, to be incapable of being overthrown.

"Thou hast established the earth, and it *abideth*."—*Ps. cxix. 90.*

"*Abide* is followed by the prep. *with* of the person or persons, as in (3); and *in*, at, by, or on of the place, as in (1) and (2). At, as in Lev. viii. 35:

"*Abide* at the door of the tabernacle."

By, as in Job xxxix. 9:

"Will the minkree be willing to serve thee, or *abide* by thy crib?" (i.e., beside thy crib.)

On, as in Hosea xi. 6:

"And the sword shall *abide* on his cities."

In the sense of *wait* it is followed by *for*, as—

"They shall *abide* for me many days."—*Hosea iii. 3.*

"[To *abide* by a promise or resolution is to stand to it, to avoid departing from it.]

"*Abides* by this resolve."—*Wordsworth: Happy Warrior.*

Similarly in Scotch Law: When a deed or document has been challenged as forged, the person founding on it is required to appear in court, and sign a declaration that he will *abide* by it, taking all responsibility of the consequences that may ensue. In case of a bill of exchange, the holder states that it came fairly into his hands, and that if it be a forgery he was in no shape accessory to the crime.

II. Transitive:

1. To await, to wait for.

"Bonds and affliction *abide* me."—*Acts xx. 23.*

(Or by supposing an ellipse of *for*, the verb may be considered intransitive.)

2. To endure, to bear, to sustain.

"The nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation."—*Jeremiah x. 10.*

*3. To forbear. (*Lydgate.*)

a-bīde (2), v.t. [ABIE.]

†a-bī-dēr, s. [ABIDE.] One who abides or continues.

"Speedy goes and strong *abiders*."—*Sidney: Poesie.*

a-bī-dīng, *a-bī-dýnge, pr. par. & adj. [ABIDE.]

As adjective:

1. Continuing, permanent, durable. "*An abiding* stain" = a permanent stain.

*2. Patient.

"And bold and *abiding* Bismarck to suffer."—*Piers Plough, p. 418.*

"[*Abiding* place = place of abode. Cf. resting-place = place of rest, &c.]

"This deep *abiding* place." *Wordsworth: Excursion, IV.*

a-bī-dīng, s. [ABIDE.]

I. The state of abiding.

1. Continuance, stay.

"Nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*."

—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

2. *Spec.*: Sojourning. (*Rider: Dict., 1640.*)

II. The place where one abides, an abode. (Ibid.)

III. The act of abiding anything, or of continuing to do anything.

1. Suffering, endurance, or toleration of anything. (*Ibid.*)

2. Perseverance in a course of action. (*Ibid.*)

a-bī-dīng-lý, *a-bī-dýnge-lý, adv. [ABIDE.] In a permanent manner, with continuance.

" . . . with me familiar."

And in myn housele beu *abidingly*." *MS. Soc. Antiq. (Halliwell).*

***a-bīe' (1), *a-bý' (1), *a-býe' (1), v.i. & t.** [*Fr. abayer, abater, baier, bier*; O. Fr. *baer* = (1) to gape, (2) to listen attentively: from obs. root *ba*, imitated from the sound most naturally uttered when one gapes. Corresponds to ABIDE, but comes from Fr., whereas ABIDE is from A.S.] (*Wedgwood.*) [ABIDE, ABAYANCE.]

1. *Intransitive:* To abide, to continue, to remain.

"Bot nought that wanteth rest can long *abide*."

Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 3.

ból, bóy; pól, jówl; cat, cǝll, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gém; thín, thís; sín, aš; expect, çenophon, exist, ph = f
-clán, -tlan = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -tíon, -gion = zhún. -tious, -cions, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. *Transitive*: To stand to, to risk, to dare, to endure, to abide by.

"But whence shall come that harme which thou dost seeme
To threat him that mides his chance to abyse!"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 40.

¶ Sometimes confounded with the next.

a-bie (2), **a-bye** (2), **a-bŷ** (2), **a-buŷ**,
a-bé, **a-béye**, **a-bége**, **a-bégge**,
a-bédge, **a-big-gède**, **a-big-gén**,
a-bidge, **a-buŷge**, **a-bŷge** (pret.
abogt, aboght, aboghten), v.t. & i. [A.S. *abigean*,
abygean = to redeem, to pay the penalty of.] [B.V.]

1. *Trans.*: To pay for, to expiate by suffering the appropriate penalty, to atone for; also to pay, to buy.

"Disparage not the faith thou dost not know,
Lest to thy peril thou aby it dear."
Shaksp.: Mulsummer Night's Dream, III. 2.

"Here he had the destinee
That the poore man schuld abyde."

Reliq. Antiq., i. 63.
" . . . thy love abege."
Gower MS. (Halliwell).

"He wolde don his sacrilege,
That many a man it schulde abege."
Gower MS.: Soc. Antiq., 134. f. 174. (Halliwell).

"Alle Grece it schulde abege soner."
Ibid., f. 98. (Ibid.).

"The wich schal it abgedge."
Legenda Catholica, p. 206.

"This ryot thou shalt now abyge."
Mæpes: Poems, p. 345.

"The kynge schalle hyt soone abyge."
M.S. Cantab., ff. 11, 38, p. 107.

II. *Intransitive*: To suffer.

"But he that kined him shall abyde therefore."
Friar's Lyring, xvi. 34.

"Thou shalt abyde for that le done."
Hartshorne, Met. T. 2.3. (Wright).

"Ther durst no wyht hand upon him leŷge
That he swer anon he schuld abyge."
Chaucer: Reeve's Tale, 3, 985.

"Alle they schuld abygeddure
That took him in this tye."
M.S. Ashmole, 33, f. 14. (Halliwell).

"These bargeyn wyl be der abogt."
M.S. Douce, 302, f. 1. (Halliwell).

"And that aboghten guiltes
Bothe Dejanire and Hercules."
Gower MS.: Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 75. (Ibid.).

āb'-ī-ēs, s. [Lat. *abies*, genit. *-etis* = white fir-tree. "Bullet" says it is derived from one of the dialects of the Celtic *abelos*; Ital. *abete*; Sp. *abeto*. Hesychius calls it *abŷ*.] A genus of trees belonging to the order *Pinaceæ* (conifers). It contains four natural divisions—silver firs, spruces, larches, cedars. Most of the best known fir-trees belong to it, except the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*. [CEDAR, FIR, LARCH, SPRUCE, SILVER.]

āb'-ī-ē-tēne, s. [ABIES.]
Chem.: A hydro-carbon obtained by distilling the resinous exudation of the nut-pine of California (*Pinus sabiniana*). (Watts' 2nd Suppl.)

āb'-ī-ēt-ic, a. [ABIES.] Pertaining to the vegetable genus *Abies*.

abietic acid, s. ($C_{10}H_{16}O_4$) [ABIES.]
Chem.: A crystalline aromatic acid contained in colophony. It crystallizes in small colourless rhombic prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and ether. [COLOPHONY.]

āb'-ī-ē-tin, s. [ABIES.] A neutral resin, extracted from Canada balsam and Strasburg turpentine: the former the product of *Abies balsamea*, the Balm of Gilead fir; and the latter of *A. picea*, the silver fir. [ABIETIC ACID.]

āb'-ī-ē-ti-nŷ, s. pl. [ABIES.]
Bot.: The first sub-division of the coniferous order of Gymnosperms. It is characterised by inverted ovules and oval-curved pollen. The most noteworthy genera are *Pinus*, *Abies*, and *Arucaria*. [PINACEÆ.]

āb'-ī-ē-tito, s. ($C_{10}H_{16}O_4$) [ABIES.]
Chem.: A sugar contained in the needles of *Abies pectinata*. It much resembles mannite, but differs from it in chemical composition. (Watts.)

āb'-ī-ē-ti-tēs, s. [Lat. *abies*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A genus of fossil cones found in the Wealden and Lower Greensand.

āb'-ī-gail, s. [Originally a Heb. proper name, *אביגיל* = father of joy; or, whose father is joyful. The word is frequently derived from Abigail Hill. Mrs. Masham, waiting-woman to Queen Anne, but this cannot be correct, as the expression occurs before Mrs. Masham entered the Queen's service.] A waiting-maid.
"Mantua-maker, soubrette, court beggar, fine lady abigail, and selen of royalty."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace.*

āb'-īg-ē-āt, s. [Lat. *abigeatus* = cattle-stealing; from *abigo* = drive away; *abigeator*, *abactor*, or *abigeur* = cattle-stealer.] [ABACTOR.]

Law: (1.) The crime of driving away cattle in theft or robbery. (2.) A miscarriage criminally produced.

***a-big-gède**, ***a-big-gén**. [ABIE (2).]

†a-bil'-ī-āte, v.t. [ABLE.] To enable.

"To have wrought miracles before an age so expert therein, and abilitated either to outvie, or at least to detect them."—*Bacon.*

†a-bil'-ī-ā-téd, pa. par. [ABILIATE.]

***a-bil'-ī-mént**, s. [ABLE.] Ability.

" . . . abilitment to steer a kingdom."—*Ford: Broken Heart.*

***a-bil'-ī-ménts**, ***a-bŷl'-ŷ-ménts**, ***a-bil'-ménts**, ***āb-bil'-ī-ménts** (Scotch), ***a-bŷl'-ŷ-ménts**, ***a-béil'-ŷ-ménts**, s. pl. [HABILIMENTS, ABULVEMENTS.]

a-bil'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *habilité*; Ital. *abilità*; Sp. *habilidad*; Lat. *habilitas*, from *habeo* = have or hold.] [ABLE.]

1. Power possessed by any one in virtue of his physical, mental, or moral nature.

"The ability to spread the blessings wide
Of true philanthropy."
Wordsworth: Excursion, iv.

2. *Specialty of intellect.*

"The public men of England, with much of a peculiar kind of ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng., ch. xxii.*

¶ Similarly, *abilities* in the plural is often used specially for intellectual gifts:

"That gentle firmness to which, more perhaps than even to his great abilities, he owed his success in life."
—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng., ch. xvi.*

¶ *Ability* and *capacity* are not quite synonymous. *Capacity* refers especially to one's capability of receiving, particularly to receptivity of knowledge; *ability* implies that the intellect and knowledge are used in action; *capacity* looks upon the person as passive; *ability* as active.

3. The possession of wealth, means, or substance; wealth being power or "ability," concentrated in small compass till required.

"Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief."—*Acts xi. 29.*

4. *Metaphys. and Theology*: Moral or spiritual power.

5. *Law*: Legal competence to do certain acts.

¶ As a suffix = fitness for, capability of.

ā-bill, **ā-bil**, a. & adv. [ABLE.] (Scotch.)

1. Fit.

2. Able.

3. Perhaps. [Cf. ABILINS.]

***ā-bill**, v.t. [ABLE.] To enable, to assist.

"And namely to thame that abills thame thereto."—*M.S. Lincoln. (Halliwell).*

***a-bime**, ***a-bŷme**, s. [A.N.] An abyss. [ABYSM, ABYSS.]

" . . . till that they be fallen downe
Unto the abyne."
Cursor Mundi MS., Trin. Coll., Cantab. (Halliwell).

āb-in-tēs-tāte, a. & s. [Fr. *ab intestat*; Lat. *ab intestatus*: *ab* = from; *in* = not; *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor* = to attest; *testis* = witness.] [TEST, TESTIFY.]

1. As *adj.* *Law*: Inheriting the estate of a person who has died without making a will.

2. As *substantive*: A person who inherits the estate of one who has died without making a will.

ā-bi-ō-gén-ē-sis, **ā-bi-ō-g-én-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *a*, privative; *bios* (*bios*) = life; *genesis* (*genesis*) = generation.] A scientific word invented by Prof. Huxley and first used by him in his address as president of the British Association at Liverpool, 1870, to indicate the view that living matter can be produced from that which is not in itself living matter. It is opposed to BIOGENESIS (q.v.). (*Brit. Assoc. Report, 1870.*)

ā-bi-ō-g-én-ist, **ā-bi-ō-g-én-ē-tist**, s. [ABIOTENESIS (q.v.).] One who holds the hypothesis of abiogenesis. [ABIOTENESIS.]

" . . . a common objection of abiogenists."—*Huxley: Presidential Address, Brit. Assoc., 1870.*

***a-bish-ēr-ing**, **a-bish-ēr-sing**, s. (1.) Originally, a forfeiture or amercement; hence in a more special sense (2) the state of being quit of amercements, "a liberty of freedom." "Wherever this word is applied to persons in a grant or charter they have the forfeitures and amercements of all others, and are them-

selves free from the control of any within their fee. (Rastall: *Abbr. Termes de la Ley, 7.*)

¶ Spelman considers that the words should be written MISHERING, MISHERSING, or MISKE-RAIG.

***ab'-it**, s. Old spelling of HABIT (q.v.). (*Rob. Glouc.*, pp. 105, 434.)

***ab'-it**, s. Old spelling of ORBIT (q.v.).

" . . . an abit or other rite."—*Apology for the Lot-tards, p. 103.*

¶ In old Scotch, the plural is *abitis*:

" . . . daylie dargels
"With owldle abitis to augment their rentales."
Scott: Bannatyne Poems.

***ā-bit'**, 3 pers. sing. v.t. & i. [ABIE (1).] (*Chaucer*, &c.)

***āb'-it-a-cle**, s. [Lat. *habituaculum*: *habito* = to dwell.] A habitation, a dwelling.

"In whom also he yde biledged to into the abitacle of God in the Hooli Goust."—*Wycliffe: New Test., Ephes. li. 22.*

***ā-bite**, ***a-bŷte** (pa. par. *abiten*). [A.S.] To bite.

"Broun lyouns and eke white
That wolde fayn his folk abyte."
Kyng Alisaunder, 7, 096.

***a-bite**, s. [Lat. *habito*.] A habitation.

"To leave his abite, and gon hie waie."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4, 914.

āb'-i-tion, s. [Lat. *abitus* = going away.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of going away.

2. *Fig.*: The tract or state of dying. (*Cockram*.)

āb'-jēct, a. [In Fr. *abject*; Ital. *abietto*, from Lat. *abjectus*, pa. par. of *abjicio* = to throw away.] [ABJECT, v.t.]

1. *Lit.* (of material things): Cast away.

"From the safe shore their floating carcases
And broken chariot-wheels: so thick bestrewn,
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood."
Milton: Paradise Lost, l. 312.

2. *Fig.* (a) (of persons): Pertaining to a cast-away; a social pariah, or one excessively poor and despoised.

"See yonder poor c'riabour'd wight,
So abject, mean, and vile."—*Burns.*

Hence (b) (of persons): Cringing, servile, grovelling, morally debased to a contemptible extent, whether from being a castaway, or from other causes.

" . . . the most abject of flatterers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

3. *Of things* immaterial:

(a) Servile, degraded, morally debased.

" . . . or that abject peace of mind which springs from impudence and insensibility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

(b) Mean, low, quite disrevered from the idea of debasement by loss of place or otherwise.

"But the most abject ideas must be entertained of their taste."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall, ch. xiv.*

āb'-jēct, s. [ABJECT, v.t. & a.]

1. A person of the lowest social condition, a social pariah, a humble servant.

"We are the king's abjects, and must obey."
Shaksp.: Richard III., l. 3.

2. One who, whatever his rank, is morally vile to an extent which might have been expected to exist only in miserable outcasts.

"Yea, the abjects gathered themselves together against me."—*Ps. xxxv. 15.*

†āb'-jēct, v.t. [From Lat. *abjectus*, pa. par. of *abjicio* = to throw away: *ab* = from; *jacio* = to throw.]

1. To throw down, to throw or cast away.

"And downe againe himselfe disdainfully abjecting."
Spenser: F. Q., bk. iii., xl. 13.

2. To cast off, to reject.

"For that offence only Almighty God abjected Saul that he should no more reign over Israel."—*Str. T. Elgot: The Governor, c. 1.*

3. To cast down, to deject.

"It abjected his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick."—*Sirype: Memorials, b. i., c. 15.*

āb'-jēct-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ABJECT, v.t.]

āb'-jēct-ēd-nēss, s. [ABJECT, v.t.]

1. The state of an abject; existence in the condition of a social outcast.

"Our Saviour . . . sunk himself to the bottom of abjectness to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme."—*Boyle.*

2. The servile spirit which such want of position and regard is apt to produce; baseness, vileness.

***āb'-jēct-īng**, pr. par. [ABJECT, v.t.]

āb'-jēc-tion, s. [ABJECT, v.t.] [In Fr. *abjection*, from Lat. *abjectio*.]

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōr, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīto, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. a, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. The act of casting away.

"The audacious and bold speech of Daniel signifieth the abjection of the kyng and his realm."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, c. 8.

II. The state of being cast away.

1. The state of a social outcast.

2. That meanness of spirit which such a state is apt to induce.

"That this should be termed baseness, abjection of mind, or servility, is it credible?"—*Hooker*.

III. An objection.

"For they must take in hande To preche and to withstande All manner of objections."—*Skelton*, l. 345.

ab-ject-lý, adv. [ABJECT.] In a mean, contemptible, or servile way.

"He . . . abjectly implored the intercession of Dartmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ab-ject-nēss, s. [ABJECT.]

1. The state of a social outcast; a low, servile condition.

2. The character which is likely to be produced in a social outcast, servility, meanness of spirit, debasement.

"Servility and abjectness of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying."—*Gos. of the Tongue*.

***ab-jū-dī-cāte, v.t.** [Lat. *abjudico* = to take away by a judgment or sentence: *ab* = from, *judico* = to judge.] To give, to take away, or to transfer, by a judicial sentence.

ab-jū-dī-cā-tēd, pa. par. [ABJUDICATE.]

ab-jū-dī-cāt-īng, pr. par. [ABJUDICATE.]

ab-jū-dī-cā-tion, s. [ABJUDICATE.] The act of taking away by a judicial sentence; rejection.

Spec.: A legal decision, by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to belong to his creditor.

ab-jū-gāte, v.t. [Lat. *abjugo* = to yoke; *ab* = from; *jugo* = to bind to rails, or generally, to join; *jugum* = a yoke.] To yoke.

ab-jūr-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *abjuration*; Sp. *abjuración*; Lat. *abjuro* = to deny on oath, to abjure: *ab* = from; *juro* = to swear.]

1. The act of swearing, abjuring, or renouncing upon oath; a denial upon oath, a renunciation upon oath. Chiefly a law term, and used in the following senses:—

1. An abjuration of the realm. During the Middle Ages the right of sanctuary was conceded to criminals. A person fleeing to a church or churchyard might permanently escape trial, if, after confessing himself guilty before the coroner, he took an oath abjuring the kingdom, i.e., promising forthwith to embark, at an assigned port, for a foreign land, and never to return unless by the king's permission. By this abjuration the blood of the criminal was attainted, and he forfeited all his goods and chattels. This system of procedure was modified in the reign of Henry VIII., and entirely swept away in that of James I.

2. *Spec.*: An abjuration or renunciation of all imagined allegiance to the Jacobite line of rulers, after the nation had given its verdict in favour of William and Mary.

"An Abjuration Bill of extreme severity was brought into the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

The oath of abjuration was fixed by 13 Wm. III., c. 16. By the 21 & 22 Vict., c. 48, one form of oath was substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. For this form another was substituted by the Act 20 & 31 Vict., c. 75, s. 5. This has in turn been superseded by the Promissory Oaths Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, by which a new form of the oath of allegiance is provided.

3. An abjuration, renunciation, or retraction of real or imagined heresy or false doctrine. Thus the now abolished 25 Chas. II., c. 2, enacted that certain tenets of the Church of Rome were to be solemnly renounced. This is sometimes called an Abjuration Act, but the term is more appropriately confined to that mentioned under No. 2.

4. In a popular sense: A more or less formal giving up.

II. The state of being abjured.

III. The document containing a solemn renunciation on oath of a person or doctrine.

"As it was, he was committed to the Fleet on the charge of having used heretical language. An abjuration was drawn up by Wolsey, which he signed."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ab-jūr-a-tō-ry, a. [In Fr. *abjuratoire*; fr. Lat. *abjuro*.] Intended to intimate abjuration.

ab-jūre, v.t. & i. [Lat. *abjuro* = to deny on oath; Fr. *abjurer*; Sp. & Port. *abjurar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To renounce, recant, retract, or abrogate anything upon oath.

Law: Especially (1) to abjure the kingdom; that is, to swear that one will leave the kingdom and never return. [ABJURATION (1).]

" . . . if required so to do by four justices, must abjure and renounce the realm."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

(2) To renounce a pretender. *Spec.*: To renounce allegiance to James II. and his successors, after the nation had pronounced in favour of William and Mary. [ABJURATION (2).]

"Nay, is it not well known that some of these persons boastfully affirmed that, if they had not abjured him, they never could have restored him?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Solemnly to renounce, e.g., one's faith or principles, or society; or to act like one who has done so.

" . . . unless they speedily abjure this practical heresy."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*, chap. xlix.

"To abjure for ever the society of man."—*Shakespeare: Mid. Night's Dream*, i. 1.

"The servile crowd might purchase their safety by abjuring their character, religion, and language."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, chap. xli.

B. Intransitive: To take an oath of abjuration.

"An ancient man had been abjured in the year 1506."—*Bp. Burnet: Hist. Ref.*

ab-jūred, pa. par. [ABJURE.]

ab-jūre-mēt, s. [ABJURE.] Solemn renunciation.

"Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely abjurement."—*John Hall: Preface to his Poems*.

ab-jūr-ēr, s. [ABJURE.] One who abjures; one who solemnly renounces.

ab-jūr-īng, pr. par. [ABJURE.]

abkari, abkaree, abkary, abkarry, 'aubkary (pron. *ab-kah-rē*). [Hind.] Revenue derived from duties levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as arrack, toddy, &c.; or intoxicating drugs, as opium or bang.

Abkaree Regulations: Regulations for the assessment and payment of such duties.

†ab-lāch, †ab-lāck, s. [Dimin. of Wel. *abo* = a carcass, carrion. In Fr. and Gael. *abach* = a dwarf or sprite; Gael. *ablach* = a carcass.] (Scotch.)

1. A spectre.

"Up the kirkyard he fat did goe,
I wat he was na hoollly;
And a' the abacks glow'd to see
A bonny kind of toolie
Between them twae."

MS. by Rev. Mr. Skinner: The Baring of Money Musk.

2. A dwarf.

3. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecat, &c.

4. A particle, a fragment.

†ab-lāc-tāte, v.t. [Lat. *ablactō* = to wean: *ab*: lacto = to suckle: *lac* = milk.] To wean.

ab-lāc-tā-tion, s. [From Lat. *ablactō* = to wean.]

1. *Med.*: The weaning of a child from the mother's milk.

2. *Old Hortie.*: Grafting by approach or inarching. [GRAFTING.]

***ab-lā-dī-ūm, s.** [Med. Lat.]

1. In *Old Records*: Cut corn.

2. A particular method of grafting where the scion is, as it were, weaned by degrees from the maternal stock, till it is firmly united to the stock on which it is grafted. (*Dictionary Rusticum*, 1726.)

***a-blānd, pa. par.** [A.S.] Blinded. [ABLENDE.]

"The walrus had the abland."—*Severn Sages*, 2, 462.

ab-lā-quē-āte, v.t. [Lat. *ablaqueo* = to disentangle, or turn up the earth round the roots of a tree to form a trench: *ab* = from; *laqueo* = a noose or snare.]

Hortie.: To lay bare the roots of trees; to expose them to air and water.

ab-lā-quē-ā-tion, s. [ABLAQUEATE.]

1. *Hortie.*: The act or process of laying bare the roots of a tree to expose them to the air and to moisture.

"Uncover as yet roots of trees where ablaqueation is requisite."—*Evelyn: Cal. Hort.*

2. The state of being laid bare.

***a-bla-āte, s.** [A.N.] [Lat. *balista* = a crossbow, or a more powerful engine for the propulsion of arrows.] A crossbow. [ARBALEST.]

a-blast-ēn, v.t. To blast. [BLAST.]

"Venim and fir to geldir he caate,
That he Jason so sore ablāte."
Gower MS. (Balticell.)

ab-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *ablatio* = a taking away; *ablatus* = taken away: *ab* = away; *latus*, pa. par. of *tollo* = to raise, to remove.]

I. The act or process of carrying away.

1. In a general sense:

"And this prohibition extends to all injustices, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by ablation, or detaining of rights."—*Jeremy Taylor: Works*, vol. iii.

"Wrongful ablation of servanthip, if it be the offence of the master, but not otherwise, coincides with wrongful abdication of mastership; if it be the offence of a stranger, it involves in it ablation of mastership, which, in as far as the mastership is a beneficial thing, is wrongful."—*Jeremy Bentham*.

2. *Med.*: The carrying away from the body of anything hurtful to health.

3. *Chem.*: The act of removing whatever is no longer necessary.

II. The state of being carried away.

ab-lā-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *ablatus*; Ger. *ablativ*; Fr. *ablatif*; Ital. *ablativo*.] [ABLATION.]

I. As adjective:

† 1. *Gen.* (from lit. sense of the word): Pertaining to ablation, i.e., the act of taking away.

"Where the heart is forestalled with misopinions, ablative directions are found needfull to unteach error."—*Bp. Hall: Serm.*

2. *Spec.*:

(a) The sixth and last case in the Latin language. An extant fragment of Julius Caesar's *De Analogia* informs us that he was the inventor of the term in Latin. He found time to introduce it during his Gallic War. The ablative case expresses a variety of relations, such as separation, instrumentality, position in time and place, and these we express in English by the prepositions *from*, *by*, *with*, *in*, *at*, &c.

(b) Pertaining to the sixth case in the Latin language.

¶ The word is, no doubt, originally an adjective, as in Latin; but as in that language there is frequently an ellipsis of the substantive *casus*, so in English we find ablative standing by itself, and it is thus used—

II. As a substantive:

¶ The ablative denotes the moving cause."—*Schmiedt: Lat. Gram.*, § 291.

¶ The ablative absolute is a mode of expression in Latin by which, in a subordinate clause detached from the rest, the subject is put in the ablative, and the verb is changed into a participle, and made to agree with it: as, *Reluctante naturā irritus labor est* = exertion is useless, nature being against it, i.e., when nature is against it.

¶ There is an ablative in the Chinese as well as the Latin language. (See Max Müller.)

†a-blāw-ēn, *a-blō-we, v. [A.S. *ablāwan* = to blow up.] To blow up.

" . . . he gan hire herte above."—*Shoreham*, 160.

a-blā-ze, adv. & a. [Pref. *a* = on; *blaze*.] On fire, in a blaze, blazing.

"All a-blaze with crimson and gold."
Longfellow: Golden Legend.

-able, in compos., a suffix = *able* (q.v.), implying that which may do or be done: as *perishable* = which may perish; *edible* = which may be eaten.

ā-ble, a. [O. Fr. *habile*; Norm. *ablez*, *hable*, *habler* = to enable: fr. Lat. *habilis* = that may be easily handled; *habeo* = to have or hold.]

I. *Old Eng. & Scotch* (in the etymological sense): Fit, proper.

" . . . James Erie of Mortoun his guldsehr, and thereby maist able to succeed to him."—*Acts James VI.*, 1581.

II. Liable, in danger of.

"Finding yourself able to drone, ye wold prets agane to the bolt."—*Bannatyne: Trans.*, p. 159.

III. Having sufficient physical, mental, moral, or spiritual power, or acquired skill, or sufficient pecuniary and other resources to do something indicated.

"I have wounded them, that they were not able to rise."—*Ps.* xviii. 38.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis, sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; çion, çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

"And no man was able to answer him a word."—*Matt.* xxiii, 46.

"God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able."—*1 Cor.* x, 13.

"... able to read."—*Statesman's Fear Book* (1873).

"Every man shall give as he is able."—*Deut.* xvi, 17.

An able man: A man of intellect.

"Peppy, the ablest man in the English Admiralty."—*Manxology: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Manxology: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Rarely of things: Sufficient, enough.

"... their gold shall not be able to deliver them."—*Ezek.* vii, 19.

IV. Having legal permission, or possessed of legal competence, to do anything stated.

able-bodied, a.

1. Having a body sufficiently strong to permit of one's doing an average amount of manual labour.

"For the able-bodied vagrant, it is well known that the old English laws had no mercy."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. **Naut.**: Applied to a sailor possessing some experience of the work on shipboard. Often contracted into A.B. (q.v.).

able-minded, a. Talented, clever, possessed of intellect.

† **ā-ble, v.t.** [From the adjective.]

1. To enable, to make fit for, to adapt, to suit.

2. To warrant or answer for, to undertake for any one.

"None does offend, none, I say, none, I'll able 'em."—*Shaksp.: King Lear*, iv, 6.

ā-ble, ā-blins, adv. [ABLINS.] Perhaps, possibly. (*Scotch.*)

"Who would go search among such heroes' sheep May able find many poor scabbed crock."—*Scott: Dream of Sir David Lindsay: Works*, 53.

ā-blēc-tick, or ā-blēc-tive, a. [Lat. *ab* = from; *lego* = to lay in order.] Set out or adorned for sale. (*Cockeram.*)

† **āb-lē-gāte, v.t.** [Lat. *ablego* = to send away; *ab*; *lego* = to send as an ambassador.] To send abroad specially as an ambassador.

† **āb-lē-gā-tion, s.** [ABLEGATE.] A sending abroad; as, (1) *spec.*, an ambassador; (2) *gen.*, any person or thing from the place usually occupied.

"... an arbitrary ablegation of the spirit into this or that determinate part of the body."—*Dr. H. More: Antiloe against Atheism*, I, ii, 7.

* **ā-ble-mēntes, s. pl.** [HABILIMENTS.] (*Hardyng's Chronicle*, l. 145.)

ābl-ēn, or ābl-ēt, s. [In Fr. *ablen* or *ablette*.] Names occasionally given to a small freshwater fish more commonly termed the bleak. It is the *Cyprinus alburnus* of Linnaeus, and the *Leuciscus alburnus* of Cuvier. [BLEAK.]

* **ā-blēn'de, *ā-blēn'd-ēn, v.t.** (pret. *ablente*). [A.S. *ablendan* = to blind.] To blind, to dazzle. Also (*fig.*) deceived. [BLIND.]

"He schal both *ablente* his enemies' sight."—*M.S. Douce*, 291, f. 12.

† **ā-ble-nēss, s.** [ABLE.] Ability, physical or mental. (Now *ABILITY*.)

"That nation doth so excel both for comeliness and ableness."—*Sidney*.

* **ā-blēnt', pa. par.** [ABLENDE.] Blinded, dazzled; also deceived.

"Stronger thee, thou schalt be shent, For thou hast me thus *ablent*."—*M.S. Addit.* (*Halliwel*).

ā-blēp-sī-a, or ā-blēp-sī-s, s. [Gr. *ἀβλεψία* (*ablepsia*) = blindness.] Blindness, want of sight. (*Cockeram.*)

ā-blēp-tio-al-ly, adv. [From Gr. *ἀβλεπτικός* (*ableptikos*) = to overlook, a. priv.; *βλέπω* (*blepo*) = to look.] Inadvertently, by oversight.

* **ā-blēs-syd.** Old spelling of BLESSED.

āb-lēt. [ABLEN.]

ablewe (ā-blū), pret. [BLOW.] Blew.

"Aswon tho sche overthrew Wawain sone hir *ablewe*."—*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 515.

* **a-bliche, adv.** Fitly, properly.

"These move *abliche* be chosen to chivalrye."—*M.S. Douce*, 291, fo. 10.

āb-lī-gāte, v.t. [Lat. *ab*; *ligo* = to tie, to bind.] To tie up firm.

āb-lī-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *ab*; *ligatio* = a binding; *ligo* = to bind.]

1. The act of tying up.

2. The state of being tied up.

* **āb-lī-gū-rī-tion, āb-lī-gū-rī, s.** [Lat. *aliquiritio* = a consuming or feasting; *ab*; *lignitio* = to lick off, to consume in feasting; *ab*; *lignitio* = daintiness; *lignitio* and *lignitio* = to lick.] Excess in eating and drinking. (*Minshew.*)

* **ā-blīn'-dēn, *ā-blyn'-dēn, v.t.** [A.S. *ablendan*, v.t. [ABLENDE.]

1. Transitive: To blind, to dazzle.

"Why menestow thi mood for a note In thi brothere eigh Sithen a beem in thyn owene Abyndeth thilseve."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 189.

2. Intransitive: To grow blind.

† **āb-lō-cāte, v.t.** [Lat. *abloco* (lit.) = to place from, to place away from, to let out; *ab*; *loco* = to place, to lease.] To let out, to lease out. (*Calvin: Lexicon Juridicum.*)

āb-lō-cā-tion, s. [From Lat. *abloco*.] A letting out for hire.

* **ā-blōde, adv.** Bloody, with blood, bleeding.

"Oubrious sat and byheld How here lymes ronne *ablode*."—*W. de Shoreham*.

† **ā-blōy, interj.** [A.N. *ablo!*] An exclamation used in hunting = "On! on!"

* **āb-lū-čī-ōun, s.** [Sp. *ablucion*; Eng. *ablution*.]

Old Chem.: The cleansing of bodies from impurities.

"Oylos, *ablucion*, and metal fustile."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16, 824.

† **āb-lū-de, v.t.** [Lat. *abludo* = not to be in tune with; hence, to differ from; *ab*; *ludo* = to play.] To be unlike, to differ.

"The wise advice of our Seneca, not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle."—*Ep. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, vii, 1.

† **āb-lū-ēnt, a. & s.** [Lat. *abluens*, pr. par. of *abluo* = to wash away; *ab*; *luo* = to wash; Gr. *λουός* (*loue*).] Washing away, washing, cleansing by means of water or other liquid.

As substantive: A washing away.

Phar.: Applied to medicines which were formerly supposed to purify or cleanse the blood.

* **āb-lū-gēn, v.i.** (pret. *abluied*). [M. H. Ger. *erblügen*.] To frighten.

"Tha Iwarth that folc swithe *abluied*."—*Morris: O. Eng. Homilies of the 12th & 13th Cent.*

āb-lū-tion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *ablution*; Sp. *ablucion*; Ital. *abluzione*; from Lat. *abluo* = washing.]

I. The act of washing, cleansing, or purifying by means of water.

1. **Spec.**: One of those washings which figure so largely among the ceremonial observances of Oriental faiths, and are recognised also in Christian baptism.

"Abutions before prayer."—*Herklots: Musulmans of India*, xiii, 72.

2. **Roman Ritual:** The water and wine with which the celebrant washes his thumb and index finger, after his communion, in the Mass.

3. **Med.**: The washing of the body externally by baths, or internally by fluids effective for the purpose.

4. **Chem.**: The purification of bodies by the pouring upon them of suitable liquids.

II. The state of being washed.

* III. The water which has been used for the purpose of washing.

"Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train Are cleans'd, and cast the *ablution* in the main."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*.

* **āb-lū-vī-ōn, s.** [Old Lat. *abluvium* = a deluge.] That which is washed off. (*Dwight*.)

ā-blī, adv. [ABLE.] In an able manner; with ability.

"And bare him *ably* in the fight."—*Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel*, iv, 23.

āb-nē-gāte, v.t. [Lat. *abnego* = to refuse or deny; *ab*; *nego* = to refuse, to deny.] [NEGATION.] To deny, to repudiate.

"The very possibility of Heroism had been, as it were, formally *abnegated* in the minds of all."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. V.

āb-nē-gā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ABNEGATE.]

āb-nē-gā-tion, s. [ABNEGATE.]

āb-nē-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *abnegatio*; Fr. *abnegation*.] [ABNEGATE.] Denial, renunciation, disclaimer.

"Patience and abnegation of self, and devotion to others."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*.

† **āb-nē-gā-tive, a.** [ABNEGATE.] Lat. *abnegativus* = negative; *abnego*.] Denying, negative.

† **āb-nē-gā-tōr, s.** [Lat. *abnegator* = one who denies.] One who denies, renounces, or repudiates. [ABNEGATE.]

"Abnegators and dispensers against the laws of God."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

āb-nē-dāte, v.t. [Lat. *abnodo* = to clear trees of knots; *ab* = from; *nodus* = a knot.] To clear knots away from trees.

āb-nē-dā-tion, s. [ABNODATE.]

1. The act of cutting knots from trees.

2. The state of having knots cut away from trees.

āb-nor-mal, a. [Lat. *abnormis* = without rule; *ab* = from; *norma* = a carpenter's square (fig., a rule).] Not according to rule; irregular; anomalous, departing from the ordinary type. "Quite recently introduced into English" (*Trench: English, Past and Present*, p. 48). It is now quite a common word, especially in scientific works.

"... she was reduced into that *abnormal* and singular condition."—*Froude: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iv.

"If present in the normal human embryo, they become developed in an *abnormal* manner."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. iv.

āb-nor-māl-i-tī, s. [ABNORMAL.]

1. The quality of being abnormal; departure from rule.

2. Anything abnormal; an abnormal feature.

"A single body presented the extraordinary number of twenty-five distinct *abnormalities*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I (1871), part i., ch. iv., p. 109.

āb-nor-mal-ly, adv. [ABNORMAL.] In an abnormal manner.

āb-nor-mī-tī, s. [ABNORMAL.] Irregularity; departure from the ordinary type.

āb-nor-mōus, a. [ABNORMAL.] Not according to rule; departing from the ordinary type; misshapen, gigantic, monstrous.

"The former being often the more extravagant and abnormal in their incidents, in proportion as the general type of the gods was more vast and awful than that of the heroes."—*Gröte: History of Greece*, vol. I, ch. i.

āb-ō, s. [Welsh.] The carcass of an animal killed by a wolf or other predatory animal. (*Ancient Laws and Inst. of Wales*.)

ā-bōard, adv. & prep. [Pref. *a* = on; and board.] [BOARD.]

I. **As adverb:**

1. On board; into a ship.

"And finding a ship sailing over unto Phenicia, we went aboard, and set forth."—*Acts* xxi, 2.

2. On board; in a ship.

"Pra.: Go, go, be gone to save your ship from wreck, Which cannot perish, having thee aboard."—*Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I, 2.

Naut.: To fall aboard of is to come against another ship when one or both are in motion, or one at least is so.

Abroad main-tack: The order to draw the main-tack, meaning the lower corner of the main-sail, down to the chess-tree.

All aboard! A call to go on board a ship, or (U. S.) to enter a railroad train, a street car or other vehicle, when it is on the point of starting.

II. **As preposition.** [In Ital. *a bordo*.]

1. On board; into a ship.

"... convey thy dety Aboord our dancing boat."—*Shaksp.: Pericles*, iii, I.

2. On board; in a ship.

* **ā-bōard, s.** Approach. (*Sir K. Digby*.)

* **ā-bōard, v.t.** [Fr. *aborder*.]

1. To approach the shore.

"Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain."—*Soliman and Perside* (1599).

2. In some games this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game which was previously either none or few, has now got as many as the other. (*Dyche*.)

* **ā-bōbb'd, a.** [A.N. *aboby* = astonished.] Astonished.

"The messengers were *abobbed* tho Thai nisten what thai mighten do."—*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 75.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pūne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnte, cūr, rūle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

* **a-bôcheh-mënt**, * **a-bôch-yinge**, s. [A.N.] Increase. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

abocoked. [See explanatory note, s. v. **ABACOT**.]

* **a-bô-dange**, s. [ABODE, v.t.] An omen.

a-bô-de, (pret. of **ABIDE**).

a-bô-de, s. [ABIDE.] (*Abode* is connected with *bode*, the pa. par. of the A.S. verb *bidan* = to abide.)

I. The state of abiding.

1. The state of residing for a longer or shorter period in any place; residence.

"If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him."—*John* xiv. 23.

* 2. Delay.

"[He] having her from Trompart lightly reared, Upon his courser sett the lovely *abode*, And with her fled away without *abode*."—*Spenser: F. & H.* viii. 12.

II. The place where one resides; a habitation, a dwelling, a house, home, residence.

"Come, let me lead you to our poor *abode*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

a-bô-de, v.t. & i. [BODE.]

I. *Trans.*: To foreshadow, to forebode, to bode, to omen.

"That this tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, *abode* The sudden breach on't."—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, l. 1.

II. *Intrans.*: To be an omen.

"This *abodes* sadly."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

* **a-bô-de-mënt**, s. [a; bode; and affix-mënt.] A foreboding an evil omen, unfavourable prognostication.

"Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us By fair or foul means we must enter in, For hither will our friends repair to us."—*Shakspeare: Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

a-bô-ding, pr. par. [ABODE.]

a-bô-ding, s. [ABODE, BODE.] Prognostication, presentiment.

"What strange ominous *abodings* and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men, of certain approaching evils, whereof at present there is no visible appearance."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, li. 489.

* **a-bô-fe**, * **a-bôffe**, adv. [ABOVE.]

"Wolde God, for thy modura lief, Bryng me onys at mine *abofe* I were out of thine eye."

Cambridge MS. 15th Cent., ff. v. 48, 55. (*Halliwel*.)

* **a-bôghte**, * **a-bôght-ën**, pret. of v. [ABOUGHT.]

* **a-bô-gt-ën**, v.t. (pret. *abogede*, pa. par. *abogen*). [A.S. *abugan*.] To bow. (*Bailey*.)

"Wel corteisli thanne *abogede* she."—*Halliwel: Dict.* 10.

* **a-bôhte**, or * **a-bôghte** (pret. sing. of *ABIE*; pl. *aboghten*). Atoned for; paid for; expiated.

"Marie he ther wrohte Ah Kyuenild hit *abohte*."—*Kyng Horn* (1402).

a-bôil, a. or adv. [BOIL, v.] In or into a boiling state. Chiefly in the phrase, To come *a-boil* = to begin to boil. (*Scott*.)

"This without any other preparation is put into a pot on the fire, and by the time it comes *a-boil* is transformed into a coagulation or jelly."—*Agric. Survey, Kincard.*, p. 422.

ab-ô-lê-te, a. [As if from a Lat. *aboleto*, sup. of *abolesco* = to decay.] [ABOLISH.] Old, obsolete.

"To practise such *aboleto* sciens."—*Skelton: Works*, li. 46.

a-bôl-ish, v.t. [Fr. *abolir*; Sp. *abolir*; Ital. *abolire*; fr. Lat. *aboleo* = to grow out of use, to abolish: *ab*; *olesco* = to grow.]

1. To do away with, to abrogate, annul, disannul, cancel or revoke. Used especially of laws, customs, institutions, or offices.

"It was therefore impossible to *abolish* kingly government."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. i.

† 2. (*Phys. sense*): To destroy.

"And the idols he shall utterly *abolish*."—*Isa.* ii. 12.

"... our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath *abolished* death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel."—*2 Tim.* i. 10.

a-bôl-ish-a-ble, a. [In Fr. *abolissable*.] [ABOLISH.] Able to be abolished; that may be abolished, abrogated, repealed, annulled, or destroyed.

"Not abolished, not *abolissable*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*.

a-bôl-ish-ed, pa. par. & a. [ABOLISH.]

a-bôl-ish-ër, s. [ABOLISH.] One who abolishes.

a-bôl-ish-ing, pr. par. [ABOLISH.]

† **a-bôl-ish-ing**, s. [ABOLISH.] A repealing, an annulling, an abrogating, a destroying. (Nearly obsolete, its place being taken by *ABOLITION*.)

"The *abolishing* of detestable heresies."—*Henry VIII. Quoted by Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

† **a-bôl-ish-mënt**, s. [In Fr. *abolissement*.] The act of abolishing, the act of repealing, annulling, or abrogating.

"... a godly act was made [in 1539] for the *abolishment* of diversity of opinion concerning the Christian religion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii, ch. xvii, p. 501.

ab-ôl-y-tion, s. [In Fr. *abolition*; Ital. *abolizione*; fr. Lat. *abolitio*.] [ABOLISH.]

I. The act of abolishing.

1. The act of annulling, erasing, effacing, destroying, or sweeping out of existence.

"... he would willingly consent to the entire *abolition* of the tax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Law only*: The giving by the sovereign or the judges leave to a prosecutor or a criminal accuser to desist from further prosecution. (*25 Hen. VIII.*, c. 21.)

II. The state of being abolished.

ab-ôl-y-tion-ism, s. [ABOLITION.] The views entertained by an abolitionist

ab-ôl-y-tion-ist, s. [ABOLITION.] [In Ger. *abolitionist*; Fr. *abolitioniste*.] One who entertains views in favour of "abolition," meaning the abolition of slavery.

"The abolitionists had been accused as authors of the late insurrection in Dominica."—*Clarkson: Abol. of Slave Trade*, li. 284.

a-bôl-la, s. [Lat., fr. Gr. *ἀμβολά* (*ambola*) = a nautile.]

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans:

A thick woollen mantle or cloak, worn principally by military men, and thus was opposed to the toga, which was especially the habillment of peace. [*Toga*.] Its use was, however, not confined to military excursions, but it was also worn within the city. It was also used by the Stoic philosophers at Rome as a distinctive dress.



ABOLLA.

a-bô-ma, s. [Local (Guiana) name.] A large and formidable American snake, called also the ringed boa. It is the *Epicratis Cenchrea*. Anciently it was worshipped by the Mexicans.

ab-ô-mā-sūs, **ab-ô-mā-sūm**, s. [Lat. *ab*; *omacus*, a Latin or Gallic word signifying the stomach of a bullock.] The fourth stomach in a ruminating animal. Its sides are wrinkled, and it is the true organ of digestion. Analogous to the simple stomach of other mammals.

a-bôm-in-a-ble, a. [In Fr. *abominable*; Ital. *abominevole*; fr. Lat. *abominabilis* = worthy of imprecation, execrable; fr. *abomi-nor* = to deprecate anything unpropitious.] [ABOMINATE.] Very loathsome, hateful, or odious; whether (1) as being offensive to the physical senses—

"And I will cast *abominable* filth upon thee."—*Naham* iii. 6.

or (2) (in Scripture) as being ceremonially unclean—

"Any unclean beast or any *abominable* unclean thing."—*Leviticus* vii. 21.

or (3) as being offensive to the moral sense—

"And the scant measure that is *abominable*."—*Micah* vi. 10.

It may be used of persons as well as things:

"Ye shall not make yourselves *abominable* with any creeping thing that creepeth."—*Lev.* xi. 43.

"In works they deny him, being *abominable*."—*Pitius* l. 16.

a-bôm-in-a-ble-ness, s. [ABOMINABLE.] The quality or state of being physically or morally loathsome.

"to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles."—*Bentley: Serm.*

a-bôm-in-a-bly, adv. [ABOMINABLE.] In a very loathsome manner, whether physically or morally.

1. *Phys.*: As in the sentence, "Decaying tangles smell *abominably*."

2. *Morally*:

"And he did very *abominably* in following idols."—*1 Kings* xxi. 25.

a-bôm-in-â-te, v.t. [In Sp. *abominar*; Ital. *abominare*; Lat. *abominor* = to depreciate as being of evil omen; hence, to detest: *ab*; *omen*, genit. *ominis*; as if it had been said, *abist omen* = may the omen depart, God forbid that the omen should come to pass.] To loathe, to detest, to hate exceedingly.

"He preferred both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue."—*Swift*.

a-bôm-in-ât-éd, pa. par. [ABOMINATE.]

a-bôm-in-â-ting, pr. par. [ABOMINATE.]

a-bôm-in-â-tion, s. [ABOMINATE.]

I. The act of doing something hateful.

"... every *abomination* to the Lord, which he hateth."—*Deut.* xii. 31.

"... because of the *abominations* which ye have committed."—*Jer.* xlii. 22.

II. The state of being greatly hated or loathed.

"... Israel also was had in *abomination* with the Philistines."—*1 Sam.* xiii. 4.

"Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented snuff was held in *abomination*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. *Objectively*: An object of extreme hatred, loathing, or aversion. An object loathed on account—

(1) Of its offensiveness to the senses.

(2) Of its ceremonial impurity:

"... eating swine's flesh, and the *abomination*, and the mouse."—*Isa.* lxvii. 17.

(3) Of its moral offensiveness:

"... wickedness is an *abomination* to my lips."—*Prov.* vii. 7.

¶ In this sense the word is often used in Scripture for an idol:

"... Milcom, the *abomination* of the Ammonites."—*1 Kings* xi. 5.

(4) Of some other cause than those now mentioned:

"... for every shepherd is an *abomination* unto the Egyptians."—*Gen.* xlv. 34.

* **a-bôm-ine**, v.t. I. The same as *ABOMINATE* Poet. & Ludicrous:

"By topics which though I *abomine* 'em, May serve as arguments *ad hominem*."—*Swift*

a-bô-ne (1). prep. & adv. [ABOVE.]

1. As prep.: Above. (*Arthur & Merlin*, p. 128.)

2. As adv.: Above.

* **a-bône** (2). adv. [Fr. *à bon*.] Well.

"Tho the seeche a litel hem above Seven knichtes yarmed come."—*Arthur and Merlin*, p. 128.

2. Adverb: Well.

"And a good sward, that wolde byte above."—*Sir Gawayne*, p. 217.

a-bôod, pret. [ABIDE.] Waited, expected, remained.

"And Cornelle *abood* hem with hise cosyns and necessarie frendie that weren cleid togidre."—*Wickliffe: New Test.*, Acta x. 24.

a-bôon, prep. (*Scotch* and *N. of Eng. dialect* for ABOVE.) [ABUNE.]

"... *aboon* the pass of Bally-Brough."—*Sir W. Scott: Waverley*.

* **a-bôord**, adv. [Fr. *bord* = border.] From the bank. (*Spenser*.)

"As men in summer fearies passe the foord, Which is in winter lord of all the plain, And with his tumbling streames doth beare aboard The ploughman's hope and shepherds' labour vaine."—*Spenser: Ruines of Rome* (1591).

a-bôot, pa. par. Beaten down. (*Skinner*.)

a-bôot, adv. [ABOTE.] To boot, the odds paid in a bargain. (*Roxburgh*.)

* **a-bôrd**, s. [Fr.] First appearance, manner of address, accosting. (*Chesterfield*.)

a-bôrd, v.t. [Fr. *aborder* = to approach.] To approach, to accost. (*Spenser*.)

* **a-bôrd**, adv. [Fr. *border* = shore.] Across; from shore to shore. (*Spenser*.)

* **a-bôrd-age** (age = *ig*), s. [Fr. *aborder* = to board.] The act of boarding a ship.

"The master further gettis of the ship taken bi him and his companie, the best cable and anchor for his *abordage*."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 640.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **pell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; **tion**, **sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

ā-bōr'e, pa. par. BORN. [BEAR.]

"At Taunedeane lond I was abore and abred."
MS. Ashmole, 30, l. 112. [Halliwell.]

āb-ō-rīg'-in-al, a. & s. [Lat. *ab* = from; *origo*, -*inis* = the beginning; fr. *orior* = to rise.]

I. As adjective:

1. Original.

"And mantled o'er with aboriginal turf
And everlasting flowers."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

"On a sudden, the aboriginal population rose on the colonists."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. Primitive, simple, unsophisticated.

"... these are doubtless more aboriginal minds,
by which no other conclusion is conceivable."—Herbert
Spencer.

II. As substantive:

1. A man or woman belonging to the oldest known race inhabiting a country.

"I have selected for comparison these extreme specimens of skulls characteristic of race, one of an aboriginal of Van Diemen's Land."—Owen: *Mammalia*.

2. An animal or plant species brought into being within the area where it is now found.

"... hence it may be well doubted whether this frog is an aboriginal of these islands."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*.

āb-ō-rīg'-in-al-lī, adv. [ABORIGINAL.] From its origin, beginning or commencement; at first, at the outset.

"We have evidence that the barren island of Ascension aboriginally possessed under half-a-dozen flowering plants."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. xii.

āb-ō-rīg'-in-ēs, s. pl. [Lat. *Aborigines*.] (1) An old tribe inhabiting Latium; (2) the earliest known inhabitants of any other land. [ABORIGINAL.]

1. The earliest known inhabitants of any continent, country, or district.

"In South Africa, the aborigines wander over the moors and plains."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. vii, p. 237.

2. Spec. The Latian tribe mentioned above.

"When Æneas arrived in Italy, they were given by him to Lavinia, king of the *Aborigines*, as hostages for the observance of the compact entered into with the natives."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. x.

a-bor'-mēnt, s. An abortion. [Topsell.] Probably a misprint for abortment.***āb-or-se-mēnt, s.** Miscarriage, abortion.

"... to give any such expelling and destructive medicine with a direct intention to work an abortment ... is utterly unlawful and highly sinful."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

a-bort', v.t. & i. [Lat. *abortio*, old form of *abortio* = to miscarry.]

1. Transitive: To render abortive.

"... the oil-gland is quite aborted."—Darwin: *Orig. of Species*, ch. i, p. 22.

"Although the eyes of the cirripeds are more or less aborted in their mature state."—Owen: *Comp. Anat.*

2. Intransitive: To miscarry. (Lord Herbert of Chertbury.)

***a-bort', s.** [ABORTION.] An abortion.

"... dying of an abort in childbirth."—*Reliquæ Woodcockianæ*, p. 471.

***a-bort'-ēd, pa. par.** [ABORT, v.t.] Rendered abortive.**a-bor-ti-ēnt, a.** [ABORT, v.t.] [From Lat. *abortiens*, *iv*. par. of *abortion*.]

Bot.: BARRÉN, sterile.

a-bort'-īng, pr. par. [ABORT, v.t.]**a-bor'-tūg, s.** [Lat. *abortio* = premature delivery, miscarriage; from *abortus*, pa. par. of *aborior* = to disappear.]

I. The state of miscarriage, failure to reach independent existence.

Phys. (1) A miscarriage, miscarriage. If the fetus is brought forth before the end of the sixth month, the term used by medical men is *abortion or miscarriage*; but if after the sixth month, that employed is *premature birth*. The law does not recognise this distinction, but applies the term *abortion* to the throwing off of the fetus at any period of the pregnancy. To take means to procure abortion—the crime now generally termed *feticide*—is felony.

"The symptoms which precede abortion will be generally modified by their exciting cause."—*Dr. R. Lee: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*

2. The non-development of an organ or a portion of an organ required to constitute an ideal type.

"... the development and abortion of the oil-gland."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. i, p. 22.

3. Hortic. The premature development of the fruit, or any defect in it.

II. The fruit of the miscarriage.

1. The fetus brought forth before it has been sufficiently developed to permit of its maintaining an independent existence.

"... the abortion proved only a female fetus."—*Martinus Scribnerus*.

2. Fig. Any fruit, produce, or project, which fails instead of coming to maturity; as in the sentence, "His scheme proved a mere abortion."

a-bort'-īve, a. [In Fr. *abortif*; Sp. and Ital. *abortivo*; Lat. *abortivus* = born prematurely.] [ABORTION.]

1. Brought forth in an immature state, fading before it reaches perfection.

"If ever he have child, abortion be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light."
Shakep.: *Richard III.*, l. 2.

2. Fruitless, ineffectual, failing in its effect; like a crude and unwise project.

"To their wisdom Europe and America have owed scraps of abortive constitutions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Biol. An abortive organ is one wanting some essential part, or which never comes to maturity. An abortive stamen generally wants the anther and pollen; an abortive petal is generally a mere bristle or scale; and an abortive ovule never develops into a seed, but shrinks away.

4. Pertaining to abortion. Thus, "*Abortive* potions are potions designed to produce abortion."

† *Abortive vellum* is vellum made of the skin of an abortive calf.

***5. Rendering abortive.**

"Plunged in that abortive gulf."
Milton: *P. L.*, ll. 441.

a-bort'-īve, s. [ABORT, ABORTION.] That which is brought forth prematurely.

"Many are preserved and do signal service to their country who, without a provision, might have perished as abortives."—Addison: *Guardian*.

a-bort'-īve-lī, adv. [ABORTION.]

1. Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

"If abortively poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?"
Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii.

2. So as to produce no proper effect; a failure.

"The enterprise in Ireland, as elsewhere, terminated abortively."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv, p. 94.

a-bort'-īve-ness, s. [ABORT.] The quality or state of being abortive.***a-bort'-mēnt, s.** [ABORT.] An untimely birth.

"... in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever be buried as lost abortions, unless those be used the active midwives to deliver them."—Lord Bacon.

***a-bōst'e, v.** [A.N.] To assault.

"A Bretas, a braggere
Abosted Piers all." Piers Plow., p. 124.

āb'-ōt.** [ABBOT.]a-bō'te, pa. par.** Benten down.

"She was abashed and abote."
Chaucer: *Dreams*, l. 280.

***a-bō'te, prep.** Old spelling of About.

"They cum the towne abote."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 21.

***a-bōth'e, adv.** [Pref. *a* = on, *bothe* = both.] On both.

"Abothe half lay man on."
Arthur & Merlin, p. 18.

a-bōugh'ed, pa. par.** Bowed, obeyed. (College of Arms MS. of Robt. of Glouc. in Hearne's edit., p. 106.)about, pret. of ABIE.**

1. Atoned for.

"And that hath Dido sore abouted,
Whose doth shall ever be bethoughted."
Gower MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 104.

2. Bought.

3. An incorrect form of About.

***a-bōul'-zic-mēnts, s. pl.** [HABILIMENTS.] Dress. [ABULVIEMENT.]

"Aboulzements I haue, anen
I see mie myself and s' to you."

Taylor: *Scottish Poems*, 62.

***a-boun, prep.** [ABOVE.] Above.

"To God about be joy and blyss."
Furndal: *Visions*, p. 158.

a-bōund', v.t. [Fr. *abonder*; Sp. *abundar*; Ital. *abbondare*; Lat. *abundo* = to rise up, to swell, to overflow; from *unda* = a wave.]

1. To possess in great quantity, to be well supplied. (Followed by with.)

"A faithful man shall abound with blessings."
Prov. xxviii. 20.

¶ Followed by in:

"That ye may abound in hope."—Rom. xv. 13.

2. To be in great plenty, greatly to prevail.

"And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold."—Matt. xxiv. 12.

***a-bōū'nde, a.** [ABOUND.] Abounding.

"Right so this may of grace most abounde."
Lydgate MS., Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 3. [Halliwell.]

a-bōund'-īng, pr. par. [ABOUND.]**a-bōund'-īng, s.** Existence in great quantity.

"Amongst those boundings of sin and wickedness."—South: *Sermons*, ii. 220.

***a-boure, s.** [A.N.] The same as AVOURÉ = a patron.

"By God and Seynte Mary myn aboute."
MS. of 15th Cent.

a-bōut', prep & adv. [A.S. *ābutan*, *ābuton*, *on-butan*, *ymbē-utan*, *embutan* = about or around; *on*, *ym*, or *em* being analogous to the Gr. *ἀμφί*, and *butan* signifying without: *be* = by, *utan* = out [BUT]; literally = around, on the outside.]

1. Around (all round: of place), encircling a person, place, or thing in whole or in part.

"Let not mercy and truth forsake thee; bind them about thy neck."—Prov. iii. 3.

2. Near in time.

"He went out about the third hour."—Matt. xx. 3.

3. Upon or near one's person; easily accessible where one is at the moment.

"If you have this about you." Milton: *Comus*, 647.

4. Near one, attendant on one.

"That he should come to your royal person."

Shakep.: *K. Henry VI.*, Part II., iii. 1.

5. Concerned with, engaged with, connected with.

"I must be about my father's business."—Luke ii. 49.

"Thy servants' trade hath been about cattle."—Gen. xiv. 34.

6. Respecting, regarding.

"The eleven hundred shekels of silver that were taken from thee, about which thou cursedst."—Judg. xvii. 2.

II. As adverb:

1. Near to in quantity, quality, or degree.

"The number of the men was about five thousand."—Act iv. 4.

2. Here and there, hither and thither.

"And whilst they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house."—1 Tim. v. 13.

3. Round, by a circuitous route.

"But God led the people about, through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea."—Exod. xiii. 18.

¶ **Round about:** In every direction around.

"A fire goeth before him, and burneth up his enemies round about."—Ps. cxviii. 2.

4. Just prepared to do an act.

"And as the shipmen were about to flee out of the ship."—Acts xxvii. 30.

¶ **To bring about, or, as it is in 2 Sam. xiv. 20, to fetch about,** signifies to take effective measures for accomplishing a purpose; to accomplish a purpose or end.

Naut.: To go about is when a ship is made to change her course, and go upon a particular tack different from that on which she has been previously proceeding. *About ship, or ready about*, is the concise method of giving orders for such a change of course.

¶ **Bring about:** To bring to the point or state desired.

"... to bring about all Israel unto thee."—2 Sam. xii. 12.

"Whether she will be brought about by breaking her head, I very much question."—*Spectator*.

¶ **Come about:** To arrive, to reach the proper moment for the occurrence of an event.

"The time was come about."—1 Sam. i. 20.

¶ **Go about:** To wander hither and thither with the view of finding opportunity to do a deed.

"Why go ye about to kill me?"—John vii. 19.

III. As the imperative of a verb, or especially with go requiring to be supplied:

"About my brains" (i.e. brains go to work).

Shakep.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

***about-hammer, about-sledge, s.** The largest hammer used by smiths. It is generally employed by under-workmen called hammer-men. (Note in Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iv. 289.)

***about-speech.** [About; speech.] Circumlocution. (Scottish.)

"Right so this may of speech often tymes
And semblable words we compeynt tymes."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 10, l. 12.

āte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***about-ward, adv.** Inclining to, on the point of.

"But than syr Marrok, hya steward
Was fast abouteward
To do hya lady gyle."
Ms. Cantab. ff. II. 98, 71. (Halliwell.)

***a-boute, or *a-bout-en, prep. & adv.** About. [ABOUT.]

"And other ladies in here degreos aboute."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,580.

"For both me goon aboute oure purpura."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,112.

"And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sunday to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the town night."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,191.

† The form *abouten* is still in use in Sussex.

***a-bouye, v.** [A.S. *abugan.*] To bow.
"Alle londys soile aboute to wy weste and by este."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

***a-bôve, prep. & adv.** [A.S. *ábúfan, búfan, be ífan; Dut. boven.*]

A. As a preposition:

1. *Lit.*: Higher in place; also to a higher place beyond.

"... the waters which were above the firmament."
Gen. I. 7.

"Above the hirms they force their fiery way."
Dryden: Æneid.

2. *Fig.*: Higher or superior to, of greater rank or dignity than.

"The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord."
Matt. x. 24.

3. Higher in number or quantity; more in number or quantity, upwards.

"For the man was above forty years old."
Acts iv. 22.

4. Higher in measure or degree, more in measure or degree, more than, beyond.

"... then art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field."
Gen. iii. 14.

5. Higher than it is possible to grasp intellectually, unattainable.

"It is an old and true distinction that things may be above reason without being contrary to it."
Swift.

6. Too high in point of conscience willingly to do a disreputable deed; also too high in one's own self-esteem for; too proud for.

"Kings and princes in the earlier ages of the world laboured in arts and occupations, and were above nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life."
Pope: Odyssey, Notes.

† Above *all* is an elliptic phrase for "above all things, above all circumstances, chiefly, principally."

Above-stairs: On the floor above.

*7. *Colloquial*: (1) Above a bit = exceedingly. (2) Above your hooks = too knowing, too clever.

B. As an adverb:

1. *Lit.* (of place):

1. Overhead.

"When he established the clouds above."
Prov. viii. 28.

2. On the higher or upper part, on the top.

"... and in a cubit shalt thou finish it [the ark] above."
Gen. vi. 16.

3. In heaven.

"I should have denied the God that is above."
Job xxxi. 23.

II. *Fig.*:

1. Beyond, in point of size or number.

"... the fragments of the five barley-loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten."
John vi. 13.

2. In a superior social position of power and dignity.

"And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath."
Deut. xxviii. 13.

III. *Of time*: Before, previously. In the phrase, "We have shown above," and in the adjectives *above-cited, above-described, above-mentioned, above-named, above-specified, above-signified* in the immediately preceding portion of the book, but not necessarily on the upper part of the same page. The use of these terms carries us back to the time when books were written on long continuous scrolls, and a previous part of the composition was really above that to which the writer had come.

"... the above-cited mammalian genera of the Old World."
Brit. Fossil Mammals.

† Sometimes it is employed almost like a substantive. It then signifies—

(1) The higher part, the upper part.

"... the waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above."
Josh. iii. 13.

(2) Heaven, the place of bliss.

"Who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down from above)."
Rom. x. 6.

aboveboard, adv.

Lit.: Above the board or table, in open sight, so as to forbid the possibility or at least the likelihood of fraud, trick, or deception. In a way opposed to the procedure of the gamester, who puts his hands under the table to shuffle the cards.

1. In open sight, without trickery.

"It is the part also of an honest man to deal above-board and without tricks."
L'Estrange.

2. Openly, without the effort at concealment which a proper feeling of shame would induce.

"Now-a-days they [villanies] are owned above-board."
South: Sermons.

† Used more frequently in colloquial language than by our best English classics.

above-deck, a.

1. *Naut.*: Upon the deck of a vessel, not in the cabin or other parts below.

2. *Fig.*: (Like ABOVE-BOARD, q.v.) Without artifice.

above-ground, a. Alive, unburied.

"I'll have 'em, an they be above-ground."
Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances.

***a-bô'ven, prep. & adv.** Old form of ABOVE.

"And specially aboveen every thing."
Chaucer: Somnour's Tale, 7,296.

***a-bow, v.** [Arow.] To maintain, to avow.

(Arthur & Merlin, p. 193.)

***a-bô'we, v. i. & t.** [A.S. *abugan.*]

I. *Intrans.*: To bow.

"To Roland then eche gan above
Almost donn til his fete."
MS. Ashmole, 33, p. 37. (Halliwell.)

II. *Trans.*: To daunt, to put to shame.

(Cockeram)

***a-bô'we (O. Eng.), *a-bôw-en (O. Eng. & Scotch), *a-bô'wne and *a-bô'wyne (both O. Scotch), prep. & adv.**

I. *As prep.*: Above.

"Above all other."
Gov. Myst., p. 88.

II. *As adv.*: Above.

"Kope hyt therefore wyth temperat hete adowne,
Full forty dayes, tyll hyt wex black aboven."
Ashmole: Theat. Chem. Brit., p. 171.

***a-bô'wed, pa. par.** [ABOWE, v.]

***a-bô'w-ës, s. pl.** [A.N.] Probably for *aboures* or *avoures* = patron saints. (Halliwell and Wright.)

"God and Selnte Marie and Sein Denis also
And alle the aboveis of this church, lu was ore ich
am I do."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 475.

***abowght, *a-bôw-týne, prep. & adv.**

[ABOUT.] About.

"Abowght the body."
Torrent of Portugal, p. 3.

"And made fyere aboutyne."
MS. Ashmole, 61, f. 5. (Halliwell.)

Abp. A contraction for ARCHBISHOP.

Āb-ra-ca-dāb-ra, or Ār-ās-a-dāb-ra,

the **Ar'-a-ca-lān** of the Jews.

1. A Syrian deity.

2. A magical collocation of letters placed as in the figure below:—

```

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

```

It will be observed that the name *abracadabra* can be read not only on the uppermost horizontal line, but on any of the lines below it, with a continuation, slantingly upwards, on the right-hand side of the triangle. So can it also on that right-hand line, or any one parallel to it, the continuation in the latter case being on the uppermost line towards the right hand. A paper inscribed in such a fashion, and hung around the neck, was supposed to be a tacit invocation of the Syrian deity mentioned above, and was recommended by the sapient Serenus Saronicus as an antidote against fever and various other diseases. Shortly before A.D. 1588, a quack doctor, who charged £15 for his prescription, made a patient suffering from ague much worse, by inducing him to eat the charm instead of wearing it round his neck.

"... A little afore his fit was at hand he called unto the wife of the patient to bring him an apple of the largest size, and then with a pinnse wrote on the rinde of the apple *Abacadabra*, and perswade him to take it presently in the beginning of his fit, for there was (sayth he) a secret in those words. To be short, the patient, being hungry of his health, followed his counsell, and devoured all and every piece of the apple."
Cloves, A.D. 1588.

***a-brād', pa. par.** [A.S. *abreothan* = to bruise, break, destroy, kill, frustrate.] Withered (Halliwell). Killed, destroyed (Wright).

"Fair I wore and fair I sprād,
But the olde tre was arād."
The Seveyn Sages, 610.

āb-rā'do, v. t. [Lat. *abrado* = to scrape away, to rub off; ab = from, away, and rado = to scrape off, to touch in passing, to graze.] To rub down, to crumble or wear away by friction.

1. *Geol.*: To rub away rocks by water, frost, or similar agencies.

"Stones which lie underneath the glacier and are pushed along by it, sometimes adhere to the ice and as the mass glides slowly along at the rate of a few inches or at the utmost two or three feet per day, *abrade*, groove, and polish the rock."
Lyttel: Lan. of Geol., ch. xii.

2. *Naut.*; also *Bot.*, &c.: To rub or wear away by friction.

3. *Med.*: To produce a superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small shreds, in the mucous membranes of the intestines; to tear off or fret the skin.

"Instead of nourishing, it stimulates, *abrades*, and carries away part of the solids."
Miscellaneous (1762).

4. *Fig.*: To wear away.

"Nor deem it strange that rolling years *abrade*
The social bias."
Shenstone: Econ., p. 1.

***a-brā'do, adv.** [ABROAD.]

āb-rā-dēd, pa. par. & a. [ABRADE.]

"The *abraded* summit of the grinding teeth."
Owen: Fossil Mammals & Birds (1846).

āb-rā-dīng, pr. par. & s. [ABRADE.]

As pr. par.: (See the verb).

As substantive:

1. *Geol.*: The rubbing down of rocks by frost or similar causes.

2. *Agric.*: The abrading of earth is the causing it to crumble away through the action of frost.

***a-brā-dēn, v. t.** [M. H. Ger. *erbreiten.*] To dilate. (Stratmann.)

Ā-brā-hām, Ā-bram [Lat. *Abrahamus*;

Sept. Gr. *Ἀβραάμ (Habraam)*; fr. Heb. אַבְרָהָם (*Abraham*) = father of a multitude; the second and original form (*Abram*) is from Gr. *Ἀβραμ (Habrām)*; Heb. אַבְרָם (*Abrahm*) = father of elevation.] An ancient patriarch, father and founder of the Jewish nation. (See Gen. xi. -xxv.)

† In compounds: Derived from, connected, or pretending to be connected with the patriarch Abraham.

Abraham-man. Tom of Bedlam, or

Bedlam Beggar = a sturdy beggar. The

Abraham-men formerly roamed through Eng-

land, begging and pilfering: they were well

known in Shakespeare's time, and on to the

period of the Civil Wars.

"An *Abraham-man* is he that walketh bare-armed and bare-legged, and fayneth himself mad, and caryeth a puke of wool, or a stycke with baken on it, or such lyke toy, and nameth himself poor Tom."
Fraser's Fables (1618).

"And these what name or title e'er they bear
Jarkman, or Patricio, Cranke, or Clapper-dudgeon,
Frater, or *Abraham-man*, I speak to all
That stand in fair election for the title
Of king of beggars."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Beggs Bush, II. 1.

† The phrase "to sham Abraham," still

common among sailors, and meaning to feign

sickness, is probably founded on the hypo-

critical pretences of the Abraham-men.

Abraham Newland. A name formerly

given to Bank of England notes, owing to their

bearing the signature of Abraham Newland,

who was chief cashier for many years. Dibdin

alludes to him in the lines—

"Sham Abraham you may,
But you mustn't sham *Abraham Newland*."

***Abraham's balm, s.** According to

Cockeram, "a willow in Italy that brings

forth *agnus castus* like pepper." Bullock

(1641) says that it was used as a charm to pre-

serve chastity. (See Halliwell: *Dict. of Obs.*

Eng.)

† **Abraham's eye, s.** A magical charm,

the application of which was supposed to

deprive a thief, who refused to confess his

crime, of eyesight. (*MS. on Magic, 16th Cent.*)

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -līg.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

* **ā'-bra-hām**, * **ā'-brām**, *a. & s.* Catachrestic for AUBURN.

"Our heads are some brown, some black, some auburn, some bald."—*Early Edm. of Shakespeare: Coriol.* II. 3.

¶ The folio of 1685 altered it to *auburn*. (Halliwell.)

Abraham-coloured, auburn-coloured = auburn-coloured.

"A goodly long, thick, abraham-coloured beard."—*Blurt: Master Constable*.

Ā'-bra-ham-ites, *s. pl.* [ABRAHAM.]

Church History:

1. A sect of Paulicians who rose towards the end of the eighth century, and were suppressed by Cyriacus, Patriarch of Antioch. Their leader was Abraham, a native of Antioch.

2. An order of monks who practised idolatry, and were in consequence extirpated by Theophilus in the ninth century.

3. A Bohemian sect, nominally followers of John Huss, who, in 1782, avowed themselves as holding what they alleged to have been Abraham's creed before his circumcision. They believed in the unity of God, but at the same time they accepted none of the Bible except the Lord's Prayer. In 1783 the Emperor Joseph II. expelled them from Bohemia.

Ā'-bra-ham-īt-ic, **Ā'-bra-ham-īt-i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or in some way related to the patriarch Abraham.

* **a-brāid**, * **a-brāide**, * **a-brāy**, * **a-brāyd**, * **a-brāyde**, * **a-brāyde-ēn**, * **a-broyde**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *abredan*.]

I. Transitive:

1. To arouse, to awaken another person or oneself.

2. To excite, to stir up.

"For their commodities to abrayden up pride."

Lysgate: Minor Poems, p. 121.

¶ Reflectively: To stir up oneself to do anything.

"I abrayde, I enforce me to do a thyng."—*Palgrave*.

3. To start.

"Bochas present felly gan abrayde To Messaline, and even thus he sayde." *Bochas*, bk. vii. cli. 4. (See also *JSS. Egerton* 829, p. 72. Halliwell.)

4. More fig. To draw a sword from a scabbard.

II. Intransitive:

1. To become awake, or to return to consciousness after a reverie.

"This man out of his sleep for abrayde."

Chaucer: Nonne Priores Tale, l. 649.

"But when as I did out of sleep abray I found her not where I her left whileare."

Spenser: F. Q. IV. vi. 31.

"But from his study he at last abrayd."

Call'd by the hermit old, who to him said."

Fairfax: Tasso xiii. 50.

2. To start up, to become roused to exertion, to speech, or to passion.

"Ipmoydou with that stroke abrayde, And to the kynge thus he sayde."

Ipmoydon, l. 149.

3. To cry out, to shout, to speak with a loud voice.

"As a man all ravished with gladness Abrayed with a loud voice."

Elyot on Boucher. (Weigwood.)

4. To arise in the stomach with a sense of nausea. Still used in this sense in the North of England. (*Troilus & Creseide*, i. 725.) [ABREDE.]

a-brāid-it, *pa. par. & a.* Scotch form of ABRAIDED. [ABRAIDE.]

āb'-ra-mis, *s.* [Gr. *ābramis* (abramis), genit. -idos (-idos) = a fish found in the sea and in the Nile: possibly the bream.] A genus of fishes founded by Cuvier, and belonging to the family Cyprinidae. Three British species are enumerated by Yarrell: *Abramis brama* = the bream or carp bream; *A. blicca* of Cuvier = the white bream or bream-flat; and *A. biggenghagii* = the Pomeranian bream. All the species are inhabitants of fresh water. [BREAM.]

ā-brān'-chī-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ā*, priv., and *βράχια* (branchia) = gills of fishes; *pl.* of *βράχιον* (branchion) = a fin, a gill.] Cuvier's third order of the class Annelida. As their name Abbranchia imports, they have no apparent gills. The order includes two families—the Lumbricidae, or Earth-worms, and the Hirudinidae, or Leeches.

ā-brān'-chī-an, *adj.* (generally used as substantive). A species of the order Abbranchia. [ABBRANCHIA.]

ā-brān'-chī-āte, *a.* [ABBRANCHIA.]

Zool.: Destitute of gills.

"... the abbranchiate annelides."—*Prof. Owen: Lectures on the Invertebrated Animals*.

āb'-rāge, *v.t.* [Lat. *abrasum*, supine of *abrado*.] [ABRADE.] To scrape, to shave. (Cockeram.)

āb'-rāge, *a.* [Lat. *abrasus*, *pa. par.* of *abrado*.] [ABRADE.] Smooth.

"An abrase table."—*Ben Jonson*, II. 366.

āb'-rā'-gion, *s.* [In Fr. *abrasion*; fr. Lat. *abrasus*, *pa. par.* of *abrado*.] [ABRADE.]

I. The act or process of rubbing away.

II. The state of being rubbed away.

1. *Spec. in Geol.*: The attrition or rubbing away of rocks by ice, by contact with other blocks of stone, &c.

"... If they are well protected by a covering of clay or turf, the marks of abrasion seem capable of enduring for ever."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. xii.

2. *Numis.*: The wear and tear of coins.

III. That which is rubbed away from bodies.

āb'-raun (au as *ōw*), *s.* [Ger.] Red ochre used to colour new mahogany.

abraum-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Mixed salts overlying the deposits of rock-salt at Stassfurt, Germany. These salts, formerly thought worthless, are now the chief source of supply of chloride of potassium.

a-brāx'-ās, *s.* [From the Greek letters α , β , ρ , α , ξ , α , ν , of which the numerical values are: $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 2$, $\rho = 100$, $\alpha = 1$, $\xi = 60$, $\alpha = 1$, $\nu = 200$, in all = 365.]

1. A mystical or cabalistic word used by the Egyptians, and specially by Basilides, who lived in the second century. He intended by it to express his view that between the earth and the empyrean there were 365 heavens, each with its order of angels or intelligences: these also were 365 in number, like the days of the year. Anything inscribed with the word *Abrazas* became a charm or amulet. Gems with it upon them are still often brought from Egypt.

2. The well-known figure of the serpent-legged Abrazas.—*Archæol. Journ.*, xix. (1868), 104.

2. A genus of moths, which contains the well-known gooseberry or magpie moth (*A. grossulariata*). [MAGPIE-MOTH.]

* **a-brāy**, * **a-brāyd**, * **a-brāyde-ēn**, *v.t. & i.* [ABRAID.]

ā'-bra-zite, *s.* [Gr. *ā*, priv.; *βράζω* (brazō) = to boil.] A mineral called also Gismondite. [GISMONDITE.]

ā-bra-zit'-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral called abrazite. Not melting or effervescing before the blowpipe.

a-brēa'd, *adv.* Abroad. (Scotch.)

"O Jenny, dinna toss your head,

And set your beauties a' abroad!"

Burns: To a Louse.

a-brēast, *adv.* [*a* = on; *breast*.]

1. Gen.: Standing or moving with the breasts in a line, exactly in line with each other.

"... two men could hardly walk abreast."—*Massey: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Naut.: Ships are abreast when their bows are in line.

"The *Bellona*, ... grounded abreast of the outer ship of the enemy."—*Scotney: Nelson*, vol. II.

¶ Naut.: A ship is abreast of an object when that object is on line with the vessel's beam.

A vessel is abreast a promontory when it lies or is sailing off the shore directly off that promontory.

On board a ship, *abreast* means in a parallel line to the beam.

* **āb'-rē-ōck**, *s.* An apricot. (Gerard.)

āb'-rē-de, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *abredian* = to open.]

* Transitive: To publish, to spread abroad.

[ABRAIDE.] (Scotch.)

* Intransitive: To start, to fly to a side, to depart. (Eng. & Scotch.)

"Troilus here out of his writte abrede,"

Test. Creseide Chron. B. P. I. 158.

a-brē'd, **a-brē'id**, *adv.* [ABROAD.] Abroad. (Scotch.)

"The prophecy got abred in the country."—*Antiquary*, II. 245.

* **a-brēge**, * **a-brēgege**, *v.t.* [ABRIDGE.]

"And for he wolde his longe tale abregge."

Chaucer: Cant. Tales, 9.551.

"... they yit wel here days abregge."

Chaucer: Knights Tale, 3.001.

* **a-brēid'-ēn**, *v.t.* (pret. *abreid*, past *abroden*). [A.S. *abregdan*, *abredan*.] To turn away, to draw out, or start up. (Stratmann.)

* **a-brēk'-ēn**, *v.t.* (pa. par. *abroken*). [A.S. *abrecan*.] To break out.

"And yt we may owhar abreke."

Arthur & Merlin, p. 292.

* **a-brēnn'-ē**, *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *erbrennen*.] To burn up. (Stratmann.)

* **āb'-rē-nouūce**, *v.t.* To renounce utterly.

"... either to abrenounce their wives or their living."

Fox: Acts and Deeds, fol. 159.

† **āb'-rē-nūc-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *abrenuntio* = to renounce: Class. Lat. *ab*; *renuntio* = to carry back word, to announce; *nuntio* = to announce; *nuntius* = now! newly come, a messenger; *nunc* = now.] Absolute renunciation, absolute denial.

"They called the former part of this form the *abrenuntiation*, viz. of the devil and all those idols wherein the devil was worshipped among the heathen."—*Sp. Bull: Works*, II. 555.

* **a-brēō'-ēn**, *v.t.* [A.S. *abreotan*.] To fall away. (Stratmann.)

* **āb'-rēpt**, *v.* [Lat. *abripio* = to snatch away from: *ab* = from; *ripio* = to snatch, to take away by violence.] To take away by violence.

"... his nephew's life he questions,

And questioning abrepts."

Billing's Brachy-Martyrologia (1657).

āb-rēp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *abreptio*, fr. *abripio* = to take away by force: *ab*; *ripio* = to carry or snatch away.]

1. The act of seizing and carrying away.

2. The state of being seized and carried away.

"Cardan relates of himself that he could when he pleased fall into this *apharetris*, disjunction or *abreption* of his soul from his body."—*Halliwell: Melampus*, p. 75.

abreuvoir (pron. *a-breūv'-wār*), *s.* [Fr. *abreuvoir* = (1) a watering-place, (2) a horsepond; *abreuer* = to water (animals); from O. Fr. *abreuer*, from Low Lat. *abeverare*, *abeverare*: *ad* = in the direction of, and Lat. *bibere* = to drink; Sp. *abreviar*; Gr. *βρεχω* (*brechō*) = to wet on the surface.] [ABREUVOIR.]

Masonry: The interstice between contiguous stones left that it may be filled with mortar or cement.

* **a-breyde**. [ABRAID.]

* **a'-bric**, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] [BRIMSTONE.] Sulphur. (Coles: *Eng. Dict.*, 1677.)

* **āb'-ri-ōck**, * **āb'-ri-cōt**, *s.* [APRICOT.]

"Nor there the damson wants nor *abricock*."

Drayton: Poly-Olbions, s. xviii.

¶ The expression *abricock* is still used in Somersetshire.

abricock-apple, *s.* An apricot-tree. (Ryder.)

a-brīde, * **a-brēge**, *v.t.* [From Fr. *abrevier*, *abregier*, *abridger*, *abrigier*, and that from Lat. *abrevio*: *ad* = in the direction of, and *brevis* = to shorten; *brevis* = short; Fr. *abréger*; Prov. & Sp. *abreviar*; Ital. *abbreviare*. Wedgwood shows that the Provencal has *brev* for *brevis*, *brevet* for *brevis*, in analogy with which the verb corresponding to *abreviare* would be *abreviar*, leading immediately to the Fr. *abriger*.]

Gen.: 1. To curtail, to shorten in some way or other; or, less specifically, to diminish.

"... as in no wise she could abridge his wo."

Turberville: Tragical Poem (1577).

"Besides, thy staying will abridge thy life."

Shakespeare: Two Gent. of Verona, III. I.

"Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge The noble sweep of all their privilege."

Cooper: Table Talk.

2. To curtail the length of a book or other literary composition, either by re-writing it in shorter compass, or by omitting the less important passages.

"Plutarch's life of Coriolanus is principally abridged from the history of Dionysius, and the extant account in Appian's Roman history is derived from the same source."—*Leavis: Credibility of the Early Roman History*, chap. xii.

3. To deprive, to strip; followed by the accusative of the person, and of referring to the thing lost.

"That man should thus encroach on fellow-man,

Abridge him of his just and native rights."

Cooper: Task, bk. v.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ The use of *from*, of the thing, is now obsolete.

"Nor do I now make mean to be *abridg'd*
From such a noble rate."
Shakep. Merch. of Venice, l. 1.

4. *Alg.*: To reduce a compound quantity or equation to a simpler form. Thus $x - a + 2a$ may be abridged; to $x + a$; and $3x - 5 - 2x = +8 - 5$ to $x = 8$.

ā-brīd'g'ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ABRIDGE.]

"The following is an *abridged* scheme of his arrangements."—*Owen: Mammalia*.

ā-brīd'g'er, *s.* [ABRIDGE.]

1. *Gen.*: One who shortens, a shortener.
"... self-destroyers, at least *abridgers* of their lives."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

2. *Spec.*: One who writes a compendium or abridgment of a book.

"... to be a methodical compounder and *abridger*."—*Lord Bacon: Inter. of Nat.*, ch. vi.

ā-brīd'g'ing, *pr. par.* [ABRIDGE.]

ā-brīd'g'mēt (formerly *abridgement*), *s.* [ABRIDGE.]

I. The act or process of abridging.

Law. 1. The act of shortening a count or declaration.

2. *Abridgment of Damages*: Exercise of a right by a court of reducing damages when justice seems to require it.

II. The state of being abridged.

1. In a general sense.

*2. Diminution, lessening.

"To be master of the sea is an *abridgment* of a monarchy."—*Bacon: Works, Essay Civ. & Mor.*, ch. xlix.

3. Deprivation of, restraint from.

"It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodation which makes him miserable."—*South*.

III. *Most common sense*: The thing abridged.

1. An epitome of a book, a compend, an abstract, a summary of a volume or of an oral statement.

"Brutus testified to the merit of Cælius by making an *abridgment* of his work."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ii., § 3.

"This fierce *abridgment*
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."

Shakep.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

*2. A short play, or the players.

(a) The play: so called, it is thought, because in the historical drama the events of several years are abridged or presented in brief compass.

"Say, what *abridgment* have you for this evening?
What make'st 'thou music?"

Shakep.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

(b) The players.

"Hamlet... For look, where my *abridgment* comes.
(Enter four or five players.)"—*Hamlet*, li. 2.

In the same act and scene Hamlet is made to say—

"Good, my lord, will you see the players well bestowed? Do you hear, let them be well used; for they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time."

¶ *Abstract and brief chronicles* are expressions quite analogous to *abridgment*. [ABSTRACT.]

ā-brī'g'ge, **ā-brī'ge**, *v.* [ABRIDGE, ABRIDGE.]

1. To abridge.

2. To shield off, to ward off.

"Alle mischeffes from him to *abridge*."
Byrgate: Minor Poems.

ā-brīn, *s.* [ABRUS.]

Chem.: A poisonous principle contained in *Abrus precatorius*.

ā-brō'ach, **ā-brō'che**, *v.t.* [ABROACH, ADV.]

To set abroach, to broach.

"Thilke tonne that I shall *abroche*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5, 799.

ā-brō'ach, *adv. or a.* [Pref. *a* = on, and *broach* = a spit.] [BROACH.]

1. With egress afforded. (Used of vessels or pipes in a position, &c., to allow the included liquor to run freely out.)

"Hogheads of ale and claret were set *abroach* in the streets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.*: In a state of currency; current, diffused, loose.

"Alack, what mischiefs he might set *abroach*
In shadow of such greatness."

Shakep.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

¶ Used, it will be seen, specially in the phrase "to set *abroach* (properly to *setten* on

broche) = (1) to tap, to pierce, to open; (2) (*fig.*) to diffuse abroad.

ā-brō'ach-mēt, *s.* The act of forestalling the market.

ā-brō'ā'd, *adv.* [Pref. *a* = on, and *broad*.] [BROAD.]

Gen.: In an unconfined manner, widely, at large. Hence—

1. Out of the house, though it may be in other houses.

"In one house shall it be eaten; thou shalt not carry forth ought of the flesh *abroad* out of the house."—*Exod.* xii. 10.

2. Outside the house; in the open air; away from one's abode.

"*Abroad* the sword bereaveth, at home there is as death."—*Lam.* i. 20.

"Ruffians are *abroad*."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. v.

"... go *abroad* out of the camp."—*Deut.* xxii. 10.

3. In another country than one's native land.

"Another prince, deposed by the Revolution, was living *abroad*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Widely; not within definite limits; far and wide.

"... if a leprosy break out *abroad* in the skin."
—*Lev.* xiii. 12.

"And from the temple forth they throng,
And quickly spread themselves *abroad*."
—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, canto i.

5. Throughout society, or the public generally.

"... and all these sayings were noted *abroad* throughout all the hill-country of Judæa."—*Luke* i. 65.

Spread abroad: Widely circulated. (*First Sketches of Henry VI.*, p. 97.)

ā-brō'ā'd, *a.* [BROAD.] Broad. (*Minsheu*.)

ā-brō'dī'ēt-y-cal, *a.* [Gr. *ἀβροδιαίτος* (*abrodiaios*): fr. *ἀβρός* (*abros*) = graceful, delicate, luxurious; *διαίτα* (*diaita*) = mode of life.] [DIET.] Feeding daintily, delicate, luxurious. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, A.D. 1627.) (*Wright*.)

āb-rōg-ā-ble, *a.* [ABROGATE.] Able to be abrogated; that may be abrogated.

"An institution *abrogable* by no power less than divine."—*Dr. H. More: Letter viii.* at the end of his *Life* by R. Ward, p. 326.

āb-rō-gāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *abroger*; Sp. *abrogar*; from Lat. *abrogatus*, *pa. par.* of *abrogo* = to repeal (*a* law); *ab*; *rogo* = to ask; (*spec.*) to propose a bill.]

1. To annul; to repeal as a law, either by formally abolishing it, or by passing another act which supersedes the first.

"... statutes regularly passed, and not yet regularly *abrogated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*2. *More general sense*: To put an end to.

"... so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility."—*Shakep.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

āb-rō-gāte, *a.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*] Abrogated.

"... whether any of those *abrogate* days have been kept as holidays."—*King Edw. VI.: Injunctions*.

āb-rō-gāt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*]

āb-rō-gāt-ing, *pr. par.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*]

āb-rē-gā-tion, *s.* [ABROGATE, *v.t.*] [In Fr. *abrogation*; fr. Lat. *abrogatio*.] The act of abrogating. The repeal by the legislature of a law previously binding.

¶ It is different from *rogation*, *derogation*, *subrogation*, *dispensation*, and *antiquation*, all which see.

"The... principle of *abrogation* annuls all those sentences of the Koran which speak in a milder tone of unbelievers."—*Milman: Hist. Lat. Christ.*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ā-brō'ke, **ā-brō'ken**, *pa. par.* [ABREKEN.]

1. *Gen.*: Broken.

2. *Spec.*: Having a rupture. (*Kennet: MS. Glossary*). (*Halliwel*.)

3. Broken out; escaped.

"But devells *abroken* oute of hells."
Sir Perumbras MS. (*Halliwel*.)

ā-brō'ma, *s.* [In Gr. *abromē*; Fr. *abrombe*; Gr. *ἀ priv.*, *βρώμα* (*brōma*) = food—unfit for food.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Byttneriaceæ, or Byttneriaci. They are small trees with hairy, lobed leaves, clusters of yellow or purple flowers, and five-celled winged capsules. *A. augusta*, or the smooth-stalked, and *A. fastuosa*, or the prickly-stalked *abroma*, are cultivated in stoves in Britain: the latter is from New South Wales; the former—the *Wollut comul* or *Wollut cumal* of the Bengalees—is from the East Indies, where

the fibres are made into cordage. It is a handsome tree, with drooping purple flowers.

* **ā-brōn**, *a.* Auburn.

"With *abron* locks." *Hall: Satires*, li. 6.

āb-rō-nī'a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀβρός* (*abros*) = delicate.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Nyctaginaceæ, or Nyctagis. The *A. umbellat*, or unbelled *abronia*, is a small plant, with flowers surrounded by an involucre of a fine rose colour.

* **ā-brō'od**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *brood* (*q.v.*)] In the act or process of brooding.

"... seeing he sate *abrood* on addle eggs."—*Clobery: Divine Glimpses*.

¶ Still used in the provinces.

* **ā-brō'od**, *adv.* Abroad. [ABROAD.]

"To bere bishops aboute
A-brood in visitage."

Piers Ploughman, p. 38.

* **ā-brō'od-ing**, *a.* [*a* = on; *brooding*.] Sitting to brood.

* **ā-brō'ok**, *v.t.* [Now *BROOK* (*q.v.*)] To brook, to tolerate, to suffer.

"... ill can they noble mind *abrook*
The sly people gazing on thy face."
Shakep.: 2 Henry VI., li. 4.

āb-rōt-ā-nūm, *s.* [Lat. *abrotanum*; Gr. *ἀβρότορον* (*abrotanon*) = southernwood.] [ARTEMISIA.] Tournefort's name for a genus of



SOUTHERNWOOD (ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM).
PLANT, LEAF, AND FLOWER.

composite plants now merged in *Artemisia*. [ARTEMISIA.]

āb-rōt-ān-ōid, *a.*, used as *s.* [Gr. *ἀβρότορον* (*abrotanon*), and *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form.]

Lit.: Abrotanon-shaped. A term applied to a species of perforated coral or madrepora.

āb-rūpt, *a.* [Lat. *abruptus* = broken off; *ab-rumpo* = to break off: *ab* = from; *rumpo* = to burst asunder, to break.]

1. *Lit.*: Broken off.

"The rising waves obey the increasing blast,
Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. Broken, very steep, precipitous (applied to rocks, banks, &c.).

"Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*."
Thomson: Winter.

3. *Bot.*: Truncated, looking as if cut off below or above. An *abrupt* root is one which ter-



ABRUPT LEAVES. TULIP-TREE (LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERUM).

minates suddenly beneath. The term *abrupt* is nearly the same as *premore*. An *abrupt* or truncate leaf is one in which the upper

part looks as if it were not now complete, but as if there was a portion wanting which had been cut away with a sharp instrument.

4. Applied to speech, to writing, or in a more general sense: Unconnected, with no close connecting links.

"The abrupt style, which hath many breaches, and does not seem to end but fall."—Ben Jonson: *Discovers*.

"The same principles are followed by horticulturists, but the variations are here often more abrupt."—Darwin: *Species*, ch. I.

5. Separated. (*Middleton: Works*, ii. 151.)

6. Sudden, without warning given.

"... his abrupt change on his election to the see proves remarkably how the genius of the Papacy could control the incination of the individual."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Used as a substantive: A precipitous bank margining a gulf or abyss.

"Or spread his airy flight

Upborne with indefatigable wings

Over the vast abyss."—Milton: *P. Lost*, bk. ii. 409.

***ab-rūpt**, v.t. To tear off, to wrench asunder, to disturb, to interrupt.

"... the security of their enjoyment abrupted their tranquillities."—Sir T. Browne: *Christian Morals*.

***ab-rūpt-ēd**, pa. par. & a. [ABRUPT.]

"The effects of this activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations."—Sir T. Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, vi. 10.

ab-rūp-tion, s. [Lat. *abruptio*.] [ABRUPT.]

1. The act of breaking off or wrenching asunder, literally or figuratively.

"Who makes this pretty abrupton!"—Shakespeare: *Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 2.

2. The state of being broken off or wrenched asunder, literally or figuratively.

"... have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its abrupton from them."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

ab-rūpt-lŷ, adv. [ABRUPT.]

I. In space:

1. As if broken off, as if a part were wanting; truncate.

Botany. *Abruptly pinnate*: Having a compound leaf with neither a leaflet nor a tendril at its extremity. It is called also *equally pinnate* or *paripinnate*.

2. Sheer up, or sheer down, vertically, perpendicularly.

"This small point rises abruptly out of the depths of the ocean."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. I.

II. In time: Suddenly, without warning given.

"And thus abruptly spake—"We yield." Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, canto III.

ab-rūpt-nēss, s. [ABRUPT.] The quality of terminating abruptly.

I. Lit.:

1. The quality of ending in a broken-looking or truncated manner.

"... which abruptness is caused by its being broken off from the said stone."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

2. Precipitousness.

"In the Cordillera I have seen mountains on a far grander scale: but for abruptness nothing at all comparable with this."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

II. Fig.: Applied to speech, style of writing, action, &c.

"But yet let not my bumble seal offend

By its abruptness."—Byron: *Manfred*, iii. 4.

"... in which we may evenly proceed, without being put to short stops by sudden abruptness, or puzzled by frequent turnings and transpositions."—Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, *Poet's Crit.*

a-brūs, s. [In Sp. *abro de cuentas de rosario*; fr. Gr. *ἀβρός* (*habros*) = graceful. So called from the delicate and graceful character of its leaves.] A genus of papilionaceous plants. *A. pectoratus*, a native of India, but which has spread to Africa and the West Indies, is the Jamaica wild liquorice, so called because its roots are used in the West Indies for the same purpose as the liquorice of the shops. The plant furnishes those pretty red and black bead-like seeds so frequently brought from India. Linnaeus says that they are deleterious, but they are eaten in Egypt. The term *precatorius* (= pertaining to petitioning) refers to the fact that the beads are sometimes used for rosaries.

***a-brŷg-ē**, v.t. & i. [ABRIDGE.]

A. Trans.: To abridge or shorten.

B. Intrans.: To be abridged.

"My dayes . . . schullen abrygge"

Cambridge MS. (Halliwell.)

abs-cess, s. [In Fr. *abcès*; Sp. *abscesso*; Ital. *abscesso*; Lat. pl. *abscedentia* (abscesses): fr. Lat. *abscessus* = (1) a going away, (2) an abscess: *abscedo* = to go away; *abs* = from, or away; *cedo* = to go.]

Med.: A gathering of pus in any tissue or organ of the body. It is so called because there is an *abscessus* (= a going away or departure) of portions of the animal tissue from each other to make room for the suppurated matter lodged between them. It results from the softening of the natural tissues, and the exudations thus produced. Abscesses may occur in almost any portion of the body. They are of three types: the *acute abscess*, or phlegmon, arising from an inflammatory tendency in the part; the *chronic abscess*, connected with scrofulous or other weakness in the constitution; and the *diffused abscess*, due to contamination in the blood.

abs-cess-ion, s. [Lat. *abscessus* = a going away.] A departing, separating, or going away.

ab-scind, v.t. [Lat. *abscindo* = to cut off: *ab* = from; *scindo* = to split.] †To cut off.

"When two syllables are *abscinded* from the rest."—Johnson: *Ramster*, No. 20.

ab-scind-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ABSCIND.]

ab-scind-ing, pr. par. [ABSCIND.]

ab-sciss-a or **ab-sciss-a**, s. [In Ger. *abschisse*; from Lat. *abscessus* = torn off; pa. par. of *abscindo*: fr. *ab* and *scindo*; Gr. *σχίζω* (*schizō*) = to split; cogn. with the Eng. *scissors*.]

Conic Sections: The *abscissa* of a parabola is the part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates. The *abscissa* of the axis is the part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates.

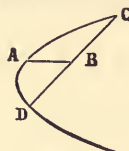


Fig. 1.

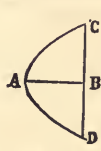


Fig. 2.

In the parabola C A D (Fig. 1), A B is an abscissa not of the axis, corresponding to the point C. In Fig. 2, A B is the abscissa of the axis, corresponding to the point C. Only the abscissa of the axis is perpendicular to its ordinate, as A B here is to the ordinate C D.

In an ellipse, the abscissæ of any diameter are the segments into which that diameter is divided by one of its own ordinates. In the ellipse A B C D (Fig. 3), B Q and Q D are the abscissæ of the diameter B D, corresponding to the point A.

The *abscissæ* of the axis are the segments into which the major axis is divided by one of its own ordinates.

In a hyperbola, the abscissæ of any diameter are the segments into which, when produced, it is divided by one of its own ordinates and its vertices. In the opposite hyperbolas, A B C and D E O (Fig. 4), E H and H B are the abscissæ of the diameter E B, corresponding to the point D.

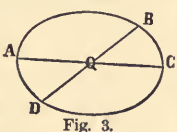


Fig. 3.

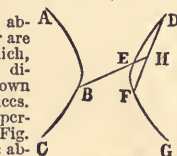


Fig. 4.

***ab-scis-sion**, s. [Lat. *abscissus* (rhet.) = a breaking off in the middle of a discourse.]

I. The act of cutting off. *Specialty*:

1. Surg.: The act of cutting off, cutting away, or simply cutting.

"... not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member, without the cutting off a hand or leg."—Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. II. *Serm.* 13.

2. Old Med.: The termination of a disease in death before it had run its natural course. (*Hooper: Med. Dict.*)

3. Rhet.: A breaking off abruptly in the middle of a discourse.

4. The act of annulling or abrogating.

"... this designation of his [of Jesus] in submitting himself to the bloody covenant of circumcision, which was a just and express *abscission* of it, was an act of glorious humility."—Jeremy Taylor: *Great Exemplar*, p. 60.

* II. The state of being cut off.

"By cessation of oracles with Montacutus we may understand the intercession not *abscission* or consummate desolation."—Brome: *Vulgar Errors*.

***ab-scōnce**, s. [Low Lat. *absconsa*.] A dark lantern holding a wax light, used in the choir to read the absolutio and benedictions at matins, and the chapter and prayer at lauds.

ab-scōnd, v.t. & i. [Lat. *abscondo* = to put away or hide from: *abs* = away, and *condo* = to hide; Sp. *esconderse*, v.t. = to hide; Ital. *ascondere*.]

* A. Transitive:

1. To put away with the view of hiding.

2. To conceal, to obscure.

"Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins."—Hesay: *Sermons*, p. 56. (*Leatham*.)

"Nothing discoverable on the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists, but such as arise from our own globe."—Hentley: *Serm.* viii.

B. Intransitive:

I. Used of men:

1. Gen.: To vanish from public view and take refuge in some hiding-place, or in some foreign country, to avoid unpleasant consequences which might arise by remaining at one's post.

"But if he *absconds*, and it is thought proper to pursue him to an outlawry, then a greater exactness is necessary."—Blackstone: *Comm.*, bk. IV. c. 24.

2. More special: To desert one's post.

"... that very home-sickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to *abscond* at the risk of stripes and of death."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Law: To go out of the jurisdiction of a court, or to conceal oneself, to avoid having a process served upon one.

* II. Used of animals: To lie concealed, to hibernate.

"The marmotte, or *Mus alpinus*, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

ab-scōnd-ēd, pa. par. [ABSCOND.]

†**ab-scōnd-ēd-ly**, adv. [ABSCOND.] In concealment, in hiding.

"... an old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Oxon."—Wood: *Athena Græciensis*, l. 531.

ab-scōnd-en-ge, s. [ABSCOND.] Concealment.

ab-scōnd-ēr, s. [ABSCOND.] One who absconds, one who vanishes from his post from consciousness of crime, fear, or other cause.

"The notice of several such *absconders* may be entirely lost."—Life of Kettellwell (1718), p. 333.

ab-scōnd-ing, pr. par. & a. [ABSCOND (B).]

ab-scōnd-ŷ, s. Concealment. [ABSCOND.]

"... endeavour by flight or *absconding* to save themselves."—Hick: *Sermon* on the 30th of January.

ab-scōn-si-ō, s. [ABSCOND (B).]

Anat.: A cavity in one bone which receives and conceals the head of another one.

***ab-scōn-sion**. [Lat. *absconso*.] Concealment.

ab-sēnce, s. [In Fr. *absence*; Ital. *assenza*; Lat. *absentia*, fr. *absens*, pr. par. of *absom* = to be away, to be absent.]

1. The state of being away from a place in which one has formerly resided, or from people with whom one has previously been.

"Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my *absence*."—Phil. II. 12.

¶ Used of things as well as persons.

"We should hold day with the Antipodes.

If you would walk in *absence* of the sun."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. Want of, destitution of, not implying any previous presence.

"... the *absence* of medullary canals in the long bones in the sloths."—Queen: *Classic of Mammalia*.

3. Law: Failure to put in an appearance when cited to a court of law.

4. Inattention to things present. Often a person charged with "absence of mind" has his mind intensely present in some imagined scene or train of thought quite different from that with which the rest of the company are occupied. From their point of view, therefore, he manifests "absence of mind." In other cases the absent person is not particularly attending to anything, but is simply in

a lethargic mood. In the same way we speak of an "absence of all thought."

ab-sent, *a.* [Lat. *absens*, pr. par. of *absum* (*abesse*) = to be away.]

1. Not present, away, implying previous presence.

"To be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord."—*1 Cor. v. 3.*

2. Not present now, or ever having been so before.

"The clavicle is rudimental or absent."—*Owen: Classification of Mammalia.*

3. Inattention to what is passing around, generally with the words "in mind" appended. [ABSENCE, 4.]

"I distinguish a man that is absent, because he thinks of something."—*Budget: Spectator*, No. 77.

* *As substantive*: One who is not present.

"Let us enjoy the right of Christian absents, to pray for one another."—*Bp. Morton: To Archbp. Usher, Letters* (1623).

ab-sent, *v.t.* [In Fr. *absenter*, fr. Lat. *absento*, v.t. = to cause to be absent.] To make absent; to cause to leave, withdraw, or depart.

¶ At first not always with the reflexive pronoun.

"... or what change
Absents thee, or what chance detaineth?"
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. x.

¶ Now always with the reflexive pronouns.
"Some of those whom he had summoned absented themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **ab-sen-tā-nē-ōus**, *a.* [ABSENT, *a.*] Relating to absence; being ordinarily absent.

† **ab-sen-tā-tion**, *s.* [From ABSENT, *v.*] The act or state of absenting oneself.

"Your absention from the House is a measure which always had my entire concurrence."—*Wakefield: Letter to C. J. Fox* (A.D. 1800).

ab-sent-ēd, *pa. par.* [ABSENT, *v.t.*]

ab-sen-tēe, *s. & a.* [From *absent*, *v.t.*] One who habitually lives in another district or country from that in which, if a landed proprietor, his estate lies, or from which he derives his revenues. It is especially used of those owners of Irish estates who spend the revenues derived from them in England, rarely visiting, and never for any length of time settling in the country from which their income is drawn.

"The personal estates of absentees above the age of seventeen years were transferred to the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Used as adjective: Habitually residing away from the country or district whence one's support is drawn.

"... pronounces confiscated the estates of all absentees proprietors."—*Act of Absentees*, A.D. 1536. (*Provide: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii, note.)

ab-sen-tēe-ism, *s.* [ABSENTEE, ABSENT.] The practice of habitually absenting one's self from the country or district whence one's pecuniary support is derived. (See Macleod, *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*, p. 2.)

ab-sent-ēr, *s.* [From *absent*, *v.t.*] One who absents himself.

"He [Judge Foster] has fined all the absentees £20 apiece."—*Lord Thurlow: Life of Sir M. Foster*.

ab-sent-ing, *pr. par.* [ABSENT, *v.t.*]

* **ab-sent-mēt**, *s.* [From *absent*, *v.t.*] The state of being absent.

"A perigression or absentment from the body."—*Barrow: Works*, ii. 383.

* **ab-sey-book**, *s.* [A B C.] A primer.

"And then comes to answer like an *Abey-book*."—*Shakespeare: King John*, l. 1.

¶ In Mrs. Cowden Clarke's *Concordance* the line reads, "an A B C book."

abs. feb. (*absente febre*). A contraction in physicians' prescriptions, signifying "in the absence of the fever."

ab-sinth, *s.* [Lat. *absinthium*; Gr. *ἀψίνθιον* (*apsinthion*), also *ἀψίνθος* (*apsinthos*); Pers. & E. *Aram. absinthin*.]

1. Wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*.

"... *absinth* and poison be my sustenance."—*The Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

2. A strong spirituous liquor flavoured with wormwood and other plants containing the bitter principle termed *absinthin*. Indigo and even sulphate of copper are believed to be occasionally used as colouring matters in it. It is prepared chiefly in Switzerland, and consumed in France and America.

ab-sinth-āte, *s.* [ABSINTH.]

Chem.: A salt formed along with water, by the union of absinthic acid with a base.

ab-sinthe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Wormwood.

2. Bitters.

* **ab-sin-thi-ān**, *a.* [From *absinth* (q.v.).] Of the nature of absinthium (wormwood); relating to wormwood; wormwood-like.

"Best physic they, when gall with sugar melts,
Tempering my *absinthian* bitterness with sweets."
Randolph: Poems, p. 60.

ab-sin-thi-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* [Lat. *absinthiatius*. From imaginary verb *absinthiāte*.] [ABSINTH (q.v.).] Tinged or impregnated with absinthium.

ab-sin-thic, *a.* [From *absinthium* (q.v.).] Pertaining to absinthium (wormwood).

Absinthic acid: An acid derived from absinthium.

ab-sin-thin or **ab-syn-thi-in**, *s.* [From *absinth* (q.v.).] The bitter principle inherent in *Artemisia absinthium* (wormwood). Its formula is $C_{15}H_{22}O_5$. It has a scent of wormwood, and an exceedingly bitter taste.

ab-sin-thi-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *absinthites*, *s.*; Gr. *ἀψίνθιτης* (*apsinthitis oinos*)] [ABSINTH (q.v.).] Wine impregnated with wormwood.

* **ab-si-ō-nār-ē**, *v.t.* To shun or avoid. A term used by the Anglo-Saxons in the oath of fealty. (*Somner*.)

† **ab-sis**, *s.* [Apsis.] An arch or vault.

ab-sist, *v.t.* [Lat. *absisto* = to stand off, to withdraw: (1) *ab* = from, and (2) *sisto* = to cause to stand; *sto* = to stand; root *sta*; Sansc. *stha* = to stand.] To stand off, to withdraw, leave off, to desist.

* **ab-sōl-ēt**, *a.* Absolute.

"And afterward syr, verament
They called him knyght *absolēt*."
The Squire of Love Degree, 630.

* **ab-sōl-ēte**, *a.* Obsolete. (*Minsheu*.)

ab-sōl-ūte, *a.* [Lat. *absolutus*, *pa. par.* of *absolvo* = to loosen from, to disentangle: *ab* = from, and *solutus* = unbound, loose; *solvō* = to untie, to loosen. In Ger. *absolut*; Fr. *absolu*; Ital. *assoluto*.] Essential meaning: Unbound, unfettered, under no restraint. Hence specially—

I. Ordinary Language. Applied—

1. To God: Self-existent and completely uncontrolled by any other being.

"In judging of God's dispensation we must not look merely at his absolute sovereignty ..."—*Blunt: Dict. Hist. & Theol.*, art. "Decrees Eternal."

2. To a sovereign or sovereignty, or power in general: Uncontrolled, unchecked by any other human powers; arbitrary, despotic.

"... either the king must become absolute, or the Parliament must control the whole executive administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 3. To a person:

(a) Absolved, freed. (*Chaucer*.)

(b) Highly accomplished, perfect.

"... Still
This Philoten contends in skill
With absolute's Marina."
Shakespeare: Pericles, iv. Prologue.

4. To a mental state, a quality, &c.: Unlimited.

"Faith absolute in God."—*Wordsworth: Excurs.*, bk. iv.

* 5. Positive, undoubting, fully convinced.

"I'm absolute
Twas very Cleopatra."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

6. Unconditional.

"... the words of his mouth are absolute, and lack nothing which they should have for performance of that thing whereunto they tend."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, ii. 6.

II. Logic.

1. Absolute or Non-connotative is opposed to Attributive or Connotative. The former does not take note of an attribute connected with the object, which the latter does. Thus *Rome* and *sky* are absolute terms; but *Rome*, the capital of Italy, and our *sky* are attributive or connotative. (See Whately, *Logic*, bk. ii, ch. v, §§ 1, 2–6.)

2. According to J. S. Mill, it is incorrect to regard non-connotative and absolute as synonymous terms. He considers absolute to mean non-relative, and to be opposed to relative. It implies that the object is to be considered as a whole, without reference to anything of which it is a part, or to any other object distinguished from it. Thus *man* is an absolute term, but *father* is not, for *father*

implies the existence of sons, and is therefore relative. (J. S. Mill, *Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii.)

III. Metaph.: Existing independently of any other cause.

"This asserts to man a knowledge of the unconditioned, the absolute and Infinite."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Discussions*, &c., Append. I.

In this case the word has a substantial meaning, and is often used as = The Great First Cause.

IV. Gram.: A case absolute is one consisting essentially of a substantive and a participle, which form a clause not agreeing with or governed by any word in the remainder of the sentence. In Greek, the absolute case is the genitive; in Latin, the ablative; in English, it is considered to be the nominative.

In Latin, the words *solo stante* in the expression, "*solo stante terra vertitur*" (the earth turns round, the sun standing still)—that is, whilst the sun is standing still—are in the absolute case.

In English, *thou leading*, in the words—

"I shall not lag behind, nor err
The way, *thou leading*." (*Milton*)

are in the nominative absolute. So also are *I rapt* in the line—

"And, I all rapt in this, 'Come out,' he said."
Tennyson: Princess, Prolog. 50.

V. Law: Personal rights are divided into absolute and relative: absolute, which pertain to men as individuals; and relative, which are incident to them as members of society, standing in various relations to each other. The three chief rights of an absolute kind are the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property. (Blackstone, *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. i.) Similarly there are absolute and relative duties. Public sobriety is a relative duty, whilst sobriety, even when no human eye is looking on, is an absolute duty. (*Ibid.*) Property in a man's possession is described under two categories, absolute and qualified property. His chairs, tables, spoons, horses, cows, &c., are his absolute property; while the term qualified property is applied to the wild animals on his estate.

An absolute decision is one which can at once be enforced. It is opposed to a rule nisi, which cannot be acted on until cause be shown, unless, indeed, the opposite party fail to appear.

Absolute law: The true and proper law of nature.

Absolute warrantice (Scotch conveyancing): A warranting or assuring against all mankind.

VI. Nat. Philosophy: Absolute is generally opposed to relative. As this relativity may be of many kinds, various shades of meaning thus arise: thus—

1. Absolute or real expansion of a liquid, as opposed to its apparent expansion, the expansion which would arise when the liquid is heated, if the vessel containing it did not itself expand. (See Atkinson, *Gano's Physics*, bk. vi., ch. iii.)

2. Absolute gravity is the gravity of a body viewed apart from all modifying influences, as, for instance, of the atmosphere. To ascertain its amount, therefore, the body must be weighed in *vacuo*.

3. Absolute motion is the change of place on a body produced by the motion so designated, viewed apart from the modifying influence arising from disturbing elements of another kind.

4. Absolute space is space considered apart from the material bodies in it.

5. Absolute time is time viewed apart from events or any other subjects of mental conception with which it may be associated.

6. Absolute force of a centre: Strength of a centre (q.v.).

VII. Astron.: The absolute equation is the aggregate of the optic and eccentric equations. [EQUATIONS, OPTIC, ECCENTRIC.]

VIII. Algebra: Absolute numbers are those which stand in an equation without having any letters combined with them. Thus, in the following equation—

$$2x + 9 = 17,$$

9 and 17 are absolute numbers, but 2 is not so.

IX. Chem.: Absolute alcohol is alcohol free from water.

ab-sōl-ūte-lý, *adv.* [ABSOLUTE, *a.*]

I. With no restriction as to amount; completely.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis, sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iāç. -cian, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; çion, çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.

"... how persistently an absolutely useless faculty may be transmitted."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. I, p. 20.

1. Without restriction as to power; independently.

2. After the manner of a person of independent power; positively, prepotently, without leaving liberty of refusal in the person commanded.

"Command me absolutely not to go."

Milton: Par. Lost, bk. ix.

3. As if decreed by absolute power; indispenably.

"It was absolutely necessary that he should quit London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

4. Wholly, completely.

"... the anomalous prerogative which had caused so many fierce disputes was absolutely and for ever taken away."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Assuredly the one [doctrine] is true, and the other absolutely false."—*J. & Mill: Logic*.

II. Without restriction as to relation or condition.

1. Without close relation to anything similar. Opposed to *relatively*.

"... the antlers were both absolutely and relatively larger in the great extinct species."—*Owen: Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. 448.

2. Unconditionally, without condition or qualification.

"Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die."—*Hooker, v.*

ab-sol-û-te-ness, s. [Eng. (1) *absolute* (q.v.), and (2) suff. *-ness* = the quality or state of.]

1. The quality or state of being unlimited.

1. In a general sense:

"The absoluteness and illimitableness of his commission was much spoken of."—*Lord Clarendon*, viii.

2. Specially in power: Despotism.

"They dress up power with all the splendour and temptation absoluteness can add to it."—*Locke*.

II. The quality or state of being unconditional.

"... the absoluteness of God's decrees and purposes."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 241.

ab-sol-û-tion, s. [Fr. *absolution*; Ital. *assoluzione*; fr. Lat. *absolutio* = acquittal, properly a loosing: *absolve* = to loosen from: *ab* = from; *solve* = to loosen, untie.] [ABSOLVE.]

I. In a civil sense:

1. In ancient Rome: Acquittal in a court of law.

2. In Britain: "Absolution in the Civil Law imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also a temporary discharge of the further attendance upon a mesne process through a failure or defect in pleading." (Ayliffe: *Parergon Juris Canonici*).

From both these letters it is plain that the Whig leaders had much difficulty in obtaining the *absolution* of Godolphin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

II. In an ecclesiastical sense:

1. In the Roman Catholic Church: Forgiveness of sins, alleged to be by the authority of God. This power has been claimed since the date of the Fourth Lateran Council, A.D. 1215; the formula previously in use, "Deus absolvit te," or "Christus absolvit te," having then been exchanged for "Ego absolvo te."

"He knelt by the bed, listened to the confession, pronounced the *absolution*, and administered extreme unction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. In the Church of England: The remission of sins declared and pronounced by the officiating priest to the people of God being penitent. (Liturgy, Morning Prayer.)

3. In some other churches: Removal of a sentence of excommunication.

"After prayer the sentence of *absolution* is to be pronounced in these or like words. ... I pronounce and declare thee absolved from the sentence of excommunication formerly denounced against thee, and do receive thee into the communion of the Church."—*Compendium of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1830), bk. iv. p. 459.

III. Ord. Lang.: * Finish.

"Then the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolution* piteous, and poured out all grave, sinewy, and strong."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries*.

ab-sol-û-tism, s. [ABSOLUTE.]

1. Arbitrary government, despotism.

"... those political convulsions of 1848, which shook absolutism all over the Continent."—*Times*, Oct. 21, 1876.

2. Predetermination. (*Asch.*)

ab-sol-û-t-ist, s. & a. [ABSOLUTE.] One who is in favour of arbitrary government; an advocate for despotism.

As adjective: Pertaining to absolutism.

"... the same absolutist footing."—*Times Correspondent from Hungary*, 1851.

ab-sol-û-t-ry, a. [Eng. (1) *absolute*, and (2) suff. *-ory* = relating to: in Ger. *absolutistisch*; Fr. *absolutaire*; Lat. *absolutivus* = pertaining to acquittal.] Pertaining to acquittal; absolving; that absolves.

"Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici*.

ab-sol-vat-ô-ry, a. [Eng. (1) *absolve*, (2) suff. *-atory* = making.] Having power to absolve, intimating or involving absolution. [ABSOLVE.] (*Colgrave.*)

ab-solve, v. t. [Lat. *absolve* = (1) to loosen from, to disengage, (2) to free from, (3, in Law) to acquit, (4) to pay off, (5) to complete or finish: *ab* = from, and *solve* = to loosen, to untie; Fr. *absoudre*; Ital. *assolvere*.]

1. To loosen, to set free; to release from, in whatever way.

¶ Followed (1) by the accusative of the person, and from preceding the thing:

"What is the legal effect of the words which *absolve* the subject from his allegiance?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

or (2) by the accusative of the thing.

"... to *absolve* their promise."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlix.

¶ It is used similarly in senses No. 2, 3, 4.

2. Law: To acquit, to pronounce not guilty of a charge.

"The committee divided, and Halifax was *absolved* by a majority of fourteen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Theol.: To pardon a sinner or his sin.

"Thy merit Imputed, shall *absolve* them who renounce Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds, And live in Thee transplanted."—*Milton: Par. Lost*, bk. iii.

"That doom shall half *absolve* thy sin."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, 21.

4. Eccles. Lang.: To declare by Church authority that men's sins are forgiven. To declare forgiveness to one who is penitent; to restore an excommunicated person to the communion of the Church. [ABSOLUTION, II., 1, 2, 3.]

"Son of the Church! by faith now justified, Complete thy sacrifice, even as thou wilt; The Church *absolves* thy conscience from all guilt!"—*Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

*5. To complete, to finish, to bring to an end. (From one of the uses of the Latin verb *solve*.)

"... and the work begun, how soon '*Absolved*.'"—*Milton: Par. Lost*, bk. vii.

¶ *Absolve* is once used by Gibbon apparently but not really as an intransitive verb:

"They prayed, they preached, they *absolved*, they inflamed, they conspired."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlix.

ab-solve'd, pa. par. & a. [ABSOLVE.]

ab-solv-êr, s. [Eng. (1) *absolve*, and (2) *-er* = one who.] One who absolves; one who intimates the remission of sin.

"The public feeling was strongly against the three *absolvers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ab-solv-ing, pr. par. & a. [ABSOLVE.]

"For when one near display'd the *absolving* cross."—*Byron: Lara*, canto ii. 19.

ab-sol-vit-or, ***ab-sol-vi-toûr**, **ab-sol-vi-tûr**, s. [Lat. 2nd or 3rd pers. sing. fut. imper., or the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. pass. of *absolve* (Lat.) = be thou absolved, or let him be absolved, or he is absolved.]

In Scots Law: An acquittal, a verdict in favour of the defendant in any action. It is of two kinds. (1) An *absolvitor* from the instance is where there is some defect or informality in the proceedings, "for thereby that instance is ended until new citation." (2) An *absolvitor* from the claim, when a person is freed by sentence of a judge from a claim made against him by a pursuer. (See *Spottiswoode's Law Dict.*)

"... by whose means he had got an *absolvitor*."—*Spalding*, l. 304.

ab-sôn-ânt, a. [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune. Or *ab* = from, and *sonans* = sounding, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound; *sonus* = a noise or sound.]

1. Untunable. (*Cockeram*.)

2. Discordant to or with.

"... more *absonant* to nature than reason."—*Quarles: Judgment and Mercy—The Mourner*.

ab-sôn-âte, v. t. [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune; and suff. *-ate* = to make.] [ABSONANT.] To avoid, to show aversion to.

ab-sôn-ôus, a. [Lat. *absonus* = out of tune, discordant, incongruous; *ab* = from; *sonus* = a sound.]

1. Unmusical.

"That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and *absonus*."—*Fletcher: Alchemistic*, p. 313.

2. Not in harmony with; remote from being agreeable to, discordant with or to.

"... is unwarranted by any of our faculties, yea, most *absonus* to our reason."—*Glennville: Scientific*, ch. iv.

ab-sorb, v. t. [Lat. *absorbeo* = to swallow up or devour: *ab* and *sorbeo* = to suck in, to drink down, to swallow; Ger. *absorbieren*; Fr. *absorber*; Sp. *absorber*; Ital. *assorbire*. Apparently cogn. are the Arab. and Eth. *sharaba*, the Rabb. Heb. *sharap*, whence *syrup*, *sherbet*, and *shrub*.]

1. Lit.: To suck up, to drink in water or other liquid as a sponge does.

"Little water flows from the mountains, and it soon becomes *absorbed* by the dry and porous soil."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

"The evils that come of exercise are, that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body."—*Bacon*.

2. To cause a material body to disappear in some more or less analogous way, as, for instance, by fire; to swallow up.

"The final flames of destiny *absorb* The world, consumed in one enormous pyre!"—*Cosper: Transl. of Milton*.

3. To cause the spirit, one's personal identity, or separate interest, to disappear in the being or interest of another.

"... or was *absorbed*, and as it were transformed into the essence of the Deity."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlvii.

"I found the thing I sought—and that was thee; And then I lost it, by being left to be Absorb'd in thine—the world was past away—Thou didst annihilate the earth to me."—*Byron: Lament of Tasso*, 6.

4. Gen.: To cause anything immaterial or abstract in any way to disappear.

"... dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all."—*Cosper*.

5. To engross one's whole attention, to occupy one fully.

"And here my books—my life—*absorb* me whole."—*Cosper: Transl. of Milton*.

¶ It may be used in this sense also of the inferior animals:—

"Wild animals sometimes become so *absorbed* when thus engaged, that they may be easily approached."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*.

ab-sorb-a-bil-i-tý, s. [Eng. (1) *absorb*; (2) *ability*.] The state or quality of being able to be absorbed.

"... the absorbability of different gases by water."—*Graham: Chemistry*.

ab-sorb-a-ble, a. [ANSORB.] Able to be absorbed; that may be swallowed up.

ab-sorb'ed, **ab-sorb't**, or **ab-sorp't**, pa. par. & a. [ANSORB.]

1. Lit.: Sucked in, swallowed up.

"... he sinks *absorb't*, Rider and horse, amid the miry gulf."—*Thomson: Autumn*.

2. Engrossed, pre-occupied.

"Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask Of deep deliberation, as the man Were tasked to his full strength *absorb'd* and lost."—*Cosper: Task*, bk. iv.

"Absent I ponder and *absorb* in care."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iv.

ab-sorb-ent, a. & s. [In Fr. *absorbant*; Ital. *absorbent*; Lat. *absorbens*, pr. par. of *absorbeo*.] Imbibing, drinking in, swallowing; or in a state to imbibe, drink in, or swallow.

"... the specimen is *absorbent*, from the loss of animal matter."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 114.

A. As adjective:

1. Anat.: Producing absorption. The term is applied chiefly to a system of vessels described under ABSORBENT, s. (q.v.)

2. Painting: *Absorbent ground* is ground prepared for a picture by means of distemper or water-colours, which are designed to absorb the oil of the painting, thus best economising time and increasing the brilliancy of the colouring.

B. As substantive:

I. Gen.: That which absorbs or sucks in.

"... for the clouded sky seldom allows the sun to warm the ocean, itself a bad *absorbent* of heat."—*Darwin: Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xi.

II. Spec.:

1. Chem.: A substance which has the power of absorbing gases and vapours into its pores, as charcoal made from dense wood, which

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â. qu = kw.

thus takes up 90 times its volume of ammoniacal gas.

2. *Anat.*: All organised tissues are properly *absorbents*, but some are so to a much larger extent than others. Hence the name is specially given to the lacteals and lymphatics. [LACTEALS, LYMPHATICS.] It is now known, however, that the blood-vessels also have a share in the function of absorption.

3. *Vegetable Phys.*: The portions of a plant which imbibe the moisture necessary for its growth; the chief of these are the spongioles of the root, although to a certain extent moisture is undoubtedly imbibed by the leaves and bark.

4. *Phar.*: (1) A medicine with no acrimony in itself, which destroys acidity in the stomach and bowels, such as magnesia, prepared chalk, oyster-shells, crabs' claws, &c. Similar substances are applied externally to ulcers or sores in neutralising any acid which they may contain. They are called also *antacids* and *antacids* (q.v.). (2) A medicine which acts on the absorbent vessels, causing them to reduce enlarged and indurated parts. (Ex: ample, iodine.)

āb-sorb'-ēr, s. [ABSORB.] That which absorbs.

"... the power of different gases as *absorbers* of radiant heat."—*Tyndall: Heat.*

āb-sorb'-īng, pr. par. & a. [ABSORB, v.t.]

As adj.: (1, *lit.*) Imbibing; (2, *met.*) engrossing one's whole care, occupying all one's thoughts.

"... a direct *absorbing* power of the blood-vessels."—*Todd and Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. I.

"... the circulating, *absorbing*, and nervous system."—*Dr. Forster, quoted by Dr. Freeside, art. "Fever," Cyclop. of Prac. Med.*

"... engaged in the *absorbing* task of constitution-making."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

"Such is the *absorbing* hate when warring nations meet."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 63.

***āb-sorb'-y-tion.** Old form of ABSORPTION.

"Where to place that concurrence of water or place of its *absorption*, there is no authentic decision."—*Sir Thos. Browne: Tracts*, p. 165.

āb-sorp-ti-ōm'-ēt-ēr, s. [Eng. *absorption*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument used by Bunsen for measuring the extent to which particular gases may be absorbed by certain liquids. (See *Graham's Chemistry*.)

āb-sorp-ti-on, s. [In Fr. *absorption*; late Lat. *absorptio* = a drink or beverage; fr. *absorbeo* = to swallow up, to devour.] [ABSORB.]

I. The act, operation, or process of absorbing, sucking in, or swallowing anything, or otherwise causing it to disappear in another body.

A. *Lit.*:

1. *Gen.*: The sucking in of a liquid by a sponge or other porous substance.

Biol.: Absorption by organised bodies is the taking up or imbibing, by means of their tissues, of material suitable for their nourishment, that it may ultimately be transmitted by the vascular channels to more distant parts. [ABSORBENT, s., I. & II.]

"Death puts a stop to all further *absorption* of nutritive matter."—*Todd and Bowman: Phys. Anat.*

2. *Chem.*: The taking up of a gas by a liquid, or by a porous solid. [ABSORBENT, s.]

"The *absorption* by the lungs of atmospheric oxygen."—*Martineau: Comte's Philosophy*, bk. iv.

3. *Nat. Phil.*: The taking up rays of light and heat by certain bodies through which they are passing.

Absorption of Light: The retention of some rays and the reflection of others when they pass into an imperfectly transparent body. If all were absorbed, the body would be black; if none, it would be white; but when some rays are absorbed, and others reflected, the body is then of one of the bright and lively colours.

"... as the result of the *absorption* of all the blue light, first came the rose-tinted dawn, and then the red sun himself."—*Times: Transit of Venus*, April 20, 1875.

Absorption of Heat: The retention and consequent disappearance of rays of heat in passing into or through a body colder than themselves. (See No. III.)

4. *Old Geol.*: The swallowing up of a solid by another body.

Absorption of the Earth: A term used by Kircher and others for the subsidence of tracts

of land produced by earthquakes or other natural agencies.

B. *Fig.*: The act or process of causing anything partly or wholly immaterial to disappear in a more or less analogous way.

"... a constant process of *absorption* and appropriation exercised on the dialects of Italy and Greece."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, vol. II, p. 309.

"... when the ordinary rule of the *absorption* of the weaker letter does not hold good."—*Beames: Comp. Gram., Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. I. (See also example under No. II.)

II. The state of being so absorbed, sucked in, swallowed up, or made to disappear.

¶ Used in all the senses of No. I. (q.v.)

"When one of two adjoining tribes becomes more numerous and powerful than the other, the contest is soon settled by war, slaughter, cannibalism, slavery, and *absorption*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. vii.

III. The thing so absorbed, or its amount.

Heat: The power of absorption is equal to that of emission.

Chem.: The co-efficient of absorption of a gas is the volume of the gas reduced to 0° Cent. and 760 m.m. pressure, which is absorbed by the unit of volume of any liquid. (*Graham: Chem.*, vol. II.)

absorption spectrum, s. An apparatus used by Professors Stokes, Gladstone, and others for observing the relative quantities of the several coloured rays absorbed by a coloured medium of given thickness. The principle is to view a line of light through a prism and the coloured medium. (For details, see *Fowles' Chemistry*.)

āb-sorp-tive, a. [Lat. *absorptus*, *pa. par.* of *absorbeo* = to absorb, and suff. *-ive* = (1) that can or may, (2) that does.] Having power to imbibe, capable of imbibing or drinking in.

"This *absorptive* power of clay."—*Graham: Chem.*

ābs-quāt'-y-lāte, ābs-quōt'-i-lāte, v.t. [Amer. slang, imitating Lat. derivation.] To run away, to abscond.

"Hope's brightest visions *absquatulate* with their golden promises."—*Dow: Sermons*, I. 247.

ābs-quē, prep. [In Lat. prep. = without.]

Law:

*1. *Absque hoc* (without this): Technical words formerly used in special traverses, but abolished in 1852.

2. *Absque impetitione vasti* (without impeachment of waste): A reservation frequently made to a tenant of life, and meaning that if he take reasonable care of the land or houses entrusted to him, no person shall be permitted to impeach him for their waste.

***ābs-tā-cle, s.** [An old spelling of OBSTACLE (q.v.).] (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

"Some of the Kings' servants ... maid *abstade* and debaitt."—*Pittscliffe: Chron.*, p. 26.

ābs-tā'in, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *abstener*; Fr. *abstiner*; Sp. *abstenerse*; Ital. *astenersi*; Lat. *abstineo* = to hold away: *abs* = from, and *teneo* = to hold.] [TENANT.]

I. *Intransitive*:

1. *Gen.*: To hold back, to refrain from anything in which there is a tendency to indulge.

"But not a few *abstained* from voting."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"... as *abstaining* from all stretches of power, and as resigning his office before the six months had expired."—*Lecky: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.* (1858), ch. xii, pt. I, § 13, vol. II, p. 42.

2. *Used, Spec.*, with reference to the indulgence of the appetites or passions, or to the partaking of particular kinds of food or liquor.

"... *abstain* from fleshly lusts which war against the soul."—1 *Peter* ii. 11.

II. *Transitive*: To keep (a person) back from doing anything.

"Whether he *abstain* men from marrying."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

ābs-tā'in-ēr, s. [ABSTAIN.]

Lit.: One who abstains.

¶ Used specially of a person who *all but* abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors, as contradistinguished from a *total abstainer*, i.e., one who totally abstains both in health and in sickness. But even the latter term has lost much of its primitive force, and is now usually employed of a pledged teetotaler, whose vow forbids him to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but permits their use in sickness, under medical advice.

"... was a prominent member of a Good Templar lodge, and was followed to his final resting-place by a large number of the members of the body as well as of *abstainers*."—*Times*, Dec. 11, 1875.

ābs-tā'in-īng, pr. par. [ABSTAIN.]

ābs-tē-mī-l, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *abstemius*.] [ABSTEMIOUS.]

Ch. Hist.: The name given to such Christians in the Reformed Churches as declined to partake of the wine in the communion.

ābs-tē-mī-ōus, a. [Lat. *abstemius* = abstaining from intoxicating liquor, sober: *abs* = from, and *temum* = strong drink, from the root *tem*, in Sansc. *tim* = to be wet; Ital. *astemio*.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. Sparing in the use of food and strong liquors, especially of the former.

"The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Sparring in the indulgence of the appetites or passions; or careful to avoid temptation to such indulgence.

"... be more *abstemious*, Or else good night your vow."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

II. *Of things*:

*1. Inspiring abstinence.

"Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well."—*Dryden: Fables*.

2. Marked by abstinence.

"Till yonder sun descended, ah! let me pay To grief and anguish one *abstemious* day."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xix., 827-8.

ābs-tē-mī-ōus-īy, adv. [ABSTEMIOUS.] In an abstemious manner, very temperately; with no undue indulgence in food or liquor, but going rather to the opposite extreme.

"... he lived very *abstemiously* afterwards."—*Whiston: Memoirs*, p. 273.

ābs-tē-mī-ōus-nēss, s. [ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being very sparing in the use of food and of liquor.

"... the Arab was disciplined in the severest *abstemiousness* and endurance."—*Mitman: Latin Christianity*, vol. iv., ch. I.

ābs-tēn-tion, s. [Law Lat. *abstentio*; *abstemium*, supine of *abstineo* = to hold back.]

1. The act of abstaining; a holding back.

"The Church superintended times and manners of *abstention*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Visitation of the Sick*, iv. 3.

¶ Often followed by *from*:

"... an *abstention* from the sacrament."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation*.

2. *Law*: (1.) The holding of the heir to an estate back from taking possession. (2.) The tacit renunciation of succession by an heir. (Used especially in French law.)

***ābs-tēr', v.t.** [From Lat. *absterreo*: *abs* = from; *terreo* = to terrify.] To terrify, deter.

"So this in like manner should *abster* and fear me and mine from doing evil."—*Bacon*.

ābs-tēr-ge, v.t. [In Fr. *absterger*; Lat. *abstergeo* = to wipe off or away: *abs* = from; *tergeo* or *tergo* = to rub off.]

Chiefly in Med.: To wipe clean; to make clean by wiping; to purge by medicine.

"... [the public baths] are still frequented by the Turkes of all sorts, men and women, ... to *absterge* belike that fulsome-ness of sweat to which they are then subject."—*Burton: Anat. of Metacholys*, p. 233.

ābs-tēr-gēnt, a. & s. [In Fr. *abstergent*; fr. Lat. *abstergens*, *pr. par.* of *abstergeo*.] Wiping clean, making clean by wiping.

Bot.: Having a cleansing quality, as the berries of *Sapindus*. (*Loudon*.)

As substantive: A medicine which cleanses away foulness, or removes obstructions, concretions, &c. Soap is an *abstergent*. (Cf. DETERGENT.)

***ābs-tēr-ġi-fie, v.t.** [Lat. *abstergeo* = to wipe off.] To cleanse.

"Specially when we would *absterġify*."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

***ābs-tēr-se, v.t.** [Lat. *abstersus* = wiped away, *pa. par.* of *abstergeo* = to wipe away.] To wipe, to cleanse.

"... an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scoriaceous parts thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ābs-tēr-sion, s. [In Fr. *absterzion*; Ital. *asterzione*; Lat. *abstersus*, *pa. par.* of *abstergeo*.]

1. The act of wiping clean, a cleansing or clearing away foulness in the body by medicine.

"*Absterzion* is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scours them off speedily from the foulness."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 42.

2. The state of being so cleansed.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ðis, sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -clan, -tian = shan. -tioa, -sion = shūn; ðion, ðion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

abs-ters-ivo, a. & s. [Eng. *absterge*; Fr. *abstersif*; Ital. *abstersivo*, fr. Lat. *abstersus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Cleansing.

"And let th' *absternive* sponge the board renew."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, bk. xx.

2. Purging, having the power of removing obstructions.

"... for certainly, though it would not be so *absternive*, and opening, and solutive a drink as mead."
Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

B. As substantive: That which effects absterision, wipes, cleanses, or purges away.

"*Absternives* are fullers'-earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall."
Bp. Spratt: *Royal Soc.*, p. 295.

abs-ters-ive-ness, s. [ABSTERNIVE.] The quality of being *absternive*.

"Indeed, simple wounds have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the *absterniveness* of the water [Epsom] keeping a wound clean, till the balance of nature doth recover it."
Fuller: *Worthies, Surrey*.

abs-tin-ence, s. [Lat. *abstinentia* = abstinence from anything.] [ABSTAIN.]

1. Lit.: A voluntary refraining from, a holding back from.

"... the Gauls refused to fulfil their engagement, and asserted that the money was the price of their abstinence from ravaging Etruria."
Livy: *Credibility of Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

2. Spec. and more frequent uses: A refraining, generally voluntary, from some indulgence of the appetite, or the gratification of the ordinary propensities of nature.

(a) From food.

"But after long abstinence, Paul stood forth in the midst of them."
Acts xxvii. 21.

(b) From intoxicating liquor, especially in the phrase "total abstinence." [See ABSTAINER.]

(c) From undue indulgence of the appetites.

"The precept that enjoins him abstinence."
Cooper: *Progress of Error*, 236.

* (d) From fighting during a stipulated interval; a truce, a temporary cessation of arms. (*Old Scotch*.)

"It was the 27th of September, some days before the expiring of the abstinence, that the noblemen did meet (as was appointed) to consult upon the means of a perfect peace."
Spotswood: *Hist.*, p. 263.

¶ This signification occurs also in French and Mediæval Latin.

3. Med.: Partial or total privation of food, in most cases involuntary, or nearly so. It may be the result of calamity, as of famine or shipwreck; it may be necessitated by disease of body, as inflammation of the esophagus, or produced by mental frenzy or monomania; or it may be prescribed by a physician as a remedy in certain diseases. When one has suffered from severe abstinence food should be administered at first in very sparing quantities.

abs-tin-en-çy, s. [Lat. *abstinentia*.] [ABSTAIN.] Abstinence.

"Were our rewards for the abstinences or woes of the present life."
Hammond on *Fundamentals*.

¶ Now nearly superseded by ABSTINENCE.

abs-tin-ent, a. [In Fr. *abstinent*; Ital. *astinente*; Lat. *abstinens*.] [ABSTAIN.] Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in food and liquor; abstemious.

"Seldom have you seen one continent that is not *abstinent*."
Hales: *Golden Remains*.

abs-tin-ent-ly, adv. [ABSTINENT.] In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

"If thou hadst ever re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how *abstinently* would he have walked by that tree."
Donne: *Devotions*, p. 623.

abs-tin-ent-ly, s. pl. [ABSTAIN.]

Church Hist.: A sect which appeared in France and Spain about the end of the third century. They were against marriage and the use of animal food, and are said to have regarded the Holy Spirit as a created being.

abs-tort-éd, a. [Latin *abs* = from; *tortus* = twisted, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.] Twisted away, forced away by violence.

abs-tract, v. t. & i. [In Ger. *abstrahiren*; Fr. *abstraire*; Ital. *astrarre*, from Lat. *abstractus*, pa. par. of *abstraho* = to drag or pull away; *abs* = from, and *traho* = to draw.]

A. Transitive:

I. To drag or pull away; specially to take away surreptitiously, as when a thief abstracts a purse from some one's pocket.

II. To separate physically, without dragging away.

1. Chem.: To separate by distillation.

"Having deplegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styphtical substance."
Boyle.

2. Writing: To make an epitome of a book or document.

"... let us *abstract* them into brief compendia."
Watts: *Improv. of the Mind*.

III. To separate the mind from thinking on a subject.

"Minerva fixed her mind on views remote, And from the present bias *abstracts* her thought."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey* xix. 558, 559.

IV. To separate morally.

"That space the Evil One *abstracted* stood From his own evil, and for the time remained Stupidly good."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 468.

B. Intrans.: To perform the operation of abstraction; to distinguish logically; to attend to some portion of an object separately. (Followed by *from*.)

"Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise."
More: *Decay of Piety*.

abs-tract, a. [In Ger. *abstract*, *abstrakt*; Fr. *abstrait*; Lat. *abstractus* = dragged away, pa. par. of *abstraho* = to drag or pull away.] [ABSTRACT, v. t.]

A. Used as an adjective:

I. In Ordinary Language and Poetry:

1. Gen.: Abstracted, separated, viewed apart from.

(a) From other persons or things of a similar kind.

"... the considering things in themselves, *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them."
Locke.

(b) From reference to an individual.

"Love's not so pure and *abstract* as they use to say Which have no mistress but their misuse."
Donne: *Poems*, 27.

2. Poet.: For abstracted; absent in mind, like one in a trance (pron. *ab-stráct*).

"*Abstract*, as in a trance, methought I saw, Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape."
Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. viii.

3. Separate; existing in the mind only; hence with the sense of difficult, *abstruse*.

II. Logic and Grammar:

1. In a strict sense: Expressing a particular property of any person or thing viewed apart from the other properties which constitute him or it. This *depth* is an abstract term. Used of the sea, it means that the property of the sea expressed by the word *depth* is viewed apart from the other properties of the ocean. So is *blueness* an abstract word. In this sense *abstract* is opposed to *concrete*. This use of the term was introduced by the Schoolmen, and was highly approved by Mr. John Stuart Mill, who employed the word in no other sense in his "Logic."

Abstract Nouns: The last of the five classes into which nouns may be divided, the others being (1) proper, singular, or meaningless nouns; (2) common, general, or significant nouns; (3) collective nouns; and (4) material nouns. Most abstract nouns are derived from adjectives, as *whiteness* from *white*, *height* from *high*, *roundness* from *round*; these are called *adjective abstract nouns*, or *adjective abstracts*. Others come from verbs, as *creation* from *create*, and *tendency* from *tend*; these are denominated *verbal abstract nouns*, or *verbal abstracts*. Abstract nouns have properly no plural. When used in the plural this is an indication that they have lost their abstract character and gained a concrete meaning, so that they are now common or general nouns. (See Bain's *Higher Eng. Gram.*)

2. In a loose sense: Resulting from the mental faculty of abstraction, general as opposed to particular. The term is used even when the idea conceived of as separate from all others with which it is associated is not a quality. In this sense *reptile*, *star*, and *money* are abstract or general words, though none of the three is a quality. Locke did much to bring this looser sense of the word into currency. It is censured by John S. Mill (*Logic*, Bk. I., ch. ii., § 4).

"The mind makes the particular ideas received from particular objects to become general; which is done by considering them as they are in the mind, such appearances, separate from all other existences and the circumstances of real existence, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *abstraction*, whereby ideas taken from particular beings become general representatives of all of the same kind, and their names general names, applicable to whatever exists conformable to such *abstract* ideas."
Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xi., § 9.

† **Abstract science:** A term applied to mathematical.

"Another discriminates mathematical properties, and he addicts himself to *abstract science*."
Taylor: *Elements of Thought* (1846), p. 20.

Abstract or Pure Mathematics: Mathematics, which treats of number or quantity viewed as standing alone, as is done in geometry and arithmetic. It is contradistinguished from *mixed mathematics*, in which these are viewed as modified by the physical properties of the bodies in which they inhere. This is done in mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, &c.

Abstract Numbers: Numbers considered in themselves without reference to any persons or things with which they may be conjoined. Thus *three* is an abstract number, but if conjoined with *men* it becomes concrete.

B. Used as a substantive:

1. Logic: An abstract name, as opposed to one which is concrete. [See CONCRETE.]

"Each of them [of the concrete terms] has or might have a corresponding abstract name to denote the attribute conveyed by such concrete. Thus the concrete 'like' has its abstract 'likeness'; the concrete 'father' and 'son' have or might have the abstracts 'paternity' and 'fillety or filiation'."
Mill: *Logic*, p. 45.

In the *abstract*, or (less frequently) in *abstract*, signifies in a state of separation, the looking at an idea apart from all other ideas with which it may be more or less intimately connected. It is opposed to in the *concrete*, which, however, is rarely used.

"*Honest*. So the old gentleman blushed, and said, Not *Honesty* in the *abstract*, but *Honest* is my name."
Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

"The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states and circumstances of time."
Sir H. Watton.

2. A summary, an epitome, a compendium of a book or document.

"The *abstract* of the papers was read by the clerk."
Macaulay: *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xix.

"... have been *abstracted* by the public *abstract*."
Darwin: *Orig. of Species* (1859), introduction.

"Neither press, offer, chest, trunk, well, vanity, but he hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

¶ In Shakespeare (*Hamlet*, ii. 2), play-actors are called the "*abstract*" (or in some copies the *abstracts*) or brief chronicles of the time, perhaps because they acted history on a much smaller stage than that of the world, and in briefer time than the events which they reproduced really occurred.

Abstract of Title (Law): An epitome of the evidences of ownership. An abstract should show the soundness of a person's right to a given estate, together with any charges or circumstances in any wise affecting it. A perfect abstract discloses that the owner has both the legal and equitable estates at his own disposal perfectly unencumbered. The object of any abstract is to enable the purchaser or mortgagee, or his counsel, to judge of the evidence deducing and of the encumbrances affecting the title. (Wharton: *Law Lexicon*.)

* **Abstract of a Fine.** [FINE.]

* **Abstract of Pleas:** An epitome of the pleas used or to be used against the pleas of one's opponent.

* 4. An extract or a smaller quantity containing the essence of a larger.

"If you are false, these epithets are small; You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all."
Dryden: *Aurungzebe*, iv. 1.

"A man, who is the *abstract* of all faults That all men follow."
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

abs-tract-éd, pa. par. & a. [ABSTRACT, v. t.]

As adjective:

1. Separated or disjointed from everything else, physically, mentally, or morally.

"... from his intellect And from the stillness of *abstracted* thought He ask'd repose."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. I.

Hence, 2: *Abstruse*, difficult.

3. Refined, purified.

"*Abstracted* spiritual love, they like Their souls exalted."
Donne.

4. Absent in mind. [ABSENT, s. (4).]

abs-tract-éd-ly, adv. [ABSTRACT.]

1. In the abstract, viewed apart from everything else connected with it.

"... deeming the exception to be rather a case *abstractedly* possible, than one which is frequently realized in fact."
Mill: *Philos. Econ.* (1848), vol. I., bk. I., ch. ix., § 1, p. 163.

2. In a state of mental absence.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or. wôre, wêlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä. qu = kw.

"Or whether more abstractedly we look."

Dryden: *Religio Laici*.

abs-trăct-éd-něss, s. [ABSTRACT.] The quality or state of being abstracted; abstract character.

"They complain of the subtilty and abstractedness of the arguments."—Baxter: *Enquiry into the Nature of the Soul*, II. 354.

abs-trăct-ér, s. [ABSTRACT, s.] One who makes an abstract.

"In the science of mystery of words, a very judicious abstracter would find it a hard task to be anything copious without falling upon an infinite collection."—Manningham: *Disc.*

abs-trăct-ti, s. (pl. of *abstractus*, pa. par. of *abstraho*). [ABSTRACT.]

Church Hist.: A Lutheran sect in the sixteenth century. Their leader was Heshusius, a Prussian bishop who contended, against Beza, that not only was Christ to be adored in the concrete as the Son of God, but that his flesh, in the abstract, was an object of adoration.

abs-trăct-îng, pr. par. [ABSTRACT, v.t.]

abs-trăct-ion, s. [In Fr. *abstraction*; Lat. *abstractio* = a separation; *abstraho* = to drag away: *abs* = from; *traho* = to draw or drag.]

I. The act of dragging or drawing away or separating.

A. Gen.:

Physically: The act, operation, or process of drawing or dragging away, or otherwise withdrawing any material thing, especially by surreptitious means, as "the abstraction of the purse by the pickpocket was cleverly managed."

B. Technical:

1. In *distillation*: The operation of separating the volatile parts in distillation from those which do not pass into vapour at the temperature to which the vessel has been raised.

2. *Mentally*. In *Mental Phil.*: The act or process of separating from the numerous qualities inherent in any object the particular one which we wish to make the subject of observation and reflection. Or the act of withdrawing the consciousness from a number of objects with a view to concentrate it on some particular one. The negative act of which attention is the positive. [See METAPHYSICS.]

II. The state of being separated, physically or mentally.

1. *Physically*:

"... a wrongful abstraction of wealth from certain members of the community, for the use of the Government, or of the taxpayers."—J. & M.: *Polit. Econ.*

"... the abstraction of four equivalents of water."—Graham: *Chemistry*.

2. *Mentally*:

(a) Absence or absorption of mind.

"What answers Lara? to its centre shrunk

His soul in deep abstraction sudden sunk."

Byron: *Lara*, l. 23.

(b) The separation from the world of a recluse; disregard of worldly objects by an unworldly person.

"A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction."

—Pope: *Letters*.

III. That which is abstracted. A mental conception formed by abstraction.

"Give us, for our abstractions, solid facts."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

IV. The power or faculty of the mind by which a person is able to single out from a complex mental conception the particular idea which he wishes to make the subject of reflection. [See I. (B. 2).]

abs-trăct-ti-tious, a. [ABSTRACT, v.t.] The same meaning as ABSTRACTIVE (2), the passive sense (q. v.).

abs-trăct-ive, a. [(1) *abstract*, v.t.; (2) *-ive* = which may or can or does. In Fr. *abstratif*.] [ABSTRACT, v.t.]

1. *Active*: Possessing the power or quality of abstracting.

2. *Passive*: Abstracted or drawn from other substances, especially vegetables, without fermentation.

abs-trăct-ive-lý, adv. [ABSTRACTIVE.] In an abstractive manner, so as to be separated from anything else with which it is associated.

"According to whatever capacity we distinctly or abstractively consider him, either as the Son of God, or as the Son of Man."—Barron.

abs-trăct-lý, adv. [ABSTRACT.] In an abstract manner; in a state of separation from other ideas connected with it.

"Matter, abstractly and absolutely considered, cannot have subsisted eternally."—Bentley: *Sermons*.

abs-trăct-něss, s. [ABSTRACT.] The quality or state of being separated from other ideas.

"... which established prejudice or the abstractness of the ideas themselves might render difficult."—Locke.

abs-trăct-éd, a. [Lat. *abstrictus*, pa. par. of *abstringo*.] Unbound. [ABSTRINGE.]

abs-trîng-e, v.t. [Lat. *ab* = from; *stringo* = to draw, or tie tight, to bind together; Gr. *σπάγω* (*strangō*) = to draw tight; Ger. *strangeln*.] [STRANGLE.] To unbind.

abs-trîng-îng, pr. par. [ABSTRINGE.]

abs-trú-de, v.t. [Lat. *abstrudo* = to thrust away.] [ABSTRUSE.] To thrust away, to pull away.

abs-trú-se, a. [Lat. *abstrusus*, pa. par. of *abstrudo* = to thrust away; Fr. *abstrus*; Ital. *astruso*.]

Lit.: Hidden away (never used of material objects).

1. Hidden from man's observation or knowledge. (Used of an object, an idea, or any subject of inquiry.)

"Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstracted thoughts, from forth his holy mount."

Milton: *Par. Lost*.

2. Out of the beaten track of human thought. Not such a subject as the popular mind occupies itself with. Hence, difficult to be understood.

"... and often touch'd
Abstracted matter, reasonings of the mind
Turn'd inward." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. I.

abs-trú-se-lý, adv. [ABSTRUSE.] In an abstruse manner, as if thrust out of sight, so as not to be discovered easily.

abs-trú-se-něss, s. [ABSTRUSE.] The quality of being remote from ordinary apprehension, difficulty of being understood.

"... it is the abstruseness of what is taught in them [the Scriptures] that makes them almost inevitably so [obscure]."—Boyle on the Scriptures.

abs-trú-s-ý-tý, s. [ABSTRUSE.]

1. The quality or state of being abstruse.

2. That which is abstruse.

"antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ab-sú-me, v.t. [Lat. *absumo* = to take away: *ab* = from; *sumo* = to take.]

1. To take away from.

"And from their eyes all light did quite absume."

Virgil, by Vicars (1692).

2. To bring to an end by a continual waste; to consume.

"... if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be absumed in a portion of time."—Sir M. Hale: *Origination of Man*.

ab-sú-med, pa. par. & a. [ABSUME.]

ab-sú-m-îng, pr. par. [ABSUME.]

ab-súmp-tion, s. [Lat. *assumptio* = a consuming: *ab* = from; *sumptio* = a taking; *sumo* = to take.]

1. The act, operation, or process of consuming.

2. The state of being consumed; extinction, non-existence. (Applied to things material and immaterial.)

"Christians abhorred this way of obsequies, and though they stick not to give their bodies to be burnt in their lives, detected that mode after death; affecting rather a deposite than assumption."—Sir T. Browne: *Urne Burial*, ch. I.

"That total defect or assumption of religion which is naturally incident to the profligate sort of men."—Dr. Gauden: *Scott. Ang. Supersia* (1689).

ab-súrd, a. [In Fr. *absurde*; Ital. *assurdo*; Lat. *absurdus* = giving a dull or disagreeable sound; *surdus* = deaf.]

I. Lit.: As much at variance with reason as if a deaf man were to sing at a concert, not knowing what notes the rest of the performers were giving forth.

Applied (1) to persons: Without judgment, unreasonable.

"Why bend to the proud, or applaud the absurd?"

Byron.

(2) To things: Contrary to reason, inconsistent with reason.

"This grave Philosophy's absurdest dream,
That Heaven's intentions are not what they seem."

Cowper: *Hops*.

II. *Tech.* (in *Logic*): A scholastic term employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. In this sense it is sometimes used in what are known as indirect demonstrations of propositions in geometry, where the proposition is shown to be true, by proving that any supposition to the contrary would lead to an absurdity: as, "Because in the triangle C B D the side B C is equal to the side B D, the angle B D C is equal to the angle B C D; but B D C has been proved to be greater than the same B C D; therefore the angle B D C is at the same time equal to, and greater than the angle B C D, which is absurd." The term is borrowed from the Latin *absurdum* in the phrase "reductio ad absurdum" (q. v.). Impossible, however, is more frequently used in this way than *absurd*.

ab-súrd-ý-tý, s. [In Fr. *absurdité*; from Lat. *absurditas* = dissonance, incongruity.]

1. (*Abstract*): The quality or state of being flatly opposed to sound reason.

"The gross absurdity of this motion was exposed by several eminent members."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

2. (*Concrete*): Anything which is opposed to reason.

"It is not, like the story of Numæ and Pythagoras, a chronological absurdity."—Lewis: *Credibility of the Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xl., § 23.

¶ In this sense it has a plural:

"A bewildering, inextricable jungle of delusions, confusions, falsehoods, and absurdities, covering the whole field of life."—Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, lect. I.

ab-súrd-lý, adv. [ABSURD.] In a manner wholly at variance with reason, in an extremely silly manner.

"To gaze at his own splendour, and to exalt
Absurdly, not his office, but himself."

Cowper: *Task*, II. 548.

fab-súrd-něss, s. [ABSURD.] Absurdity.

"The folly and absurdness whereof I shall not endeavour to expose."—Dr. Care: *Sermon* (1675).

ab-súrd-úm (*Reductio ad*). [See ABSURD.]

"When large bodies of men arose with conscientious objections to the principle underlying a practical reductio ad absurdum."—Bentham: *Works*, (Intro.)

ab-thā-ne, s. [Gael. *abthaine* = an abbacy; Low Lat. *abthania*.] Properly an abbacy, but commonly used as a title of dignity; as, "Superior or High Thane." Fordun, in his *Scotochronicon*, iv. 39, first used the title *abthanas* to express the person holding an *abthania*, which he took to be an office or dignity. The word and its history are clearly explained by Dr. Skene in his *Historians of Scotland*, vol. iv.; Fordun, pt. ii., p. 413. Minshew renders the word "steward." Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, argues that *ab* in this word implies inferiority, and not superiority. The *abthane* pre-eminently so called had, however, a high position, being the High Steward of Scotland. Speaking of this functionary, Fordun says, "Under the king, he was the superior of those who were bound to give an annual account of their farms and rents due to the king." (Fordun, bk. iv., ch. xliiii.)

ab-thā-ri-e, s. [ABTHANE.] The territory over which an *abthane's* rule or jurisdiction extended. (*Scotch*.)

"David II. granted to Donald Macanaye the lands of Easter Fossache, with the *abthanie* of Dull, in Perthshire."—J.S. Hall, 4, 609.

a-búch-měnt, s. An ambush. (*MS. Ashmole*, 33, f. 10.) (*Hallivell*.)

abude, v.t. To bid, to offer. (*MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 24.) (*Hallivell*.)

a-búe', v.t. [OBEY.] To bow, to render obedience.

"The noble stude that al the worlde abueh to."

Rob. Glouc., l. 189.

a-búf (O. Eng.). **a-búf-în** (O. Scotch), prep. & adv. Old spellings of ABOVE (q. v.).

"Alle angels abuf."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 22.

"Of the landis abufin writin."—*Act Dum. And* (1478), p. 58.

a-bú'-gen, v.t. [A. *abugan* = to bow, to bend, to turn.] To bow.

a-búg'-gěn, v.t. (pret. *aboughte*, past *abohit*). [A.S. *abyegan* = to buy, to redeem.] To pay for. [ABIE.]

a-búl'-yeit, **a-búl'-yied**, **a-büll'-yied**, **a-bíl'-yeit**, a. [Fr. *habiller* = to clothe.]

bôul, bôy; pônt, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shûn; tion, sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

1. Dressed, appressed. (*Scotch.*)

"With the blessed torch of day,
Abulyet in his lemand fresche array
Furth of his palace reall ischt Phobus."—
Douglas: Virgil, 399.

2. Equipped for the field.

"... are ordit to have grade household and
well abulyet men as efficia."—*Acts Ja. II.* (1455),
ch. 61, ed. 1568.

a-būl'-yie-mēnt, *s.* [*Fr. habiliment.*] [*ABULYMENTS.*]

† 1. *Singular*: Dress, habit, habiliment. (*Scotch.*)

"... and came in a vile abulyement to the king."—
Pittsottie, p. 45.

2. *Plural*: (a) Dress in general.

"... nocht arraying theym wid gold, sylver, nor
precious abulymentes."—*Belendens: Cron.*, bk. xiii,
ch. 11.

(b) Accoutrements. (*Scotch.*)

"... to return his armour and abulymentes."—
Str. W. Scott: Old Mortality, ch. vii.

a-bū-nā, *s.* [*Coptic (lit.) = our father.*] The title given to the archbishop or metropolitan of Abyssinia. He is subordinate to the patriarch of Alexandria.**a-būnd'-ançe**, *s.* [*In French abundance; Ital. abbondanza; Lat. abundantia = plenty.*] [*ABOUND.*]

1. *Of quantity*:

1. So great fullness as to cause overflowing, exuberance.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."—*Matt.* xii. 34.

2. Great plenty, a very great quantity of.

"Therefore the abundance they have gotten, and that which they have laid up, shall they carry away to the brook of the willows."—*Isa.* xvi. 7.

"There came no more such abundance of spices as those which the queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon."—*1 Kings* x. 10.

II. *Of number*: Great numbers.

"Abundance of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees."—*Addison on Italy*.

a-būnd'-ant, *a.* [*In Fr. abondant; Ital. abbondante; fr. Lat. abundans = abounding.*] [*ABOUND.*]

1. Overflowing, exuberant.

"The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth."—*Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

"... and was abundant with all things at first, and men not very numerous."—*Burnet*.

2. In great supply, plentiful, fully sufficient.

¶ Followed by *in*, or rarely by *with*.

"O thou that dwicest upon many waters, abundant in treasures."—*Jer.* li. 13.

¶ *In Arith.*: An abundant number is one the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus 24 is an abundant number, for its aliquot parts (the numbers which divide it without a remainder) added together (viz., 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 12), amount to 36. On the contrary, 16 is not an abundant number, for its aliquot parts added together (viz., 1 + 2 + 4 + 8), amount to only 15.

a-būnd'-ant-ly, *adv.* [*ABUNDANT.*]

1. Amply, sufficiently, fully, completely; nay, more than enough, exuberantly.

"... our God ... will abundantly pardon."—*Isa.* lv. 7.

2. Copiously, plentifully, in large quantity or measure.

"And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice: and the water came out abundantly, and the congregation drank."—*Numb.* xx. 11.

"Thou hast shed blood abundantly."—*1 Chron.* xxii. 8.

"... that they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful."—*Gen.* vii. 17.

a-būne, *prep.* Above. (*Scotch.*)

"See, yonder's the Rattan's Skerry—he aye held his neib above the water in my day; but he's aneath it now."—*Str. W. Scott: Antiquary*.

a-būrne, *a.* An old spelling of *ABURN*. [*ABERNE.*]

"... his heard an aburne browne."—
Thos. Heywood: Great Britaine's Troy (1609).

a-būr-tōn, *a.*

Naut.: Stowed in the hold athwartships. (Applied to the stowage of casks on board a vessel.)

a-būs'-a-ble, *a.* [*ABUSE.*] That may be abused, that may be put to an improper use.

"That abusive opinion of imputative righteousness."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), Preface, p. xxvi.

a-būs'-āgc, *s.* [*ABUSE, v.t.*] Abuse.

"By reason of the gross abuse to which the corruption of men hath made them subject."—*Whateley: Reclumpt. of Time* (1634), p. 1.

a-būse, *v.t.* [*Fr. abuser; Sp. abusar; Ital. abusare; Lat. abutor, pret. abusus = (1) to use up, (2) to misuse: ab = removal by; utor = to use, viz., to remove by use, to use up; Irish idh; Wel. gweith = use; Gr. êthō (ethō) = to be accustomed.*] [*USE.*]

* I. To disuse, to give up the practice of anything. (*Old Scotch.*)

"At [that] the futhal and golf be abuse in tym cummyng, and the buttis maid up; and schuting utor after the tenor of the act of parliament."—*Parl. Ja. III.* (1471), ed. 1814, p. 100.

II. *In a general sense*: To put to an improper use, to misuse.

"And they that use this world, as not abusing it."—*1 Cor.* vii. 31.

III. *Spec.*:

1. To maltreat, to act cruelly to a man.

"... lest these unacquainted come and thrust me through, and abuse use."—*1 Sam.* xxxi. 4.

2. To use bad language to, to reproach coarsely, to disparage.

"All the hearers and tellers of news abused the general who furnished them with so little news to hear and to tell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To violate a woman.

"... and they knew her, and abused her."—*Judg.* xix. 25.

¶ *Law*: To abuse a female child is to have carnal intercourse with her, which, if she be under ten years of age, is felony, even if she consent.

4. To disfigure (applied to persons or things).

"Poor soul, thy face is much abused with tears."—
Shakspeare: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

5. To deceive, impose upon.

"The world hath been much abused by the opinion of making old."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. *Applied to Language*: To use in an illegitimate sense, to wrest words from their proper meaning.

"This principle (if one may so abuse the word) shoots rapidly into popularity."—*Proude: Hist. Eng.*

a-būse, *s.* [*In Fr. abus; Ital. and Sp. abuso; Lat. abusus = a using up.*] [*ABUSION.*]

1. Employment for a wrong purpose, misuse.

"... but permits best things
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use."—
Milton: Par. Lost, iv. 201.

2. A corrupt practice, especially in any public institution.

"... if these be good people in a commonwealth, do that nothing but use their abuses in common houses, I know no law."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

"... whether better regulations would effectually prevent the abuses which had excited so much discontent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ *In Law*:

(a) *Abuse of Distress*: Using an animal or chattel distrained.

(b) *Abuse of Process*: The gaining of an advantage over one's opponent by some intentional irregularity.

3. Insulting language.

"The two parties, after exchanging a good deal of abuse, came to blows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Violation.

"After the abuse he forsook me."—*Sydney*.

5. (*Applied to words or language.*) Use in an illegitimate sense, perversion from the proper meaning.

a-būsed, *pa. par. & a.* [*ABUSE, v.t.*]

"O you kind gods,
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
The untuned and jarring senses, O wind up,
Of this child-changed father."—
Shakspeare: King Lear, iv. 7.

a-būse-rūl, *a.* [*ABUSE, v.t.*] Full of abuse, abusive to a great extent.

"He scurrilously reviles the King and Parliament by the abusive names of heretics and schismatics."—
Ep. Barlow: Remains, p. 397.

a-būse-ēr, *s.* [*In Fr. abuseur.*] [*ABUSE, v.t.*]

I. *Gen.*: One who puts any person or thing to an improper use.

"And profligate abusers of a world
Created fair so much in vain for them."—
Cooper: Task, bk. III.

II. *Spec.*:

1. One who reviles; one who uses foul, abusive language to another.

"The honor of being distinguished by certain abusers."—*Dr. Brown to South*, p. 6.

2. One who deceives.

"Next thou, th' abuser of thy prince's ear."

Sir. Denham: Sonnet.

3. A ravisher, a violator of women.

"Abuser of young maidens."

Fletcher: Pastoral Shepherdess, v. 1.

4. A sodomite (1 Cor. vi. 9).

a-būs'-īng, *pr. par. adj. & s.* [*ABUSE, v.t.*]

As substantives: The act of putting in any way to an improper use.

"... the abusing of the tombs of my forefathers."—
Earl of Angus, quoted in Proude: Hist. Eng. (1858), vol. iv., p. 399.

a-būs'-i-ō, *s.* [*Lat. (in rhetoric) = a false use of words: abutor = to misuse.*] A misuse of words. The error in composition called by the Greeks *καταχρησμός* (*katachrēsis*), a term adopted by modern logicians to signify the substitution of a wrong for the right word in any sentence; as if one who killed his mother were called a parricide instead of a matricide.

a-bū'-sion, *s.* [*ABUSIO.*]

1. An error in doctrine, an inconsistency in reasoning; an incongruity. (*O. Eng. & O. Scotch.*)

"And certes that were an abusio
That God should have no perite clere weting
More than we men."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. iv.

2. An error in practice, a sin, an abuse.

"... the utter extirpation of false doctrine, the root and chief cause of all abusio."—*Udal: Pref. to St. Mark*.

3. A cheat, an illusion.

"For by these ugly forms weren portray'd
Foolish delights and fond abusio,
Which doo that sense besiege with light illusions."—
Spenser: F. Q. II. 11.

a-būs'-īve, *a.* [*In Fr. abusif; Lat. abusus = misapplied.*]

I. *Gen.*: Put to a wrong use, pertaining to the wrong use of anything.

"... both the things themselves and the abusive use of them may be branded with marks of God's dislike."—
Jeremy Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness, p. 26.

II. *Spec.*:

(1) *Of persons*: Prone to use violent and insulting language, or otherwise practise abuse.

"And most abusive calls himself my friend."

Pope: Poet. to Satires, 112.

(2) *Of the language used by them*: Containing abuse, reproachful.

"Scurrilous abusive terms."—*South: Sermons*, viii.

(3) *Of words spoken or written*:

(a) Used wrongly, used in an improper sense, misapplied.

"I am for distinction's sake necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the abusive acception thereof for these latter years."—
Fuller: Worthies of England, vol. i., ch. xviii.

(b) Deceitful, fraudulent.

"... whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored in integrum."—*Bacon: Consid. on War with Spain*.

a-būs'-īve-ly, *adv.* [*ABUSIVE.*]

1. In an abusive manner; *spec.*, with the use of bad language.

* 2. *Applied to a word wrongly used.*

"... the oil abusively called spirit of rosea."—
Boyle: Sceptical Chymist.

a-būs'-īve-nēss, *s.* [*ABUSIVE.*] The quality of being abusive.

Spec.:

1. Foulness of language.

"... he falls now to rave in his barbarous abusive-ness."—*Milton: Coleridge*.

* 2. Logical impropriety.

"... the abusiveness of evacuating all his [our Lord's] laborious and expensive designs in acquiring us."—*Barrow*, ii. 325.

a-būt, *v.t.* [*Fr. boutier = to meet end to end; fr. bout = end.*] O. Fr. *boter, boiter, boutier* = to strike with the head as a ram or goat does; to butt.] [*BUTT.*]

Lit.: To have its end contiguous to, to adjoin at the end; but the more general signification is, to border upon, to be contiguous to, without reference to the side which constitutes the boundary line.

"The leafy shelter, that abuts against
The island's side."—*Shakspeare: Pericles*, v. 1.

āb-ūt-il-ōn, *s.* [*From ἀβύτλον (abutylon), said to be one of the names of the mulberry tree, which these plants resemble in leaf.*] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallow-worts. The species are annual or shrubby plants, generally with handsome flowers, yellow or white, often veined with red. They have a five-carpelled fruit. *A. esculentum* is used in Brazil as a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

vegetable. Several species are wild in India. Two of them, *A. indicum* and *A. polyandrum*, have fibres which may be twisted into ropes. Other varieties, *A. striatum*, *A. venosum*, *A. insignis*, &c., are ornamental garden or greenhouse plants.

a-būt-mēnt, s. [ABUT.] [In Fr. *butée* or *butte* = a knoll, a hill.]

Arch.: The solid part of a pier, or wall, or mound, against which an arch rests. The abutments of a bridge are the strong erections at either end for the support of the two extremities of the bridge.

1. Literally:

"The abutments of the floodgates are still existing between the hills through which [the canal] passed."—*Bryant: Annals of Anc. Mythol.*

2. Figuratively:

"... furnish us, so to speak, with chronological abutments."—*Strass: Life of Jesus*, § 59, p. 415.

Mach.: A fixed point from which resistance or reaction is obtained. In an ordinary steam-engine this is alternately the two ends of the cylinder; and in a screw-press it is the nut in the fixed head.

Carpentry: A joint in which two pieces of timber meet in such a manner that the fibres of one piece run in a direction oblique or perpendicular to the joint, and those of the other parallel with it.

a-būt-tal, s. [ABUT.] [In O. Eng. *boteminnas*, from the same root, are artificial hillocks designed to mark boundaries.]

Gen. in the plural: The buttings or boundaries of land towards any point. (Properly, the sides of a field are said to be adjoining to and the ends abutting on the contiguous one, but the distinction is frequently disregarded.)

"Selborne and its abutments."—*White: Nat. Hist. of Selborne*.

ta-būt-tal-īng, s. [As if pr. par. from *v. abut*.] The tracing on a title-deed the abutals or boundaries of land.

"The name and place of the thing granted were ordinarily expressed, as well before as after the Conquest; but the particular manner of *abutalling*, with the term itself, arose from the Normans."—*Spelman: Ancient Deeds & Charters*, ch. v.

a-būt-tōr, s. [ABUT.] That which abuts.

a-būt-tīng, pr. par. & a. [ABUT.] (1) Bounding, constituting the limit or boundary of land; (2) butting with the forehead, as a ram does. In the example which follows these two significations are blended together.

"Are now confined two mighty monarchies, Whose high upreared and abutting fronts The perilous narrow ocean parts asunder."—*Shakespeare: Henry V., Prologue*

Arch.: *Abutting power* is the power of resistance to the horizontal thrust.

***a-buŷ*, *a-buŷge'**. [ABIE (2).]

āb-vōl-āte, v.t. [Lat. *abvolatū*, supine of *abvolo* = to fly from.] To fly from.

āb-vōl-ā-tion, s. [ABVOLATE] The act of flying from.

***a-bŷ (1), *a-bŷe (1)**. [ABIE (1).]

***a-bŷ (2), *a-bŷe (2), *a-bŷŷge'**. [ABIE (2).]

***ā-bŷm'**, s. [O. Fr. *abyssme*, now *abîme* and *abyme*.] An abyss.

"When my good stars, that were my former guides, Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires Into the abyss of hell."—*Shakespeare: Ant. and Cleop.*, III. 11.

"In so profound abyss I throw all care Of others' voices."—*Shakespeare: Sonnets*, cxli.

"In the dark backward and abyme of time."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, I. 2.

†a-bŷm'-al, a. [ABYSM.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to an abyss.
"Far, far beneath us the abysmal sea."—*Tennyson: Kraken*.

2. *Fig.*: Deep, profound.
"With abysmal terror."—*Merivale: Hist. Rom.*, v.

a-bŷm'-īng, a. Overwhelming.

"... these abyming depths."—*Sir E. Diphys*.

a-bŷss, s. [In Fr. *abîme*; Ital. *abisso*; Lat. *abyssus*; Gr. *ἄβυσσος* (*abyssos*) = bottomless; a, privative; and *βυσός*, the same as *βυθός* (*buthos*) = the depth, the sea, the bottom.]

¶ The English word *abyss* seems to have been but recently introduced into the language, for Jackson, in his *Commentaries on the Creed*, b. xi, c. 19, § 6, says, "This is a depth or abyssus which may not be divied into."

(See Trench, *On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries*, p. 27.)

Essential meaning: That which is so deep as to be really bottomless, or to be frequently conceived of as if it were so.

Specially:

1. *Lit.*: A vast physical depth, chasm, or gulf: e.g., depth of the sea, primeval chaos, infinite space, Hades, hell, &c.

"Thou from the first Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread, Dove-like, sat'st brooding on the vast abyss."—*Milton: Par. Lost*, bk. 1.

"Deep to the dark abyss might he descend, Troy yet should flourish, and my sorrows end."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. vi. 354-5.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Infinite time, conceived of as if it were a bottomless depth.

"For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall In time's abyss, the common grave of all."—*Dryden: Juven.*

2. A vast intellectual depth.

"Some of them laboured to fathom the abysses of metaphysical theology."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A vast moral depth, e.g., sin; or emotional depth, e.g., sorrow.

"Acknowledging a grace in this, A comfort in the dark abyss."—*Wordsworth: Whit-e Doe of Rylstone*, II.

III. *Technically*:

Classic Archæol.: The temple of Proserpine. The reason why it was called the *abyss* was that it contained within it an immense quantity of gold and other precious material, some of it buried underground.

Her.: The centre of an escutcheon. To bear a *fleur de lis* in *abyss* = to have it placed in the middle of the shield free from any other bearing.

Alchemy: (1) The immediate receptacle of seminal matter, or (2) the first matter itself.

a-bŷss'-al, a. [ABYSS.] Pertaining to an abyss of any kind.

Āb-ŷss-in-ŷ-an, a. [From Eng. *Abyssinia*.] Pertaining (1) to the country of Abyssinia, or (2) to the Abyssinian Church or religious tenets.

Abyssinian gold, s. Also called *Talmi gold*.

1. A yellow metal made of 20-74 parts of copper and 8-33 of zinc, the whole plated with a small quantity of gold.

2. Aluminium bronze.

Āb-ŷss-in-ŷ-anŷ, s. [In Arab. *Habashon* = Abyssinians, fr. *habasha* = to collect or congregate.]

1. The people of Abyssinia.

2. A sect of Christians consisting chiefly of the dominant race in the country from which the name is derived. The Monophysites, or those who believe that Christ possessed but one nature, are divided into two leading communions—the Copts and the Abyssinians. The Abyssinians look up to the Alexandrian patriarch as their spiritual father, and allow him to nominate over an ecclesiastical ruler called *Abuna*. [ABUNA.] The doctrines of the Abyssinians are the same as those of the Coptic church, but several peculiar rites are observed. The oldest churches are hewn out of the rock. Like the Greeks, the Abyssinians do not tolerate statues, but paintings are numerous.

***a-bŷss'-ūs**. [ABYSS.]

***ab-ŷt**, s. [An old spelling of *HABIT*.] Raiment, dress, apparel.

"In *abŷt* mixed with chastité and schame Ye women schuld apparell you."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5, 924.

A.C., in *Chronology*, is ambiguous. It may stand (1) for *Ante Christum* = before Christ; or (2) for *Anno Christi* = in the year of Christ, i.e., in the year of the Christian era; or (3), for *After Christ*, as B.C. stands for *Before Christ*. It should not be used without an explanation of the sense in which it is to be taken.

***ac**, conj. [A.S. ac.] But, and, also.

ac in composition.

A. As a prefix:

I. In Anglo-Saxon proper names. [A.S. *ac*, *aac* = an oak.] An oak, as *Acton* = oak town. In this sense it is sometimes varied, as *ak* or *ake*. [AK.]

II. In words from the Latin:

1. Most commonly as a euphonic change for *ad*: as *accommodate*, fr. *accommo* = *ad* + *commodo* = to fit to.

2. Sometimes from an obsolete root = sharp: as in *acid*, *acrid*, &c.

B. As a suffix (Gr.)—

(1.) To adjectives: Pertaining to, having the property or the energy of, that can or may; hence, that does: as *ammoniac* = having the energy of ammonia.

(2.) To substantives: One who or that which has or does: as *maniac* = one who has mania; *poemac* = one who makes war.

a-cāc'-a-lis, s. [Gr. *ἀκακᾶλις* (*akakalis*) = the white tamarisk.]

Phar.: A name given by some authors to the wild carob.

a-cāc'-a-lōt, or **āc'-a-lōt**, s. [Mexican.] An American bird, the *Tantalus Mexicanus* of Gmelin.

a-cā'-qī-a (ç as sh), s. [In Ger. *akazie*; Fr., Lat., and Sp. *acacia* = (1) the acacia-tree, (2) the gum; Gr. *ἀκακία* (*akakia*), fr. *ἀκή* (*akē*) = a point of edge.]

†1. The *Acacia vera*, or true acacia of the ancients; probably the *Acacia Nilotica*, the Egyptian thorn.



BRANCH OF ACACIA ARABICA.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the Mimosæ, one of the leading divisions of the great Leguminous order of plants. They abound in Australia, in India, in Africa, tropical America, and generally in the hotter regions of the world. Nearly 300 species are known from Australia alone. They are easily cultivated in greenhouses, where they flower for the most part in winter or early spring. The type is perhaps the *Acacia arabica*, or gum-arabic tree, common in India and Arabia. It looks very beautiful with its graceful doubly pinnate leaves, and its heads of flowers like little velvety pellets of bright gamboge hue. It is the species referred to by Moore:

(a) *Literally*:

"Our rocks are rough, but smiling there Th' acacia waves her yellow hair, Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less For flowering in a wilderness."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh (Light of the Haram)*.

(b) *Figuratively*:

"Then come—thy Arab maid will be The loved and lone acacia-tree."—*Ibid.*

Other species than the *A. arabica* produce gum-arabic. That of the shops is mostly derived from the *A. vera*, a stunted species growing in the Atlas mountains and other parts of Africa. [GUM.] *A. Veruk* and *A. Adansoni* yield gum Senegal. [GUM.] *A. Catechu* furnishes catechu. [CATECHU.] Other species contain tannin, and are used in tanning. Others yield excellent timber. The pods of *A. concinna* are used in India for washing the head, and its acid leaves are employed in cookery. The bark of *A. arabica* is a powerful tonic; that of *A. ferruginea* and *A. leucophaea*, with jagghery water superadded, yields an intoxicating liquor. The fragrant flowers of *A. Farnesiana*, when distilled, produce a delicious perfume.

3. The *Acacia* of English gardens: The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, a papilionaceous tree, with unequally pinnate leaves, brought from North America, where it is called the Locust-tree.

4. *Phar.*: (1) The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*. It is brought from Egypt in roundish masses wrapped up in thin bladders. The people of that country use it in spitting of blood, in

guins, and in weakness of the eyes. (2) Gum arabic. (3) *German acacia*: The juice of unripe sloes inspissated. (4) *Acacia flores*: The blossoms of the sloe.

acacia-gum, *s.* [ACACIA.]

acacia-tree, *s.* [ACACIA.]

acacia leaves, *s.* [ACACIA.]

"To obtain the *acacia leaves* they crawl up the low, stunted trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

Bastard Acacia, or *False Acacia*: *Robinia pseudo-Acacia*. [ACACIA.]

Rose Acacia: *Robinia hispida*.

ā-cā-ṣī-æ, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The third tribe of the sub-order Mimoseæ.

ā-cā-ṣianṣ, *s. pl.* [From *Acacius*.]

Ch. Hist.: The name of several Christian sects.

1. Two sects called after Acacius, Bishop of Cæsarea, who flourished between A.D. 340 and A.D. 366, and wavering between orthodoxy and Arianism, was the head first of the one party and then of the other.

2. A sect which derived its name from Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople from A.D. 471 to A.D. 488. He acted in a conciliatory way to the Monophysites, and was in consequence deemed a heretic by the Roman pontiff and the Western Church, who ultimately succeeded in obtaining the erasure of his name from the sacred registers.

ā-cā-ṣin, *s.* [ACACIA.] Gum-arabic.

ā-cā-ṣī-ō, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *acajou* (q.v.).] A heavy wood of a red colour, resembling mahogany, but darker. It is prized in ship-building. [SAVICO.]

***ā-cā-ṣy**, *s.* [Gr. *akakia* (*akakia*) = guilelessness; fr. *akakos* (*akakos*) = unknowing of ill, without malice; *ā*, priv.; *kakos* (*kakos*) = bad.] Without malice.

†**ā-cā-dē-me**, *s.* Poet. form of ACADEMY.

1. The Academy of Athens.

"See there the olive grove of *Academe*, Plato's retirement."—*Milton: Par. Regained*.

2. Any academy.

"... the books, the *academes* From whence doth spring the true Prometheus fire" *Shaksp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

"Our court shall be a little *academe*, Still and contemplative in living arts" *Shaksp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

ā-cā-dē-mī-āl, *a.* [ACADEMY.] Pertaining to an academy.

ā-cā-dē-mī-an, *s.* [ACADEMY.] A member of an academy, a student in a college or university.

"That now discarded *academian*,"

Marston: Scourge of Villany, ii. 6.

ā-cā-dēm-īc, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *académique*; Sp. and Ital. *accademico*; Lat. *academicus*.] [ACADEMY.]

I. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to the Academical School of Philosophy.

"... lost himself in the mazes of the old *Academic philosophy*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

The *Academic Philosophy* was that taught by Plato in the "Academy" at Athens. [ACADEMY.] It was idealist as opposed to realist, materialist, or sensationist. Plato believed in an intelligent First Cause, the author of spiritual being and of the material world, to whom he ascribed every perfection. He greatly commended virtue, and held the pre-existence and the immortality of the immaterial part of our nature. No ancient philosophy so readily blended with Christianity as that of Plato.

2. Pertaining to a high school, college, or university.

"Hither, in pride of manhood, he withdrew From *academic bowers*."

Wordsworth: Exc., bk. v.

II. *As substantive*:

1. A person belonging to the academy or school of Plato, or adhering to the Academic Philosophy. The academics were separated at length into old, middle, and new. The first followed the teaching of Plato and his immediate successors; the second that of Aristotle; and the third that of Carneades.

"Of *Academical*, old and new."

Milton: Par. Reg., bk. iv.

2. The member of an academy, college, or university.

"A young *academic* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade."—*Watts: Impr. of the Mind*.

ā-cā-dēm-ī-cal, *a. & s.* [ACADEMY.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as ACADEMIC (q.v.).

B. *As subst. (Pl.)*: An academical dress; a cap and gown.

ā-cā-dēm-ī-cal-ly, *adv.* [ACADEMIC, *a.*] In an academical manner.

"These doctrines I propose *academically*, and for experiment's sake."—*Cicero: de Dut.* (1652), p. 17.

ā-cād-ē-mī-ṣian, *s.* [Fr. *académicien*.] A person belonging to an academy, i.e., to an association designed for the promotion of science, literature, or art.

"Within the last century *academicians* of St. Petersburg and good naturalists have described..."—*Queen on the Coast of the Mammoth*, p. 67.

Royal Academicians, of whom, excluding Honorary Retired and Honorary Foreign Members, there are forty-two, are members of the Royal Academy, and constitute the *élite* of British painters.

¶ The word *academicien* is frequently used also to designate a member of the celebrated French Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. [ACADEMY.]

académic (pron. **ā-cā-dā-mī**), *s.* [Fr.] An academy. [ACADEMY.]

"... for that sound Hush'd 'Académie' sigh'd in silent awe."

Byron: Beppo, xxxii.

ā-cād-ēm-īsm, *s.* [ACADEMY.] The tenets of the Academic Philosophy.

"This is the great principle of *academism* and scepticism, that truth cannot be preserved."—*Baxter: Enquiry into Nature of the Soul*, ii. 275.

†**ā-cād-ēm-īst**, *s.* [ACADEMY.] A member of an academy.

"It is observed by the Parisian *academists* that some amphibia, quads, canned, particularly the seal-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large."

—*Ray on the Creation*.

ā-cā-dē-mūs, *s.* [Not classical in Latin, except as a proper name. An academy, in Latin, is *academia*, and in Greek *ἀκαδημία* (*akadēmeia*).] [ACADEMY.]

1. The academy where Plato taught.

2. Any academy of the modern type.

"My man of morals, nurtured in the shades Of *Academy*, is this false or true?"

Cowper: Task, book ii.

ā-cād-ē-my, *s.* [In Gr. *akadēmē*; Fr. *académie*; Sp. *academia*; Ital. *accademia*; Lat. *academia*; Gr. *ἀκαδημία* (*akadēmeia*) = the gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens in which Plato taught, and so called after a hero, by name Academus, to whom it was said to have originally belonged.]

I. The gymnasium just described, which was about three quarters of a mile from Athens, and at last was beautifully adorned with groves and walks, shaded by umbrageous trees. The spot is still called Academia. For the doctrines there taught, see ACADEMIC PHILOSOPHY.

"But for the Stoa, the Academy, or the Peripaton, to own such a paradox, this, as the apostle says, was without excuse."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 245.

II. A high school designed for the technical or other instruction of those who have already acquired the rudiments of knowledge; also a university.

1. *Ancient*: There were two public *academies*: one at Rome, founded by Adrian, in which all the sciences were taught, but especially jurisprudence; the other at Berytus, in Phœnicia, in which jurists were principally educated. (Murdoch: *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.*, Cent. II., pt. ii.)

2. *Modern*: e.g., the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Sometimes used also for a private school.

III. A society or an association of artists linked together for the promotion of art, or of scientific men similarly united for the advancement of science, or of persons united for any more or less analogous object. Thus the French possess the celebrated Academy or Institute, established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, for fixing and polishing the French language. In our own country are the Royal Academy of Arts [ACADEMICIAN], the Academy of Music, &c. The use of the word *academy*, different from the ancient one, is believed to have arisen first in Italy at the revival of letters in the fifteenth century.

IV. The building where the pupils of a

high school meet, or where such an association for the promotion of science and art as those just mentioned is held: e.g., "the *Academy*, which was one of the ornaments of the town, caught fire, and was in danger of being burnt down."

Acā'-dī-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. form of Fr. *acadie*, the French name of Nova Scotia.]

I. Pertaining to Nova Scotia.

II. An inhabitant, or native of Nova Scotia, especially one of the original French settlers of Nova Scotia or their descendants. The Acadians were expelled from Acadia or Nova Scotia by the English in 1755, and many of them went to Louisiana and formed colonies there.

ā-cā-nā, *s.* [Gr. *ākaina* (*akaina*) = a thorn, prick, or goad; *ākē* (*akē*) = a point, an edge.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Sanguisorbaceæ, or Sanguisorbæ. The species are small herbs, often with woody stems, unequally pinnate leaves, and small white or purple flowers. They are found in South America, Australia, &c.

ā-cā-jōu (*j* as *zh*), *s.* [Fr. *acajou*.]

1. A name given to the cashew nut-tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), and to a gummy substance derived from it.

2. A gum and resin obtained from the mahogany-tree.

***ā-cal-dī-en**, *v.i. & v.t.* (pa. par. *accolled*). [A.S. *acaldian*; O. H. Ger. *escalten*.] *v.t.* To grow cold. *v.t.* To make cold. (*Stratmann*.)

***ā-ca-lēn**, *v.i.* To grow cold. (*Stratmann*.)

ā-cā-lēph, or **ā-cā-lēphē**, *s.* A member of the class Acalephæ. [ACALEPHÆ.]

"... the vascular system of the Beroliform *Acalephæ*."—*T. Rymer Jones: Gen. Outline*, &c., ch. vi.

"... a (probably larval) *acalephæ*, one inch in diameter."—*Prof. Owen: Lect. on Comparative Anatomy*, p. 178.

ā-cāl-ēph-æ, generally written in the plur. **acalephæ** (q.v.). Sometimes also the word *acalepha* is used as a plural. (See Griffith's *Cuv.*, vol. xii.)

ā-cāl-ēph-æ, or **ā-cā-lē-ph-æ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *akalēphē* (*akalēphē*) = a nettle; so called from the property some of them have of imparting, when touched, a sensation like the sting of a nettle.] The third class of the Radiata, Cuvier's fourth sub-kingdom of animals. In English they are called Sea-nettles. They were



ACALEPH. (RHIZOSTOMA CUVIERI.)

defined as zoophytes which swim in the sea, and in the organisation of which some vessels are perceived which are most frequently only productions of the intestines, hollowed in the parenchyma of the body. They were divided into *Acalephæ simplices* and *A. hydrostatice*: the first contained the genera *Medusa*, *Æquorea*, &c.; and the latter, *Physalia*, *Diphyes*, and others. They are now combined with the hydroid polypes to form the class Hydrozoa. They fall under Huxley's Siphonophora, Discophora, and probably a third as yet unnamed order, to contain the animals called by Hæckel *Trachymedusæ*. Of *Acalephæ* may be mentioned the genus *Medusa*, of which the species on our coasts are called "jelly-fish," from their jelly-like aspect; and the *Physalia*, or Portuguese man-of-war, which is common in more southern latitudes.

ā-cāl-ēph-an, *s.* [ACALEPHÆ.] Any species of the class Acalephæ (q.v.).

"... a new genus of *Acalephan*."—*Queen: Lect. on Invert. Anim.*, p. 111.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, rūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

a-cāl'-ēph-ōid, *a.* [Gr. ἀκαλήφη (*akalēphē*) = a nettle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling one of the Acalephae. (Gloss. to Owen's Lect. on Invert. Animals.)

āc'-a-lōt. [ACALLOT.]

a-cāl'-y-cine, **ā-cāl'-y-cin-ōus**, *a.* [*ā*, priv.; *calycine*, fr. *calyx* (q.v.).] *Bot.*: Destitute of a calyx.

a-cāl'-yph-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀκαλήφης (*akalēphēs*) = a nettle.] Three-sided Mercury: a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae, or Spurge-worts. The species, which are found in the warmer parts of the world, especially in South America, are stinging nettle-like plants of no beauty. More than 100 are known. *A. rubra* is the extinct string-wood of St. Helena; *A. indica*, or *Cupaneni*, an Indian plant, has leaves a decoction of which are laxative, and a root which, when bruised in hot water, has cathartic properties. ¶ The word was originally *acalepha*, but it appears to have been altered to *acalypha*, to distinguish it from *acalepha* = a class of radiated animals. [ACALEPHE.]

āc-a-lŷph-ō-æ. [ACALYPHA.]

Bot.: A section, tribe, or family of the order Euphorbiaceae, or Spurge-worts.

a-cām'-a-tōs, *a.* [Gr. ἄ, priv.; κάμνω (*kamnō*) = to work one's self weary.] *Anat.*: That disposition of a limb which is equally distant from flexion and distension.

āc-a-nā'-cō-ōus, *a.* [Gr. ἄκανος (*akanos*) = a kind of thistle. [ACANTHACEOUS.]

Bot.: Armed with prickles. Applied to a class of plants that are prickly, and bear their flowers and seeds on a head.

***a-cān'-gēn**, *v.t.* To become mad (?). (*Stratmann*.)

a-cā'-nor, *s.* [Perhaps another spelling of *ATHANOR*.] A particular kind of chemical furnace. [ATHANOR.]

a-cān'-thā, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine or thorn; ἀκί (*akē*) = a point or edge.]

I. In Composition:

1. Bot.: A thorn.

2. Zoology: The spine of a fish, of a sea-urchin, &c.

II. As a distinct word:

Anat.: The spina dorsa = the hard posterior protuberances of the spine of the back.

***a-cān'-thāb'-ōl-ūs**, *a.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine or thorn; βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Old Surg.: An instrument called also vol-sella, for extracting fish-bones when they stick in the esophagus, or fragments of weapons from wounds.

a-cān'-thā'-cō-æ (R. Brown, Lindley, &c.), **a-cān'-thī** (Jussieu), *s.* [Lat. *acanthus*.] [ACANTHUS.] Acanthas. An order of monopetalous exogens, with two stamina; or if there are four, then they are didynamous. The ovary is two-celled, with hard, often hooked

at 750, but it is believed that as many as 1,500 are now in herbariums. The acanthus, so well known in architectural sculpture, is the type of the order. [ACANTHUS.]

The Acanthaceae are divided into the following sections, tribes, or families:—1, Thunbergiæ; 2, Nelsoniæ; 3, Hygrophiliæ; 4, Ruelliæ; 5, Barleriæ; 6, Acantheæ; 7, Aphelandræ; 8, Gendarusæ; 9, Eranthemæ; 10, Dicleptereæ; and 11, Andropogoniæ.

a-cān'-thā'-cō-ōus, *a.* [ACANTHUS.] (1) Pertaining to one of the Acanthaceae; (2) more or less closely resembling the acanthus; (3) pertaining to prickly plants in general.

a-cān'-thē-æ, *s. pl.* [ACANTHUS.]

Bot.: A section of the order Acanthaceae (q.v.).

a-cān'-thī-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine or thorn.] A genus of hemipterous insects. The species consist of bugs with spinous thoraxes, whence the generic name. Several occur in Britain.

a-cān'-thī-as, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθίος (*akanthios*) = (1) a prickly thing; (2) a kind of shark.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Squalidae. It contains the picked dog-fish (*A. vulgaris*), so much detested by fishermen.

***a-cān'-thī-cē**, *s.* [Lat. *Acanthice mastiche*; Gr. ἀκανθική μαστίχη (*akanthikē mastikhē*); ἀκανθικός (*akanthikos*) = thorny.] [ACANTHUS.] The name given by the ancient naturalists to gum mastick. [GUM.]

a-cān'-thī-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ACANTHIA.] A family of hemipterous insects. The typical genus is *Acanthia* (q.v.).

a-cān'-thī-ne, *a.* [Lat. *acanthinus*; Gr. ἀκανθίνος (*akanthinós*).] [ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to the acanthus plant.

***acanthine garments** of the ancients: Probably garments made of the inner bark of the acanthus.

***Acanthine gum**: Gum-arabic.

***Acanthine wood**: Brazilian wood.

a-cān'-thī-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *akanthit*. From Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; suff. -ite; fr. Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Chalcocite group. Comp., AgS. It has about 86.71 of silver and 12.70 of sulphur. It is orthorhombic; the crystals are generally prisms with slender points. Hardness, 2.5 or less. Sp. gr., 7.16 to 7.33. Lustre, metallic. Colour, iron-black. Sectile. Found at New Friburg, in Saxony.

a-cān'-thō-ō-phē-a-læ, and **a-cān'-thō-ō-phē-a-lanæ**, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] Worms having spinous heads. An order of intestinal worms, containing the most noxious of the whole Entozoa. There is but one genus, *Echinorhynchus*. [ECHINORHYNCHUS.]

a-cān'-thō-ō-dæ, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθώδης (*akanthōdēs*) = full of thorns; ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, prickle.] The typical genus of the family of fossil fishes called Acanthodidae. [ACANTHODIDÆ.] *A. Mitchelli* occurs in the lower part of Old Red Sandstone of Scotland, and other Scotch species in the middle Old Red. The genus has representatives also in the Carboniferous rocks on to the Permian. It appears to have inhabited fresh water.

a-cān'-thō-ō-dī-dæ, or **a-cān'-thō-ō-dī-i**, *s.* [ACANTHODES.] A family of fossil fishes placed by Professor Müller in his first sub-order of Ganoïdians, the Holosteæ, or those with a perfect bony skeleton, &c., ranked by Professor Owen as the second family of his Lepidoganoïdæ, a sub-order of Ganoïdean fishes. They had heterocercal tails. They occur in the Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian rocks. [ACANTHODES.]

a-cān'-thō-ō-lī-mōn, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; λειμών (*leimōn*) = a meadow; anything bright or flowery.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginaceæ, or Leadworts. About forty species are known from Persia, Asia Minor, and Greece. *A. glumaceum* is a pretty plant, with pink flowers and white calyx, occasionally cultivated in garden rockeries.

a-cān'-thō-mō-trī-næ, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle; μέτριος (*metrios*) = within measure, moderate.]

Zool.: A family of Radiolarian Rhizopoda. Haeckel enumerates sixty-eight genera and 150 species. They are found in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the North Sea. They form beautiful microscopic objects.

a-cān'-thō-ōph-īs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.] A genus of snakes belonging to the family Viperidae. It contains the Australian Death-adder or Death-viper, *A. antarctica*.

a-cān'-thō-ōp-ōd, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a spine; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podós*) = foot.]

1. Zool.: Any animal with spiny feet.

2. Spec.: A member of the coleopterous tribe Acanthopoda. [ACANTHOPODA.]

a-cān'-thō-ōp'-ōd-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a spine; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podós*) = foot.] A tribe of clavicorn beetles, having, as their name imports, spiny feet. The Acanthopoda include only one genus, *Heteroceris*, the species of which frequent the borders of marshes, digging holes to conceal themselves, but speedily issuing forth if the earth about them be disturbed.

a-cān'-thō-ōp'-tēr-a, **a-cān'-thō-ōp'-tēr-i**, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle; ἀκί (*akē*) = a point; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing, or anything like a wing, e.g., a fin; πτερόν (*pteron*), infin. of πέτομαι (*petomai*) = to fly.]

Ichthy.: The fourth sub-order of Professor Müller's order Teleostea. It contains those fishes of Cuvier's Acanthopterygii, or spiny-finned fishes, which have the inferior pharyngeal bones distinctly separated. Professor Owen places under it two sub-orders, the Ctenoidæ and Cycloïdæ. It is divided into the families Aulomidae, Triglidae, Percoidæ, Trachinidae, Mullidae, Sphyrinidae, Sciaenidae, Sparidae, Chætodontidae, Teuthidae, Scomberidae, Xiphiidae, Coryphenidae, Notacanthidae, Cepolidae, Mugilidae, Anabidae, Gobiidae, Blenniidae, and Lophiidae. (See those words.)

a-cān'-thō-ōp'-tēr-i. [ACANTHOPTERA.]

a-cān'-thō-ōp'-tēr-ŷg'-i-ān, *a. & s.* [ACANTHOPTERYGII.]

As adjective: Pertaining to fishes of Cuvier's order Acanthopterygii.

"... he [Cuvier] called those *Acanthopterygian* which had the fin-rays or some of the anterior ones in the form of simple unjointed and unbranched bony spines."—Prof. Owen's Lect. on Comp. Anat. of Vertebr.

As substantive: A fish belonging to Cuvier's order Acanthopterygii (q.v.).

"... and that the *Acanthopterygians*, constituting three-fourths of all the known species of fish, are also the type most perfected by Nature, and most homogeneous in all the variations it has received."—Griffith's Cuvier, vol. x., p. 18.

a-cān'-thō-ōp'-tēr-ŷg'-i-i, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine; πτερόν (*pteron*) = (1) the wing of a bird, (2) the fin of a fish. Called also ACANTHOPTERI and ACANTHOPTERYGII; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a feather.]

1. In Cuvier's classification, a large order of fishes placed at the head of the class, as being in most respects its most highly organised representatives. They have the first portion of the dorsal fin, if there is but one, supported by spinal rays; if there are two, then the whole of the anterior one consists of spinous rays. The anal fin has also some spinous rays, and the ventral one. The order contains about three-fourths of all the known species of fishes. Cuvier included under it fifteen families, and Dr. Gunther makes it consist of five great groups, the first containing forty-eight families or sub-families, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth, one each. It is the same as Acanthopteri. [ACANTHOPTERI.]

2. In the system of Müller, a group of fishes belonging to the sub-order Pharyngogathæ. It contains the families Chromide, Pomacentridæ, and Labridæ.

a-cān'-thō-ōp'-tēr-ŷg'-i-ōus, *a.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; πτερόν (*pteron*) = (1) a little wing, (2) a fin, dimin. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing or fin.] Pertaining to the Acanthopterygii.

a-cān'-thō-ūr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn; οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Teuthidae. The *A. chirogurus* of the West Indies is called the surgeon-fish, because it extracts blood from the hands of those who, in handling it, forget that it has a spine in its tail.



ACANTHACEOUS PLANT.

placenta, and has from one or two to many seeds. There are often large leafy bracts. The Acanthaceae are mostly tropical plants, many of them being Indian. They have both a resemblance and an affinity to the Scrophulariaceæ of this country, but are distinguishable at once by being prickly and spinous. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species

a-cánth-ús, *s.* [In Fr. *acanthé*; Sp. & Ital. *acanto*; Lat. *acanthus*; Gr. *ἀκανθός* (*akanthos*), fr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a thorn, because many of the species are spinous. Virgil confounds two plants under the name *acanthus*. One is either the *acanthus* of modern botanists (see No. 1), or the holly; the other is an acacia. The *acanthus* of Theophrastus was also an acacia, and probably the *Arabica*.] [See ACACIA.]

1. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Acanthaceae, or Acanthads. In English it is inelegantly termed Bear's-breech, or more euphoniously, brank ursine. There are several species. Most have a single herbaceous stalk of some height, thick, great pinnatifid leaves, and the flowers in terminal spikes.

"... on either side
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,
Fenced up the verdant wall." Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. iv.

2. Arch.: The imitation, in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, of the



ACANTHUS IN ARCHITECTURE, AND ITS PROBABLE ORIGIN.

leaves of a species of *Acanthus*, the *A. spinosus*, which is found in Greece. The *acanthus* first copied is supposed to have been growing around a flower-pot; and the merit of adopting the suggestion thus afforded for the ornamentation of the capital of a pillar is attributed to Callimachus. Another species, the *A. mollis*, grows in Italy, Spain,



ACANTHUS MOLLIS.

and the south of France. Both are cultivated in Britain.

¶ In composition, as:

acanthus-leaf, *s.*

"Acanthus-leaves the marble hide
They once adorned in cultured pride."
Hemans: *Widow of Crecentius*.

acanthus-wreath, *s.*

"To watch the emerald-coloured water falling,
Thro' many a woven acanthus-wreath divine!"
Tennyson: *Lotus-eaters*; *Choric Song*.

a-cán-ti-cōne, **a-cán-ti-cōn-ite**, *s.* [Gr. (1) *ἀκτῖς* (*aktḗ*) = a point, an edge, (2) *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite; *κῆνος* (*kḗnos*) = a cone.]
Mfr.: Pistacite. [PISTACITE.]

ác'a-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκανός* (*akanos*) = a thorn, prickle.] A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the family Percoidae. It was founded by Agassiz. The species are found in schists at Glaris in Switzerland.

a ca-péi'-la, **al'-la ca-péi'-la**. [Ital. *a, alla* = . . . according to; *capella* = chapel. As is done in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, viz., without instrumental accompaniment to the vocal music.]

1. In the church style; i.e., vocal music without instrumental accompaniment.
2. Church music in a chapel time, i.e., two or four minims in each bar. (Stainer and Barrett.)

a-car-dí-ác, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; and *καρδία* (*kardia*) = the heart.] Without a heart; destitute of a heart.

"... in the *cardiac* foetus."—Todd and Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*, ii. 272.

a-car'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκαρί* (*akari*) = a mite or tick.] True mites. A family of spiders, the typical one of the order Acarina. It contains the genera *Acarus*, *Sarcoptes*, &c.

a-car'-id-an, *s.* An animal of the family Acaridae, or at least of the order Acarina.

a-car'-i-dēs, **ác-ar-i'-na**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκαρί* (*akari*) = a mite, a tick.] The second order of the Trachearian sub-class of Spiders. It is also called Monomerosomata. It contains the families Linguatulidae, Simoneidae, Macrobitidae, Acaridae, Ixodidae, Hydrachnidae, Oribatidae, Bdellidae, and Trombididae. [See ACARUS.] The young of most species have at first birth six legs, to which another pair is added on their first moulting.

ác-ar-i'-na. [ACARIDES.]

a-car'-i-tēs, *s. pl.* In Cuvier's classification, a tribe of spiders, the second of the division or sub-order *Holetra*.

A-car-nar, *s.* An obsolete or erroneous spelling of *ACHERNAR* (q.v.).

ác'a-róid resin, or Resin of Botany Bay (CgH₂Og). A resin derived from *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*, a liliaceous plant from Australia.

a-car-pí-ous, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκαρπία* (*akarpia*) = unfruitfulness; fr. *ἀκαρπος* (*akarpōs*) = without fruit; *ἀ*, priv.; *καρπός* (*karpōs*) = fruit.] Without fruit, barren.

ác'a-rūs, *s.* [Latinised fr. Gr. *ἀκαρί* (*akari*) = a mite or tick.] The typical genus of the family Acaridae. It contains the *Acarus domesticus*, or cheese mite, and various other species.

* **a-cast'-ēn**, *v.t.* To cast down. (*Stratmann*.)

ā-cāt-a-lēct'-ic, *a.* [In Sp. *acatalectico*; Lat. *acatalecticus*; fr. Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος* (*akatalēktos*) = inessant; *ἀ*, priv.; *κατάληξις* (*katalēgō*) = to leave off, to stop.]

Lit.: Not stopping or halting. The term applied to lines in classic poetry which have all their feet and syllables complete. The ordinary iambic line of the Greek drama is correctly described as the iambic trimeter *acatalectic*. Used also substantively.

ā-cāt-a-lēp'-sī-a, **ā-cāt-a-lēp'-sý**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκαταλήψια* (*akatalēpsia*) = incomprehensibility; *ἀ*, priv.; *κατάληψις* (*katalēpsis*) = a grasping, apprehension, or comprehension: *κατά* (*kata*) = intensive; *λήψις* (*lēpsis*) = a taking hold; *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*), *λήψομαι* (*lēpsomai*) = to take. *Acatalepsy*; incomprehensibility; the impossibility that some intellectual difficulty or other can be solved.

1. Incomprehensibility.

+2. *Med.*: Difficulty or impossibility of correctly identifying a disease.

ā-cāt-a-lēp'-tīc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκατάληπτος* (*akatalēptos*) = not held fast, incomprehensible.] [ACATALEPSIA.] Incomprehensible.

* **a-chā'te**, or **ā-chā'te**, *s.* [CATE.] A thing purchased. [ACHAT.]

"The kitchen clerk, that night Digestion,
Did order all the *acat's* in seemly wise."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 51.

"Ay and all choice that plenty can send in,
Bread, wine, acates, fowl, feather, fish, or fin."
B. Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, I. 1.

a-cā-tēr, *s.* [ACATE.] A caterer, a purveyor.

"He is my wardrobenman, my *acater*, cook,
Butler and steward."
Ben Jonson: *Devil is an Ass*, I. 3.

a-cā-tēr-ý, or **ā-ca-trā-ý**, *s.* A term formerly applied in the royal household to a kind of check between the clerks of the kitchen and the purveyors.

ác'a-thar'-sī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκαθαρσία* (*akatharsia*) = want of cleansing, foulness of a wound or sore; *ἀ*, priv.; *καθαρός* (*katharōs*) = cleansing; *καθαρός* (*katharos*) = clean; *καθαίρω* (*kathairō*) = to cleanse.]

Surg.: Foulness of a wound, or the impure matter which proceeds from a wound; impurity.

a-caul'-ēs-cēnt, *a.* [Gr. (1) *ἀ*, priv.; (2) Lat. *caulis*, Gr. *καυλός* (*kaulos*) = a stem; (3) -*escent*, fr. Lat. suff. -*escens* (properly *crescens*) = growing.] The same as *ACAULINE* (q.v.).

a-caul'-ine, **a-caul'-ōse**, **a-caul'-ōtis**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; Lat. *caulis*; Gr. *καυλός* (*kaulos*) = a stem.]

Bot.: Growing nominally without a stem. Seemingly stemless, though in reality a short



ACAULOUS PLANT. THE COWSLIP (PRIMULA VERIS).

stem is in all cases present, as in the case of the cowslip.

* **ac-cā'-ble**, *v.t.* [Fr. *accabler* = to overburden, to oppress.] To weigh down, to depress.

"... thankfulness which doth rather rack
men's spirits than accable them or press them down."
—Bacon, vi. 272.

Āc-cā-dī-an, *a.* [From Heb. *אֲכַד* (*akkad*); in the Sept. *Ἀχάδ* (*Archad*), a "city" in the land of Shinar grouped with Babel, Erech, and Calneh (Gen. x. 10).] A language preceding that of the proper Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. It is believed to have been of Turanian origin. Many Assyrian proper names and other words were derived from the *Acadain*. Its study is now throwing much light on the early history of Western Asia.

"The principal dialect spoken by the latter [the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia, the inventors of the cuneiform system of writing] was the *Acadain*, in which the brick-legends of the earliest kings are inscribed, and of which we possess grammars, dictionaries, and reading books with Assyrian translations annexed."—*Rev. A. B. Sayce*, M.A., *Trans. Brit. Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. xii, pt. ii. (1874), pp. 465-6.

* **āc-cāp-ī-tār'-ē**, *v.* [ACCAPITUM.] To pay money to the lord of a manor upon becoming his vassal.

āc-cāp-ī-tūm, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *caput* = head.] Money paid by a vassal to the lord of a manor on being admitted to a feud.

āc-cē'-dās ād cūr'-ī-ām. [Lat. (*lit.*) = you may approach the court.]

Law: A writ nominally emanating from the royal authority, and designed to remove a trial which is not proceeding satisfactorily in an inferior court to a court of greater dignity.

āc-cē-de, *v.t.* [In Fr. *accéder*; Ital. *accedere*; Lat. *accedo* = to go to, to approach; also to assent to: from *ad* = to; *cedo* = to go; also, among other meanings, to yield.]

1. To assent to a proposal or to an opinion.

"To this request he *acceded*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"I entirely *accede* to Dr. Buckland's explanation."

—Owen: *Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 259.

2. To become a party to a treaty by appending a signature to it, even though it may have been negotiated by others.

"... the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*."—Lord Chesterfield.

3. To succeed, as a king does to the throne.

King Edward IV., who *acceded* to the throne in the year 1461.—Z. Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, li. 104.

* **āc-cē-dence**, *s.* Old spelling of *ACCEDENCE*.

"Learning first the *accedence*, then the grammar."
—Milton: *Accedence* commenced Grammar.

* **āc-cē-dēns**, *s.* [Lat. *accedere*, or *Mediæval* Lat. *accidentia* = *escaeta* = *eschet* (Ducange).] A term used of rent paid in money. (*Scotch*.)

"Of the first *accidents* that cumis in the Den [Dean] of glidis handis."—*Abderden*, Reg., xvi., p. 525, M.S. (*Suppl.* to Jamieson's *Scottish Dict.*)

āc-cē-d-īng, *pr. par.* [ACCEDE.]

āc-cēl-ēr-ān-dō. [Ital.]

Music: An accelerating of the time in a tune. It is opposed to *rallentando*, the term for retarding it.

āc-cēl-ēr-āte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *accélérer*; Ital. *accelerare* = to hasten: *ad* = to; *celero* = to hasten; *celer* = quick: Gr. *κέλεος* (*kelēos*) = a riding-horse, a courser; *κέλεω* (*kelōō*) = to

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

drive on; from the root *kel*; in Sansc. *kal*, *kalyāmi* = to drive or urge. Possibly remotely connected with the Heb., Aram., and Eth. *qāl* (*qalal*) = to be light in weight, to be swift.] [CELERITY.]

1. Lit.: To cause a moving body, a planet for example, to move more rapidly.

"... a disturbing force oblique to the line joining the moon and earth, which in some situations acts to accelerate, in others to retard her elliptical annual motion."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 9th edit., § 415.

2. In the *Natural World*: To quicken development, e.g., the growth of a plant or animal.

3. To hasten proceedings in a deliberative body, or to precipitate the coming of an event by removing the causes which delay its approach.

"... could do little or nothing to accelerate the proceedings of the Congress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ăc-ĉěl-ēr-ā-téd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCELERATE.]

"... has proceeded, during the nineteenth, with accelerated velocity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

Nat. Phil.: Accelerated motion is that of which the velocity is continually becoming greater and greater. If the increase of speed is equal in equal times, it is called *uniformly accelerated motion*; but if unequal, then it is denominated *variably accelerated motion*. The fall of a stone to the ground is an example of *uniformly accelerated motion*.

ăc-ĉěl-ēr-ā-tīng, *pr. par. & s.* [ACCELERATE.]

1. As a participle:

"... the gravity of the accelerating force ceases to act."—*Gregory: Italy's Nat. Phil.*, p. 51.

Mech.: The accelerating force is the force which produces accelerated motion. In the fall of a stone to the ground it is the gravitating power of the earth. It is the quotient produced by dividing the motion or absolute force by the weight of the body moved.

2. As substantive: Hastening.

"... and, it may be, in the spring, the accelerating power have been the speedier."—*Lord Bacon: Works* (1765), vol. I.

ăc-ĉěl-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *accélération*; fr. Lat. *acceleratio*.] [ACCELERATE.]

I. & II. The act of accelerating, quickening, or hastening motion, energy, or development; or the state of being so accelerated, quickened, or hastened. *Applied*—

1. To a material body in motion.

"The acceleration of motion produced by gravity."—*Gregory: Italy's Nat. Phil.* (1806), p. 49.

"... moderate acceleration and retardation, accountable for by the ellipticity of their orbits, being all that is remarked."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 9th edit., § 459.

2. *Phys. & Path.*: To the quickening of the movement of the circulating fluid and increase of action in other portions of the body.

3. To increased rapidity of development in animals or plants.

"Considering the languor ensuing that action in some, and the visible acceleration it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think verily much abridgeth our days."—*Brown*.

III. The amount of the quickening, hastening, or development.

1. *Natural Philosophy*:

The rate of increase of velocity per unit of time. The C.G.S. unit of acceleration is the acceleration of a body whose velocity increases in every second by the C.G.S. unit of velocity—viz., by a centimetre per second. (Everett: *C.G.S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 211.)

The *Unit of Acceleration*: That acceleration with which a unit of velocity would be gained in a unit of time. (Everett.) It varies directly as the unit of length, and inversely as the square of the unit of time. The numerical value of a given acceleration varies inversely as the unit of length, and directly as the square of the unit of time. (*Ibid.*, ch. i., pp. 2, 3.) "If T stands for time, then angular acceleration is $\frac{1}{T^2}$ " (*Ibid.*). "If L stands for length, and T for time, then acceleration is $\frac{L}{T^2}$ " (*Ibid.*)

2. *Astronomy*:

The secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion: An increase of about eleven seconds per century in the rapidity of the moon's mean motion. It was discovered by Halley and explained by Laplace.

Acceleration of the fixed stars: The measure of the time by which a fixed star daily gains on the sun on passing the meridian. A star passes the meridian 3 min. 55.9 sec. earlier

each day; not that the star's motion is really accelerated—it is that the sun's progress is retarded, as in addition to his apparent diurnal motion through the heavens, he is also making way to the east at the rate of 59 min. 8.2 sec. a day.

Acceleration of a planet: The increased velocity with which it advances from the perigee to the apogee of its orbit.

3. *Hydrology*:

Acceleration of the tides: The amount by which from certain causes high or low water occurs before its calculated time.

4. *Phys. & Path.*: The extent to which in certain circumstances the circulating fluid and other parts of the system gain increased activity.

ăc-ĉěl-ēr-āt-īve, *a.* [ACCELERATE.] Producing increased velocity, quickening motion.

"If the force vary from instant to instant, its accelerative effect will also vary."—*Atkinson: Gano's Physics* (1898), p. 13.

Accelerative force. [ACCELERATING.]

ăc-ĉěl-ēr-āt-ōr, *s.* [ACCELERATE.] That which accelerates; a post-office van used to convey officials from place to place.

1. *Anat.*: A muscle, the contraction of which accelerates the expulsion of the urine.

2. *Ord.*: A cannon with several powder chambers, whose charges are exploded consecutively, in order to give a constantly increasing rate of progression to the projectile as it passes along the bore.

ăc-ĉěl-ēr-āt-ōr-ŷ, *a.* [ACCELERATE.] Accelerating, as adapted to accelerate motion.

***ăc-ĉënd**, *v.t.* [Lat. *accendo* = to set on fire.] [CANDID, CANDLE, KINDLE.]

1. To burn up, to burn.

"Our devotion, if sufficiently accended, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. To light up.

"While the dark world the sun's bright beams accend."—*Harvey: Owen's Epigrams* (1677).

***ăc-ĉënd-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCEND.]

ăc-ĉënd-ēnt-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *accendentes*, pl. of *accendens*, pr. par. of *accendo* = to set on fire.]

Eccles.: An order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries in the Church of Rome, whose office is to light, snuff, and trim the tapers. They are not very different from the acolytes. [ACCENSEORES.]

***ăc-ĉënd-ī-bīl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [ACCEND.] Combustibility, capability of being set on fire or burnt.

***ăc-ĉënd-ī-ble**, *a.* [ACCEND.] Capable of being set on fire or burnt, combustible.

***ăc-ĉënd-īng**, *pr. par.* [ACCEND.]

ăc-ĉënd-dī-tē. [Lat. imper. of *accendo* = to kindle.] A liturgical term signifying the ceremony observed in many Roman Catholic churches in lighting the candles on solemn festivals.

***ăc-ĉënd-se**, *v.t.* To kindle (literally or figuratively); to incense.

"Basilus being greatly accended, and burning with desire of revenge, invaded the kingdom of Cesar."—*Eden: Martyr*, 301.

†**ăc-ĉënd-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *accensus* = kindled, *pa. par. of accendo*.] The act of setting on fire, or the state of being set on fire.

"The flaming damp will take fire at a candle or other flame, and upon its accension give a crack or report like the discharge of a gun."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

ăc-ĉënd-sōr-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *accensum*, supine of *accendo*.] The same as ACCENDENTES (q.v.).

ăc-ĉënd, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *accent*; Ital. *accento*, fr. Lat. *accentus* = (1) the accentuation of a word, a tone, (2) the tone of a flute, (3) growth: *ad* = to; *cantus* = tone, melody, or singing: *cano* = to sing: root *can*; Sansc. *kan* = to shine; Welsh *can* = bright, a song; *cannu* = to bleach; Cornish *kana* = to whiten; Irish *canaim* = to sing.] [ACCEND.]

*I. Primarily, it signified the same as the Greek *prosōdika* (*prosōdia*), viz., a musical intonation used by the Greeks in reading and speaking.

II. *Now* (in general language;:

1. The laying of particular stress upon a certain syllable or certain syllables in a word; or an inflection of the voice which gives to each syllable of a word its due pitch with respect to height or lowness. In a dissyllable there is but one accent, as *a-back*, but in a polysyllable there are more than one. In *transubstantiation* there are properly three—*trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion*. One of these, however—that on the fifth syllable, the *a* just before *-tion*—is greater than the rest, and is called the *primary accent*; the others are called *secondary*. There is a certain analogy between accent and emphasis, emphasis doing for whole words or clauses of sentences what accent does for single syllables.

2. Certain diacritical marks borrowed from the Greeks, and designed to regulate the force of the voice in pronunciation or for other uses. They are three in number: the *acute accent* (´), designed to note that the voice should be raised; the *grave accent* (`), that it should be depressed; and the circumflex (˘ or ^), which properly combines the characters of the two accents already named, that the voice should be first raised and then depressed. The acute and grave accents are much used in French, but to discriminate sounds, as *élite*, *crème*; and the circumflex of the form *ˆ* is frequently employed in Latin to discriminate the ablative of the first declension, as *pennā*, from the nominative *penna*.

¶ Accents and other diacritical marks occur also in English. Sometimes the former are employed to regulate the stress of the voice; sometimes, again, they are employed for other purposes.

Specially:

(a) *Geom. & Alg.*: Letters, whether capital or small, are at times accented, particularly when there is a certain relation between the magnitudes or quantities which they represent. Thus, for example, the line *A* may be compared with the line *A'*, and the quantity *x* *y* with *x'y*.

(b) *Trig.*: Accents mark minutes and seconds of a degree: e.g., 30° 16' 37".

(c) *Hor.*: Accents are sometimes used to denote minutes and seconds of an hour: e.g., 6h. 7' 14".

(d) *Engineering*: Feet and inches, and similar measures of length, are often noted by accents: thus, 3' 10" = 3 feet 10 inches.

3. Mode of speaking or pronunciation, with especial reference to dialectic peculiarities.

"The broadest accent of his province."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Poetry*: Sometimes used for the language of a nation or race.

"How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er In states unborn and accents yet unknown."—*Shakespeare: Jul. Caesar*, iii. 1.

4. Sometimes without reference to dialectic peculiarities.

"Accent is a kind of chanting; all men have accent of their own, though they only notice that of others."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. iii.

5. In the plural: Words. Chiefly in poetry, but also in prose.

"But when he speaks, what elocution flows! Soft as the fleeces of descending snow, The copious accents fall, with easy art: Melting they fall, and sink into the heart!"—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. iii. 283-286.

"... the last accents of the darling of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ In *Poetry*: Sometimes specially a vocal accompaniment to instrumental music.

"Not by chords alone Well touch'd, but by resistless accents more."—*Cowper: Transl. of Milton's Lat. Poem to his Father*.

6. *Mod. Music*: The strain which recurs at regular intervals of time. Its position is indicated by upright strokes called *bars*. The first note inside a bar is always accented. When the bars contain more than one group of notes, which happens in compound time, other accents of lesser force occur on the first note of each group: these are called *secondary* or *subordinate* accents, whilst that just inside the bar is termed the *primary* or *principal* accent. Other accents can be produced at any point by the use of the sign — or *sf*. The throwing of the accent on a normally unaccented portion of the bar is called *syncopation*. A proper grouping of accents will produce rhythm. It is considered a fault if an accented musical note falls on a short syllable. (Stainer and Barrett: *Dictionary of Musical Terms*.)

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ĉell, chorus, ĉhīn, bēnĉ; go, ġem; thīn, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = ʒ
-clan, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šhūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

ac-cent', v.t. & i. [In Ger. *accentuieren*; Fr. *accentuer*.]

I. Transitive:

1. To place stress upon a particular syllable or syllables in a word or note in a piece of music.

"... and *accenting* the words, let her daily read."
—Locke, on Education.

2. To place a diacritical mark over a syllable meant to be accented.

II. Intransitive:

Poetic: To utter, to pronounce.

"And now conga'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albetus lies." Wotton.

ac-cent'-éd, pa. par. [ACCENT, v.t.]

Music: The term applied to those notes in a bar on which the stress of the voice falls. [ACCENT, s., II. 6.]

ac-cent'-ing, pr. par. [ACCENT, v.t.]

ac-cent'-or, s. [Lat. *accantor* = one who sings with another: *ad* = to; *cantor* = a musician, a singer; *cano* = to sing.]
† 1. Music: One who takes the chief part in singing.

2. A genus of birds so called from its sweetness of note. It belongs to the family *Sylviade*, and contains two British species, the *A. alpinus*, or Alpine accenter, and the *A. modularis*, or hedge accenter, generally called the hedge-sparrow. [HEDGE-SPARROW.]

ac-cent'-u-al, a. [ACCENT.] Pertaining to accent, connected with accent; rhythmical.

"... that [music] which was simply rhythmical or *accensual*." Mason: *Church Music*, p. 28.

ac-cent'-u-ato, v.t. [In Ger. *accentuieren*; Fr. *accentuer*; Sp. *acentuar*; Ital. *accentuare*.] [ACCENT.]

I. To pronounce with an accent.

1. Lit.: To lay stress on a particular syllable of a word in speaking, or on a particular note of music.

2. Fig.: To lay stress upon anything.
"In Bosnia the struggle between East and West was even more *accensual*." Canon Liddon (in Times, Dec. 8, 1878).

II. To place a mark over a written or printed word to indicate the accent.

ac-cent'-u-ât-éd, pa. par. & a. [ACCENTUATE.]

ac-cent'-u-ât-ing, pr. par. [ACCENTUATE.]

ac-cent'-u-â-tion, s. [In German & French, *accentuation*.]

1. The placing of stress on particular syllables in speaking, or on particular notes of music in singing, or playing an instrument.

"This in a language like the Greek, with long words, measured syllables, and a great variety of *accentuation* between one syllable and another." Grote: *Hist. of Greece*, ch. lxvii.

2. The placing an accent over a written or printed word, or over a note of music.

"The division, scansion, and *accentuation* of all the rest of the Psalms in the Bishops' edition."—Lowth: *Confutation of Bp. Hare*, p. 18.

ac-cep'-tion, s. [ACCEPTION.]

1. Reception.

"... the emperor gave thereto favorable *accepti-*
on."—*Véguesius MS.*, Douce, 291, t. 4. (Halliwell.)

2. Acceptation; meaning in which a word is taken.

"There is a second *accepti-*on of the word faith."—*Saunderson: Sermons* (1688), p. 61.

ac-cept', v.t. [In Ger. *acceptieren*; Fr. *accepter*; Sp. *acceptar*; Ital. *accettare*; Lat. *accepto*, frequentative = to take or accept often: from *acceptum*, supine of *accipio* (lit.) = to take to one's self, to accept: *ad* = to; *capio* = to take.]

1. To consent to take what is offered to one; this element of consent distinguishing it from the more general word *receive*. Thus, one may receive a blow, i.e., it is thrust upon him unwillingly; but he accepts a present, i.e., he consents to take it instead of sending it back.

"Accept the gift." Wordsworth: *Laodamia*.

2. To view with partiality, to favour.
"How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked?"—Ps. lxxxi.

3. Theol.: To receive into favour, granting at the same time forgiveness of sin; to forgive.

"If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted?"—Gen. iv. 7.

4. To agree to with disfavour, under some measure of constraint.

"The Spanish Government ... was ready to *accept* any conditions which the conqueror might dictate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

5. To admit to be true in point of fact, or correct in point of reasoning.

"To the mind that will not accept such conclusion ..."
—Owen: *Classific. of the Mammalia*, p. 60.

6. Comm.: To consent to renew a bill and promise to pay it.

* **ac-cept', s.** [From the verb.] Acceptance, consent.

ac-cept-a-bil-i-ty, s. [From *acceptable*.]

The quality of possessing the attractions likely to produce, or which actually have produced, a favourable reception; likelihood of being received.

"... for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance."—*Jeremy Taylor: Worthy Communion*.

ac-cept-a-ble, a. [In Fr. *acceptable*; fr. Lat. *acceptabilis*.]

1. Able to be accepted, that may be received with pleasure, gratifying.

"With *acceptable* treat of fish or fowl,
By nature yielded to his practised hand."
—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

¶ In poetry, often with the accent on the first syllable.

¶ Often used in advertisements, e.g., in the phrase "an *acceptable* offer" = one which the seller of anything considers sufficient to allow the transaction to take place.

2. Agreeable to.

"Beut to the hille God more *acceptable*
Thau yores, with your festis at your table."
—Chaucer: *Sompnours Tale*, 7, 495-6.

"Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be *acceptable* in thy sight, O Lord."—Ps. xix. 14.

3. Favourable.

"Thus saith the Lord, In an *acceptable* time have I heard thee, and in a day of salvation have I helped thee."—Isa. xli. 8.

ac-cept-a-ble-ness, s. [From *acceptable*.]

The possession of a quality or of qualities fitting a person or thing to be favourably received.

"It will therefore take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction."—Grew: *Cosmologia Sacra*, li. 2.

ac-cept-a-bly, adv. [From *acceptable*.] In such a manner as to please, gratify, or give satisfaction to.

"Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God *acceptably*."—Heb. xii. 28.

ac-cept-ance, s. [ACCEPT.]

I. & II. The state of receiving with satisfaction, or at least with acquiescence; or the act of taking what is offered to one.

The state of receiving anything—

(1) With satisfaction:

"... shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar."—Isa. lx. 7.

(2) With dissatisfaction.

"... a sum which he thought unworthy of his *acceptance*, and which he took with the savage snarl of disappointed greediness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

III. That which has been received.

Comm. & Law: A bill of exchange drawn on one who agrees absolutely or conditionally to pay it according to the tenor of the document itself. To render it so valid that if the drawee fail to liquidate it the drawer may be charged with costs, the promise of the drawer must be in writing under or upon the back of the bill.

"... every trader who had scraped together a hundred pounds to meet his *acceptances*, would find his hundred pounds reduced in a moment to fifty or sixty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

† IV. The generally received meaning of a word, phrase, or assertion.

"... an assertion most certainly true, though under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false, but odious."—South.

ac-cept-â-tion, s. [In Fr. *acceptation*; Sp. *acceptacion*; Ital. *accettazione*.] [ACCEPT.]

1. Reception, coupled with approbation.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*."—1 Tim. i. 15.

† 2. Reception generally.

"... all are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*."—*Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Acceptableness.

"... are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them."—Hooker.

4. Estimate, estimation.

"... King in the reputation or *acceptation* of God."—*Report on the Nun of Kent's Case*. (See *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.)

¶ Specially used of high estimation or esteem.

"... the state of esteem or *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governors."—Locke: *Education*, § 53.

5. The sense or meaning put upon a word.

"... proof that the words have been employed by others in the *acceptation* in which the speaker or writer desires to use them."—J. & Milt.: *Logic*.

ac-cep'-téd, pa. par. & a. [ACCEPT, v.t.]

"My new accepted guest I haste to find,
Now to Peiræus honour'd charge consign'd."
—Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, bk. xvii., 66, 67.

ac-cep'-tér, ac-cep'-tor, s. [Lat. *acceptor*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who accepts. In this sense generally spelled ACCEPTER.

"God is no *accepter* of persons."—Chillingworth: *Sermons*, 3.

2. Law & Comm.: One who having had a bill of exchange drawn upon him, accepts it. [ACCEPTANCE.] Till he has done this he is called the drawee.

† **ac-cep-til-â-tion, s.** [Lat. *acceptilatio*, fr. *acceptum* (Comm.), that which is received; *latius*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear.] Forgiveness of a debt, the extinction of a verbal contract attended with some hollow formalities. "A verbal acquittance, when the debtor demandeth of the creditor, Doe you acknowledge to have had and received this or that? And the creditor answereth, Yea, I doe acknowledge it." (Minsheu.)

ac-cep'-ting, pr. par. [ACCEPT.]

* **ac-cep'-tion, s.** [Lat. *acceptio* = an accepting.]

1. Acceptance, the state of being received.
"... the original cause of our *accepti-*on before God."—*Homilies*, II.: *Anna Dea*.

† 2. The received meaning of a word.

"That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *accepti-*on of the word."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

† **ac-cep'-tive, a.** Ready to accept.

"The people generally are very *accepti-*ve, and apt to applaud any meritable work."—B. Jonson: *The Case is Altered*, li. 7.

ac-cep'-tor. [ACCEPTER.]

* **ac-cess, v.t.** [Lat. *accessio*.] To call together, to summon.

"... and thereupon *access*ed and called together his army."—Hall: *Edward IV.*, f. 26.

ac-cess, *ac-çesse (formerly pron. *ac-çess*): see the examples from Milton, Shakespeare, Pope, &c., s. [In Fr. *accès*; Ital. *accesso*, fr. Lat. *accessus* = a going to, a coming to; also, a fit, the sudden attack of a disease: *accedo* = to go to, to come to.]

I. The act, process, or movement of going forward, in contradistinction to going back.

"... were it not for the variations of the *accesses* and recesses of the sun, which call forth and put back."—Bacon: *De Calore et Frigore*.

Hence, II. Increase, addition.

1. Generally:

"A stream which, from the fountain of the heart, issuing, however feebly, nowhere flows without access of unexpected strength." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. Medicine:

(a) The return of a periodical disease, such as intermittent fever, madness, &c. An *access* and *paroxysm* are different. *Access* is the commencement of the new invasion made by the disease, while the *paroxysm* is its height. (See Blount.)

"And from access of frenzy lock'd the brain." Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, bk. xii. 218.

Hence (b) formerly used for a fever itself. (Chaucer.)

"A water lilly, which both remedy
In hot *accesses* as bokes specify." Bochas, bk. i., c. 15.

¶ The word is still used in Lancashire for the ague. (Halliwell: *Dict.*) [AXES.]

III. Liberty, means or opportunity of approach.

1. Gen.: Liberty of approach, as to God, to a great man, or to anything; approach.

"I, in the day of my distress,
Will call on Thee for aid;
For Thou wilt grant me free *access*,
And answer what I pray'd." Milton: *Psalms*, lxxxix.

"When we were wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are denied *access* unto his person." Shakespeare: *K. Henry IV., Part II.*, iv. 1.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûl, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

"Go, test the haughty partner of my away
With jealous eyes thy close access survey."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. I, 676-7.

"... they were neither contemporary witnesses, nor had personal access to the evidence of contemporary witnesses."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

2. *Spec.*: Opportunity of sexual intercourse.

"England" if the husband be out of the kingdom of England, so that no access to his wife can be presumed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 16.

3. Means of approach.

(a) Generally:

"The access of the town was only by a neck of land."—*Bacon*.

(b) *Arch.*: A passage, such as a corridor, between the several apartments in a building.

ăc-ċes-sar-i-lŷ, *adv.* [ACCESSORILY.]

ăc-ċes-sar-i-nċes, s. [ACCESSORINESS.]

ăc-ċes-sar-ŷ, s. & a. [ACCESSORY.]

***ăc-ċes-sa**, s. [Fr.] Old spelling of ACCESS.

ăc-ċes-si-bl-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *accessibilitas*.] Approachableness.

"... to place the Scriptures in a position of accessibility to the mass of the community."—*Gladstone: State in Relation to the Church*, ch. vii.

ăc-ċes-si-ble, a. [In Fr. *accessible*, fr. Lat. *accessibilis*.]

1. Able to be approached, approachable:

to it. As a place with a path or road leading to it.

"Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent,
Accessible from earth, one entrance high."

Milton: Par. Lost, bk. iv.

2. As a person of courteous manners, affable.

3. As God, in the capacity of Hearer of Prayer.

"May she! and if offended Heaven be still
Accessible, and prayer prevail she will."

Cooper: Table Talk.

4. *More fig.*: As a mind by reason.

"... whose testimony would have satisfied all minds accessible to reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. Obtainable, procurable.

"It appears, from the best information which is at present accessible..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

"No authentic record of the migrations or acts of the Pelagian people appears to have been accessible to the historians of antiquity."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

ăc-ċes-si-blŷ, *adv.* [ACCESSIBLE.] In such a situation or of such a character as to be approachable.

ăc-ċes-sion, s. [In Fr. *accession*; fr. Lat. *accessio* = a going or coming to; *accedo* = to go or come; *ad* = to; *cedo* = to go or come.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of going to.

Specialty:

1. The act of a king or queen in coming to or reaching the throne when it has become vacant by the death or removal of the former occupant.

"The bill... received the royal assent on the tenth day after the accession of William and Mary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

2. The act of acceding to, adhering to, engaging or joining in a project, enterprise, treaty, or anything similar.

"Beside, what wise objections he prepares
Against my late accession to the wars!"
Dryden: Fables.

*3. Accessoriness to, complicity with or in.

"I am free from any accession, by knowledge, counsel, or any other way, to his late Majesty's death."—*Marquis of Argyll: Speech on the Scaffold*.

II. That which goes or comes to another thing, that which is added to anything.

1. *Gen.*: Increase, addition.

"... so enormous an accession of gain would probably induce the improver to save a part."—*J. & S. Mill: Polit. Economy*.

"... a great accession of strength."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large accessions, raise a fortune to his heir."—*Clarendon*.

2. *Med.*: The coming on of the paroxysm of periodical disease: as, for instance, of intermittent fever.

"Quotidian, having an interval of twenty-four hours, the accession of the paroxysm being early in the morning."—*Cyclop. of Prac. Med.*

3. *Law*: An addition to property produced by natural growth or by artistic labour upon the raw materials. The increase of a flock of sheep by the birth of lambs is, in law, an accession to the property.

ăc-ċes-sion-al, a. [ACCESSION.] Pertaining to accession, additional.

"The accidental preponderancy is rather an appearance than reality."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***ăc-ċes-sive**, a. [Eng. *access*; -ive.] Contributory.

"His own *accessive* and excessive wickedness."—*Adams: Works*, II, 373.

***ăc-ċes-sive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *accessive*; -ly.] By his own seeking (*Hallwell*); accessorially, as an accessory (*Wright*)

ăc-ċes-sor-i-al, a. [ACCESSORY.] Pertaining to an accessory. [ACCESSORY, a.]

"A sentence prayed or moved for on the principal matter in question ought to be certain, but on accessory matters it may be uncertain."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*, 490.

ăc-ċes-sor-i-lŷ, **ăc-ċes-sar-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [ACCESSORY or ACCESSARY.] After the manner of an accessory.

ăc-ċes-sor-i-nċes, **ăc-ċes-sar-i-nċes**, s. [ACCESSORY or ACCESSARY.] The state of being accessory.

"... a negative *accessoriness* to the mischief."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*.

ăc-ċes-sor-ŷ, s. [In Fr. *accessoire*; Low Lat. *accessorius*, fr. classical Lat. *accessus*] [ACCESS.]

A. Of persons:

Law: One who is not the chief actor in an offence nor present at its commission, but still is connected with it in some other way. Accessories may become so before the fact or after the fact. Sir Matthew Hale defines an accessory before the fact as one who, being absent at the time of the crime committed, doth yet procure, counsel, or command another to commit a crime. If the procurer be present when the evil deed is being done, he is not an accessory, but a principal. An accessory after the fact is one who, knowing a felony to have been committed, receives, relieves, comforts, and assists the felon. In high treason of a pronounced character there are no accessories, all are principals. In petit treason, murder, and felonies, there may be accessories; except only in those offences which, by judgment of law, are sudden and unpremeditated, as manslaughter and the like, which, therefore, cannot have any accessories before the fact. So too in petit larceny, and in all crimes under the degree of felony, there are no accessories either before or after the fact; but all persons concerned therein, if guilty at all, are principals. (Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iv, chap. iii.)

"For the law of principal and accessory, as respects high treason, then was, and is to this day, in a state disgraceful to English jurisprudence. In cases of felony, a distinction, founded on justice and reason, is made between the principal and the accessory after the fact. He who conceals from justice one whom he knows to be a murderer is liable to punishment, but not to the punishment of murder. He, on the other hand, who shelters one whom he knows to be a traitor, according to all our jurists, guilty of high treason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (somewhat figuratively): One who abets or countenances anything which is wrong, whether human law consider it a crime or no.

"An accessory by thine inclination
To all sins past, and all that are to come,
From the creation to the general doom."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.

B. Of things:

1. *Gen.*: That which helps something else.

"... the consideration constitutes an accessory to the fundamental law of progress."—*Martineau: Comte's Philosophy*, Introd., ch. I.

2. *Painting*: Accessories are whatever representations are introduced into a painting apart from the leading figures. In literary composition, &c., the word has an analogous meaning.

"... who seeks only to embody in language the substance of the fact, and who discards all accessories, all ornament, and all conjecture."—*Lewis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*

3. *Biol.*: Something added to the usual number of organs or their parts. (*Loudon*.)

"The swim-bladder has also been worked in as an accessory to the auditory organs of certain fish."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*.

ăc-ċes-sor-ŷ, **ăc-ċes-sar-ŷ**, a. [In Fr. *accessoire*.]

I. Of persons: Acceding to, contributing or contributory to, partially responsible for

"... he would rather suffer with them than be accessory to their sufferings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ In the earlier editions of Macaulay the spelling adopted is *accessary*, in the later ones *accessory*.

II. Of things: Contributing, aiding in a secondary way.

1. *Generally*:

"... imply a whole train of accessory and explanatory local legends."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*.

2. *Anat.* *Accessory nerves* (*accessorius Willisii*, or *par accessorium*): A pair of nerves which pursue a very devious course in the bodily frame. Arising by several filaments from the *medulla spinalis* of the neck, they advance to the first vertebra, and thence through the foramen of the *occipitis* to the cranium. After communicating there with the ninth and tenth pairs they pass out close to the eighth, and terminate finally in the trapezius.

The eighth pair [of nerves, according to Willan's arrangement] including the glosso-pharyngeal, the pneumo-gastric, and the spinal accessory."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, ch. xl.

3. *Zool.* *Accessory cusps* (in teeth): Those superadded to the more normal ones, and contributing to their efficiency.

"The tooth of the fossil in question differs in the shape of the middle and in the size of the accessory cusps."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals* (1846), p. 73.

Accessory valves (in the shells of the molluscous genera *Pholas*, *Pholididia*, and *Xylophaga*): Small valves additional to the two large ones naturally occurring in those "bi-valve" shells. They protect their dorsal margins. They are well seen in the common *Pholas dactylus*.

4. *Painting*: Pertaining to the unessential parts of a picture, introduced either for the purpose of illustrating the main subject, or for ornament's sake.

5. *Scots Law*:

(a) *Accessory actions* are those which are subservient to others, or designed to prepare the way for them: as, for instance, an action for the recovery of lost deeds.

(b) An *accessory obligation* is an obligation arising from another one which is antecedent and primary to it. Thus when one borrows money at interest, the repayment of the principal is the primary, and the regular liquidation of the interest the accessory obligation.

ăc-ċes-sūs, [Lat. *accessus*.] A term in canon law, signifying a method of voting at the election of a pope, generally known as an election by acclamation.

ac-ci-a-ca-tŷ-ra (ci as *chŷ*), s. [Ital., from *acciaccare* = to bruise, to crush, to jam down.]

Musie: The procedure of an organist when, in place of touching a single note, he also momentarily allows his finger to come in contact with the semitone below.

ăc-ċi-dċnce, s. [Lat. *accidentia* = a casual event.] An elementary book of grammar, especially of Latin grammar; hence, first principles, rudiments.

"My husband says, my son profits nothing in the world at his book: I pray you, put him to questions in his *accidences*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, IV, 1.

ăc-ċi-dċns, s. [Lat. *accidens*, pr. par. of *acido*; also s.] The opposite of essence or substance. [ACCIDENT, No. II.]

"*Accidens*, on the contrary, has no connexion whatever with the essence, but may come and go, and the species still remain what it was before."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*.

ăc-ċi-dċnt, s. [In Fr. *accident*; Ital. *accidente*; Lat. *accidens*, pr. par. of *accido* = to fall to, to arrive suddenly, to happen: *ad* = to; *cado* = to fall.] [CASE, CADENCE.]

I. Of occurrences:

1. *Gen.*: An occurrence or event of whatever kind.

"And ye choice spirits, that admonish me,
And give me signs of future accidents! (Thunder.)"
Shakesp.: King Henry VI., Part I., v. 3

2. *Specialty*:

(a) Something unpurposed or unintentional, an occurrence not planned beforehand by man.

"Ant. Do it at once;
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents unpurposed."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, IV, 12.

"And more by accident than choice,
I listened to that single voice."

Longfellow: Golden Legend, IV.

(b) An unforeseen occurrence, particularly if it be of a calamitous character. This is the most common use of the word.

"An unhappy accident, he told them, had forced him to make to them in writing a communication which he would gladly have made from the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"The old ones seem generally to die from accidents, as from falling down precipices."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*.

(c) The state of a betrayed girl.

II. Of unessentials:

1. *Logic*:

(a) Whatever does not really constitute an essential part of a person or thing; as the clothes one wears, the saddle on a horse, &c.

bôul, boy; pouù, jôwù; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

(b) The qualities or attributes of a person or thing, as opposed to the substance. Thus *bitterness*, *hardness*, &c., are attributes, and not part of the substance in which they inhere.

(c) That which may be absent from anything, leaving its essence still unimpaired. Thus a rose might be white without its ceasing to be a rose, because colour in the flowers of that genus is not essential to their character.

¶ *Accidents*, in *Logic*, are of two kinds—separable and inseparable. If walking be the accident of a particular man, it is a separable one, for he would not cease to be that man though he stood still; while on the contrary, if Spandard is the accident connected with him, it is an inseparable one, since he never can cease to be, ethnologically considered, what he was born. (Whately: *Logic*, bk. ii., chap. v., § 4.)

¶ From logic these significations have found their way into ordinary English literature.

"And tome substance into accident."

Chaucer: *Pardoner's Tale*, 13, 954.

"The accident of his birth . . . had placed him in a post for which he was altogether unfitted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Gram.*: A property attached to a word which nevertheless does not enter into its essential definition. Each species of word has its accidents: thus those of the noun substantive are gender, declension, and number. Comparison in an adjective is also an accident.

"Unto grammar also belongeth, as an appendix, the consideration of the accidents of words, which are measure, sound, and elevation or accent, and the sweetness and harshness of them."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning*, bk. ii.

3. *Her.*: An additional note or mark on a coat of armour, which may be omitted or retained without altering its essential character.

† *Med.*: A symptom of a disease. (*Rider.*)

ac-ci-dent'-al, *a.* [Fr. *accidentel*.]

1. Occurring suddenly, unexpectedly, and from a cause not immediately discoverable, or, as some of the unphilosophic and irreligious believe, "by chance."

"So shall you hear

Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

* 2. *Adventitious*; produced not from the natural qualities of the agent or agency left to itself, but by the influence of something foreign to it.

"By such a minister as wind to fire,
That adds an accidental fierceness to
Its natural fury."—*Denham: Sophy*.

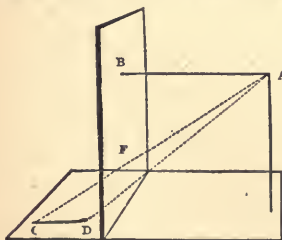
3. Not essential to, which might be dispensed with, and yet leave the thing to which it pertains, or in which it inheres, unimpaired.

"He determined that all the species occurring in this mart, twelve in number, agreed in every respect, even in their accidental variations, with the same species now existing in Yorkshire."—*Owen: British Fauna*, *Mamm. & Birds*, p. 163.

¶ *Specialty*:

(a) In *Logic*, an accidental definition is one which assigns the properties of a species or the "accidents" of an individual. Besides accidental, there are also physical and logical definitions. (Whately: *Logic*.)

(b) *Persp.*: An accidental point is the point in which a straight line drawn from the eye parallel to another given straight line intersects the plane of the picture. Thus, in the accompanying figure, *ab* is the line parallel



to *CD*, the line given in perspective. *ab* cuts the plane *BCD* in the point *B*. *B* is the accidental point.

(c) *Music*: *Accidental* is the term used respecting such sharps, flats, and naturals as do not occur at the clef, and which imply a

change of key, or modulation different from that in which the piece began. For instance, in the key of *C* natural major, an accidental sharp prefixed to *F* implies the key of *G* major, and a flat placed before *B* implies the key of *F* major or *D* minor.

(d) *Optics*: *Accidental colours*, called also *ocular spectra*, are those which are produced by a weakness in the eye, and which are not essential to the light itself. If a person look intently with one eye at a coloured wafer affixed to a sheet of white paper, and then turn that same eye on another part of the paper, a spot like the wafer will appear, but of a different colour. If the wafer was red, the spot will be green; if the former was black, the latter will be white; and there will be corresponding transformations whatever the colour.

(e) *Painting*. *Accidental lights*: Secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight. (*Fairholt.*)

ac-ci-dent'-al, *s.* [From the adjective.]

1. *Logic and Ord. Lang.*: A property which is not essential; that is, one which may be dispensed with without greatly altering the character of that of which it is a property.

¶ Often in the plural.

"Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject before you consider its accidents."—*Watts: Logic*.

"This similitude consisteth partly in essentials, or the likeness of nature; partly in accidents, or the likeness in figure or affections."—*Pearson: The Creed*, Art. I.

2. *Painting* (plural): Those fortuitous effects produced by light falling upon particular objects, so that portions of them stand forth in abnormal brightness, and other portions are cast into the shadow and greatly darkened.

3. *Music* (sing.): A sharp or flat prefixed to certain notes in a movement. [See the adjective.]

† **ac-ci-dent'-al'-i-ty**, *s.* [From *accidental*, *adj.*] The quality of being accidental.

" . . . to take from history its accidentalty, and from science its fatalism."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

ac-ci-dent'-al-ly, *adv.* [From *accidental*, *adj.*]

1. In an unforeseen way, without obvious cause, casually, fortuitously, or what is so called, though really regulated by law.

" . . . It (the Great Seal) was accidentally caught by a fishing net and dragged up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Not essentially.

"Proprium and accidents, on the other hand, form no part of the essence, but are predicated of the species only accidentally."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*.

ac-ci-dent'-al-ness, *s.* [ACCIDENTAL, *a.*] The quality of being accidental, fortuitousness.

* **ac-ci-dent'-ar-y**, * **ac-ci-dent'-ar-ie**, *a.* [Lat. *accidens*, and suff. *-ary* = pertaining to.] Accidental.

"Some are supernatural, others natural, and others accidental."—*Time's Store-House*, 760, 2.

* **ac-ci-dent'-ti-a-ry**, *a.* [ACCIDENCE.] Pertaining to the accident.

" . . . which every accidental boy [i.e., every boy in a grammar class] in school knoweth as well as you."—*Bishop Morton: Discharge*, p. 158.

* **ac-ci-die**, * **ac-ci-dē**, *s.* [Medieval Lat. *accidia*; Gr. *ἀκείδεια* (*akēideia*) = carelessness, indifference: *κείδεια* (*kēideia*) = care; *κείδος* (*kēidos*) = care; *κείδω* (*kēidō*), *v.t.* = to trouble, to distress.] Negligence or carelessness arising from discontent, melancholy, or other causes. Specially used when the carelessness is in the performance of one's religious duties.

"He hadde an accidie
That he sleep Saturday and Sunday."

Piers Ploughman, p. 93.

"Accidie ys slowthe in Gode's service."—*MS. Bodl.* 48, f. 135. (*Halliwell: Dict.*)

* *De accidie* . . . (i.e., *accidie*) maketh him hevy, thoughtful, and wrave . . .
 . . . thume is accidie the anguish of a trouble here
Chaucer: *Parsones Tale*.

ac-ci-pen'-sēr, *s.* [ACIPENSER.]

ac-cip'-i-ent, *s.* [Lat. *acipiens*, *pr. par.* of *acipio* = to receive: *ad* = to; and *capio* = to take.] A receiver, one who receives.

ac-cip'-it-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *accipiter* = a bird of prey, especially (1) the goshawk, and (2) the sparrowhawk.]

1. A genus of raptorial birds belonging to the family Falconidae. It is from this genus that the whole order is frequently called



SPARROW-HAWK (ACCIPITER NISUS).

Accipiter. Formerly the genus *Accipiter* contained, as among the ancient Romans, both the sparrowhawk and the goshawk, but now only the former is retained in it, the goshawk receiving the name of *Astur palumbarius*. (See Yarrell, *Birds of Great Britain*.) [ACCIPTRES.]

2. A bandage applied over the nose; so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk. (*Dunglison.*)

ac-cip'-i-tral, *a.* [Lat. *accipiter*, and Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.] Of or pertaining to a hawk.

* **ac-cip'-i-tra-ry**, *s.* [Lat. *accipitrarius*, *fr. accipiter* (q.v.).] One who catches birds of prey; a falconer. (*Nash.*)

ac-cip'-i-trēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pl. of accipiter*.]

Zool.: The designation given by Linnaeus, Cuvier, and other writers, to the first order of the class Aves, or Birds. The name *Raptores* is now more frequently employed. [RAPTORES.] Though the *Accipitres* are called from *Accipiter*, the hawk, the genus *Falco* is the real type of the order.

ac-cip'-i-trī-næ, *s. pl.* [ACCIPITER.] Sparrow-hawks. A family of raptorial birds. Type, *Accipiter* (q.v.).

ac-cip'-i-trīne, *a.* [From Lat. *accipiter* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the order *Accipitres*, or to the genus *Accipiter*; rapacious, raptorial, predatory.

ac-ci-s'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκισμος* (*akkismos*) = coyness, affectation.]

Rhet.: A feigned refusal of something which a person earnestly desires.

* **ac-cī-te**, *v.t.* [Lat. *accitum*, supine of *accio* = to summon: *ad* = to; *ceo* = to put in motion, to excite.] [CITE.]

1. To incite, to impel, to induce.

"Every man would think me a hypocrite indeed. And what accites your most worshipful thought to think so?"—*Shakespeare: King Henry IV., Part II.*, ii. 2.

2. To cite, to summon.

"Our coronation done, we will accite
(As I fear remember'd) all our state."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV., Part II.*, v. 2.

ac-clā'm (Eng.), **ac-clāme** (Scotch), *v.t.* [In Sp. *acclamar*; Ital. *acclamare*; fr. Lat. *acclamo* = to cry, or shout to: *ad* = to; *clamo* = to shout: Welsh *lleuain*; Irish *liumham*.] [CLAIM, CLAMOUR.]

† 1. To applaud, to proclaim applaudingly. (Eng.)

" . . . while the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors."

Smollett: *Regicide*, v. 3.

2. To claim. (Scotch.)

" . . . contrary to the perpetual custom, and never acclamed before."—*Acts Chas. I.*, ed. 1514, p. 282.

ac-clā'm, *s.* [From the substantive.]

Poet. and *Rhet.*: Acclamation.

"As echoing back, with shrill acclaim,
And chorus wild, the chieftain's name."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 21.

ac-clā'med, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLAIM, *v.t.*]

ac-clā'm-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCLAIM, *v.t.*]

"Attended by a glad, acclaiming train,"

Thomson: *Castle of Indulgence*, li. 74.

ac-clā'-māte, *v.t.* [Lat. *acclamatum*, supine of *acclamo*.] To applaud.

"This made them acclimated to no mean degree."—*Waterhouse: A apology for Learning* (1658), p. 120.

āte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **pīt**, sire, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, rule, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ăc-clăm-ă-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clăm-ă-ting, *pr. par.* [ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clăm-ă-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *acclamation*; Ital. *acclamazione*, from Lat. *acclamatio* = a calling to, a shout; from *acclamo*; *ad* = to; *clamo* = to call out or shout. The Roman *acclamatio* (acclamation) differed from *plausus* (applause) in this respect, that the former, as its etymology (*clamo* = to call out) suggests, meant applause uttered with the voice; whilst *plausus*, from *plaudo* = to strike, clap, or beat, meant clapping of hands.]

I. Approbation of a person or thing expressed by clapping of hands.

Used (1) when the applause is given simply to express feeling.

"The inhabitants of the town crowded the main street, and greeted him with loud acclamations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

Or (2) when it is designed formally to carry a motion.

"When they [the Saxons] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of acclamation than by the exercise of a deliberative vote or a regular assent or negative."—*Bush: Abridgment of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

¶ Among Antiquaries: *Acclamation Medals* are medals which represent the people as in the act of expressing acclamation.

II. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech used by rhetoricians, and called by the Greeks, and after them by the Romans, *epiphonema*.

ăc-clăm-ă-tôr-ŷ, *a.* Expressing approval by acclamation.

† **ăc-clăm-ă-tă-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] Acclimation (q.v.).

"The Acclimation (or, as we term it, acclimatization) Society of Paris was founded in 1854."—*Nature*, vol. I. (1869).

ăc-clî-mate, *v.t.* [Pref. *ac* = Lat. *ad* = to, and Eng. *climate*; Fr. *acclimater*.] Gradually to adapt the body to the peculiarities of a climate other than its own, so that it will be uninjured by the diseases incidental to that climate; to inure or habituate to a climate; to acclimatize. [CLIMATE.]

ăc-clî-mă-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATE.]

"The native inhabitants and acclimated Europeans enjoy a state of health the most perfect."—*Crawford: Commixture of Races*.

† **ăc-clî-mate-mënt**, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimation (q.v.).

ăc-clî-mă-ting, *pr. par.* [ACCLIMATE.]

† **ăc-clî-mă-tion**, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimation (q.v.).

"... the means of acclimation and culture."—*London: Encycl. of Agriculture*.

ăc-clî-mă-tî-şă-tion, **ăc-clî-mă-tî-ză-tion**, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.]

1. The process of inuring a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, to a foreign climate.

"The acclimatization and agricultural societies [in New South Wales] have been directing their attention to the subject."—*Nature*, vol. iii. p. 73.

2. The state of being so inured.

"The most difficult also in constitution, in acclimatization, and in liability to certain diseases."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. vii.

ăc-clî-mă-tî-şe, **ăc-clî-mă-tî-ze**, *v.t.* [Fr. *acclimater*.] [ACCLIMATE.] To produce such a change in the constitution of a human being, one of the inferior animals, or a plant, as to adapt it to endure the climate of a country not its own.

"... in the case of some few plants of their becoming to a certain extent, naturally bi-acclimated to different temperatures, or becoming acclimated."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. I, p. 140.

¶ Sometimes to be placed before the climate to which the constitution is adapted:

"These men are so thoroughly acclimated to their cold and lofty abode."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. iv.

ăc-clî-mă-tî-şed, **ăc-clî-mă-tî-zed**, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCLIMATE, ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clî-mă-tî-şing, **ăc-clî-mă-tî-zing**, *pr. par.* [ACCLIMATE, ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clî-mă-tî-ze, *v.t.* [ACCLIMATE.]

ăc-clî-mă-tî-ze, *s.* [ACCLIMATE.] Acclimation (q.v.).

† **ăc-clî-ve**, **ăc-clî-vois**, *a.* [Lat. *acclivis* = sloping upwards; *ad* = to; *clivus* = a slope;

from the root *cli* or *clin*, seen in Gr. *κλίω* (*klînô*) = to cause to bend; Lat. *declino* = to decline, to bend down; *inclino* = to bend in, to incline.] Sloping upwards, rising, steep. [CLEAVE, CLIFF.]

"The way easily ascending, hardly so acclive as a desk."—*Aubrey: Letters; Account of Verulam*, ii. 248.

ăc-clî-vîs, *s.* [ACCLIVE.]

Anat.: A muscle of the stomach, otherwise called the oblique ascendens muscle.

ăc-clî-vî-tî-ş, *s.* [Lat. *acclivitas*, from *ad* = to, and *clivus* = a slope.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A slope upwards, as the ascent of a hill, or a sloping bank. The same hillside or bankside would be called a *declivity* by one descending it.

"The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them."—*Ray: Creation*.

2. *Fort.*: The talus of a rampart. [TALUS.]

ăc-clî-vois, *a.* [ACCLIVE.]

ăc-clô-y, *v.t.* [Fr. *enclouer*.] [CLOY.]

1. To drive a nail into a horse's hoof, in shoeing; to lame (lit. and fig.).

2. To fill up, to choke.

"At the well-head the purest streams arise: But murky filth his branching arms unmoves, And with uncleanly weeds the gentle wave acclôyes."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 15.

3. To cloy (q.v.).

ăc-clô-y, *s.* [ACCLÔY, v.] A wound inflicted on a horse by driving the nail into the quick of the hoof in shoeing it. (*Topsell: Four-footed Beasts* (A.D. 1693, p. 14).)

ăc-clô-yed, *pa. par.* [ACCLÔY.] (*Optick: Glasse of Humors*, A.D. 1639.) [Halliwell.]

ăc-cô-ast, *v.t.* [ACCOST.]

ăc-cô-le, **ăc-cô-le**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *coi*; Lat. *quietus* = quiet.] To calm down; to daunt. (*Spenser*.)

ăc-cô-led, *pa. par.* [ACCÔLE.]

ăc-cô-llî, *v.t.* [Fr. *accueillir* = to receive, to welcome.] To crowd, to bustle. [COLL.]

"About the cauldron many cooks accôll'd, With hooks and ladles, as need did require."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 33.

ăc-cô-lă-de, *s.* [Fr. = an embrace; Lat. *ad* = to, and *collum* = the neck.]

1. *Her.*: The ceremony by which in mediæval times one was dubbed a knight. On the question what this was antiquaries are not agreed. It has been made an embrace round the neck, a kiss, or a slight blow upon the cheek or shoulder.

"The new attorney-general having stooped down without objection to the usual accolade."—*Townsend: Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges; Lord Eldon*.

2. *Mus.*: The couplet uniting several staves. It may frequently be seen in part music, or in pianoforte music.

ăc-cô-l-dă-d, *a.* [A.S. *acolian*, *acelian* = to become cold.] Cold.

"When this knight that was accôlled—and hit was grete froste—and he saw the fyre, he descendide of his horse, and yede to the fyre, and warmide him."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 33.

ăc-cô-llî, *v.t.* [Fr. *accoller*, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *collum* the neck.] To embrace round the neck; to hug.

"Thirle raught I with mine armes t' accoll her neck."—*Surrey: Virgil; Æneid*, II.

ăc-cô-ll-ent, *s.* [Lat. *accola* = a dweller near a place, a neighbour; *ad* = to, or near; *colo* = to cultivate, to inhabit.] One who dwells near a country, a borderer. (*Ash*.)

ăc-cô-l-îe, *a. & s.* [From Fr. *col* = the neck.]

I. Used adjectively:

1. *Her.*: Gorged or collared, as lions, dogs, and other animals occasionally are in escutcheons.

2. *Her.*: Wreathed, entwined or joined together, as two shields sometimes are by their sides. The arms of a husband and wife were often thus placed. (*Gloss of Her.*, A.D. 1847.)

II. Used substantively:

1. An animal with a crown on its head, or a collar round its neck.

2. Two shields united to each other by their sides.

3. A key, baton, mace, sword, or other implement or weapon placed saltierwise behind the shield. (*Ibid*.)

ăc-côm-bër, **ăc-côm-bër**, **ăc-côm-bre**, **ăc-côm-bre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *ac* = Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *cumber* (q.v.).] To encumber, perplex, or destroy.

"Me thyuke ye are not gretly with wyt accomberys."—*Skelton: Magnificence*, 231.

ăc-côm-bëred, *pa. par.* [ACCOMBER, ACCOMBER.]

ăc-côm-bër-ôus, *a.* [ACCOMBER.] Cumbersome, troublesome.

"A littl tyme his yefft is agreeable, But full accumberous is the usinge."—*Complaint of Venus*, 42.

ăc-cô-mîe, **ăc-cû-mîe**, *s.* [Scottish for *alchemy*.] A species of mixed metal; what it is is unknown.

"His writing pen did seem to me to be Of hardened metal, like steel, or nec-mîe."—*Hist. Name of Scot.*, p. 54.

accumie-pen, *s.* A metallic pen used for writing on tablets. (*Scottish*.)

† **ăc-côm-môd-ă-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *accommodable*.] That may be accommodated or adjusted.

"Such general rules as are accommodable in their variety."—*Watts: Logic*.

† **ăc-côm-môd-ă-ble-ness**, *s.* [ACCOMMODABLE.] Capability of being accommodated.

ăc-côm-môd-ăte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *accommodare*, *pa. par.* of *accommodo* = to make one thing of the same size and shape as another, to fit, to adapt; *ad* = to, and *commodo* = to adapt; *commodus* = measured with a measure, from *com* = *con* = together, and *modus* = a measure.] [MODE.]

I. Transitive:

1. To fit, to adjust to.

"... and their servile labours accommodated the old system to the spirit and views of despotism."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlii.

"... the art of accommodating his language and deportment to the society in which he found himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Spec.*: To make up or adjust differences.

"... every attempt that was made to accommodate one dispute ended by producing another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To furnish with anything useful or convenient.

"Heaven speed the carvers gallantly unfurld To furnish ad accommodate a world; To give the pole the produce of the sun, And knit the unsocial climates into one."—*Cowper: Charity*.

4. *Comm.*: To lend with the view of suiting the convenience of the borrower.

"In the former the borrower was obliged to restore the same individual thing with which he had been accommodated for the temporary supply of his wants."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlii.

5. *Theol.*: To suit or fit the language of a prophecy to an event which it typifies or illustrates rather than directly predicts; to use the *sensus accommodatus* of the Roman Church.

"In accommodating the passages of Scripture"—*Trants, Tholuck on the Hebrews*, II. 292.

* II. Intrans.: To be conformable to; to agree with.

"How little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to accommodate and be explicable by the proposed notion."—*Boyle: Sceptical Chémist*.

¶ In Shakespeare's and Ben Jonson's days *accommodate* was a very fashionable word, or, as the latter expresses it, one of "the perframed words of the time." (See *Shaksp.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, III. 2.)

ăc-côm-môd-ăte, *a.* [See the verb.] Suitable to, fit for, adapted to.

"He condescended to it, as most accommodate to their present state and inclination."—*Pilgrims*.

ăc-côm-môd-ăt-êd, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOMMODATE, v.]

ăc-côm-môd-ăte-lî, *adv.* [From *accommodate*, *ad*.] Suitably, agreeably.

"Moses his wisdom held fit to give an account accommodate to the capacity of the people."—*Dr. H. More: Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 130.

ăc-côm-môd-ăte-ness, *s.* [From *accommodate*, *ad*.] The quality of being accommodate; fitness, suitability.

"Its aptness and accommodateness to the great purpose of men's salvation may be further demonstrated."—*Halliwell: Saviour of Souls*, p. 80.

bôil, bô-y; pòut, jôwî; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cia = sha; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -şion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -çious = shüs. -bre = ber. -ble = bël. E. D.—Vol. I—4

ac-côm-môd-â-tîng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCOMMODATE, *v.t.*]

I. Used adjectively:

1. Obliging; as "an accommodating man."
2. Convenient; as "an accommodating arrangement."
3. Easily adjusted to.

II. Used substantively: Accommodation.

"Accommodating of the eye."—*Carpenter: Human Physiology.*

ac-côm-môd-â-tîng-lý, *adv.* [From the *pr. par.*] In an accommodating manner.

ac-côm-môd-â-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *accommodatio*.]

Essential signification: (1) The act of accommodating; (2) the state of being accommodated; and (3) that which constitutes the convenience received.

More specifically:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Adaptation to.
- "... the organization of the body, with accommodation to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism."—*Sir M. Hale: Organization of Mankind.*
2. Adjustment of differences, the reconciliation of persons quarrelling.

"Accusations and reconciliations passed backward and forward between the contending parties. All accommodation had become impossible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. 1.*

3. Lodging, a place of residence, or a place to transact business in, convenience.

"There accommodation had been provided for the Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

II. Comm.: A pecuniary loan.

An accommodation bill of exchange is one drawn for the accommodation of a person who promises the friend lending him his signature that he will either himself pay the bill when it falls due, will furnish funds for the purpose, or will in some other way prevent the accommodating party from suffering for the good-natured deed he has done.

Similarly an accommodation note is one not given in payment of goods received, but drawn and discounted for the purpose of borrowing its amount in money.

Accommodation lands: Lands bought by a speculator to be leased out for building purposes.

Accommodation works: Works which a railway company is required by Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 20, § 68, to erect and maintain for the sake of those resident near the line. They consist of bridges, fences, gates, culverts, &c.

III. Theol.: Accommodation is used when the language of a prophecy is applied to an event which it typifies and illustrates without there being any intention of asserting that the event was designed as the direct fulfilment of the prediction.

or rather, as the citation is only an accommodation of Jer. xxxi. 15. "Such another catastrophe took place as that recorded by Jeremiah."—*Bloomfield: Greek Test., note to Matt. ii. 17.*

IV. Naut. Lang.: An accommodation ladder is a light ladder fixed outside the vessel, and useful in aiding passengers to come on board from small boats when the ship itself cannot approach the quay.

***ac-côm-môd-â-tive**, *a.* [ACCOMMODATE.] Supplying accommodation.

***ac-côm-môd-â-tôr**, *s.* [ACCOMMODATE.] One who accommodates. (*Webster, &c.*)

"Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern accommodators."—*Bishop Warburton: Doctrine of Grace, li. 331.*

***ac-côm-môde**, *v.t.* To accommodate.

"My Lord of Leicester hath done some good offices to accommodate us."—*Howell, l. 55, 4.*

accompagnamento, accompagnatura (pron. *ak-kôm-pa-nya-mên-tô, ak-kôm-pa-nya-tù-ra*), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: Something subordinate added to give completeness to music, as instruments to the voice or the voice to instruments. [ACCOMPANIMENT, II.]

† **ac-côm-pa-n-â-ble**, *a.*

Lit.: Able to be accompanied; (*fig.*) sociable. "A show, as it were, of an accompanable solitariness, and of a civil wildness."—*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia, l. 6.*

ac-côm-pa-n-ied, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOMPANY.]

1. In company with, attended by.

2. *Her.:* Between; hence "accompanied by four crescents" = between four crescents. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*)

ac-côm-pa-n-i-êr, *s.* [ACCOMPANY.] One who accompanies.

ac-côm-pa-n-i-mënt, *s.* [In Fr. *accompagnement*; Ital. *accompagnamento*.] [ACCOMPANV.]

I. Gen.: Something superadded to or attendant upon another thing, something which if present gives greater completeness to that which occupies the principal place.

"... recitation, with its kindred accompaniment of action."—*Verriote: Hist. of the Romans under the Empire, ch. xli.*

"The outskirting houses rose out of the plain like isolated beings, without the accompaniment of gardens or court-yards."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. iii., p. 42.*

"... the sure accompaniments of the still, glowing noonday of the tropics."—*Ibid., ch. xxi., p. 496.*

II. Music:

1. Something subordinate added to give completeness to the music. If vocal performance is designed to occupy the chief place, then the addition of instruments constitutes the accompaniment, and vice versa.

"Modern composers judiciously affix a violin accompaniment to the vocal part."—*Mason: Church Music, p. 74.*

2. Thorough base. The accompaniment of the scale is the harmony assigned to the series of notes ascending and descending, generally called the diatonic scale, that scale being taken as a base.

III. Painting: Whatever objects are added to the principal figures for the purpose of further illustrating them.

IV. Her.: Whatever additions are made to the shield by way of ornament, as belt mouldings, supporters, &c.

ac-côm-pa-n-ist, *s.* [ACCOMPANY.]

Music: The performer who takes the subordinate part, or who plays the accompaniment. (*Bustby.*)

ac-côm-pa-n-ý, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *accompagner*; Fr. *accompagner*; Sp. *acompanar*; Port. *acompanhar*; Ital. *acompanare*.] [COMPANY.]

A. Transitive:

I. Of persons:

1. To go along with a person in motion.
- "... and to accompany him in his early walk through the Park."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*
- † 2. To cohabit with.

II. Of things:

1. *Lit.:* To go along with anything in motion.
2. To be in unison with, as a voice with a musical instrument.

"... his voice
Softly accompanied the tuneful harp."
Wordsworth: Excursion, vi.

3. *Fig.:* To attend upon, to be associated with.

"But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation, though we thus speak."—*Heb. vi. 5.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To associate, to keep company (followed by *with*).

"No man, in effect, doth accompany with others, but he leaveth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

† 2. To cohabit (followed by *with*).

"... loved her and accompanied with her only, till he married Elfrida."—*Milton: Hist. Eng., bk. vi.*

3. **Music:** To execute the accompaniment when a piece of music is sung or played.

ac-côm-pa-n-ý-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCOMPANY.]

"... site of his temple, with its rich accompanying solemnities."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.*

ac-côm-pa-n-ý-ist, *s.* [Eng. *accompany*; -ist.] The same as ACCOMPANIST (q.v.).

ac-côm-pli-ce, *s.* [(1) Lat. *ad = to*; (2) Fr. & Ital. *complice*, adj. = privy, accessory; *s.* = an accomplice, from Lat. *complico* = to fold together: *con* = together, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. *Orig.:* One associated with another in doing any action which might be good as well as bad.

"Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his accomplices!"
Shaksp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 2.

† It might be used also of things.

2. *Now:* Never used in a good sense, but only for one who is associated with another in the perpetration of a crime or other misdeed.

"He offered to be a witness against his accomplices on condition of having a good place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

† Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, of the crime.

"Suspected for accomplice to the fire."
Dryden: Javelin.

† Now followed by *in*, of the crime, and *with* of the person aided.

"He judged himself accomplice with the thief."
Dryden: Fables.

* **ac-côm-pli-ce**, * **ac-côm-pli-ce**, *v.t.* [ACCOMPLISH.] To accomplish.

"And Tullius saith that great things be not accomplished by strength, he by deliverance of body."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibea.*

ac-côm-pli-ce-ship, *s.* [ACCOMPLICE, *s.*] The state of being an accomplice. (*E. Taylor.*)

ac-côm-pli-c-ý-tý, *s.* [COMPLICITY.] Complicity.

ac-côm-plish, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *accomplir*; Fr. *accomplir* = to finish, from Lat. *ad = to*, and *compleo* = to fill up, to complete.] Essential meaning, to fill up; hence, to complete, to finish. [COMPLETE.]

1. *Of apertures in any material thing:* To fill up holes or chinks in armour with the view of equipping its wearer, to equip.

"The armourers, accomplishing the knights, With busy hammers clanging rivets up, Give dreadful note of preparation."
Shaksp.: King Henry V., iv. chorus.

2. *Of time:* To fill up, complete, or finish in a certain space of time.

"... that he would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem."—*Dan. ix. 2.*

"Turn from him, that he may rest, till he shall accomplish, as an hireling, his day."—*Job xiv. 6.*

3. *Of spoken words, as, for instance, of prophecy:* To fulfil, carry out.

"... that the word of the Lord spoken by the mouth of Jeremiah might be accomplished."—*2 Chron. xxxvi. 22.*

4. *Of passions, desires, purposes, or projects:* To carry out, to effect, to satisfy.

"... thus will I accomplish my fury upon them."
Ezek. vi. 12.

"... thou shalt accomplish my desire, in giving food for my household."—*1 Kings v. 9.*

"Who appeared in glory, and spoke of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem."—*Luke ix. 31.*

"He had, in the first year of his reign, expressed his desire to see an union accomplished between England and Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.*

5. *Of education in any branch:* To complete, as far as education can ever be considered complete.

"She remained in Paris, to become accomplished in the graces and elegancies... of that court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng., vol. I., ch. ii.*

ac-côm-plish-a-ble, *a.* [ACCOMPLISH.] Able to be accomplished; that may be filled up, effected, or carried out. (*Ogilvie.*)

ac-côm-plished, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOMPLISH.]

I. As pa. par.: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

II. As adjective:

1. Filled up, completed.

"On scenes surpassing fallie, and yet true;
Scenes of accomplish'd bliss, which who can see?"
Conquer: Task, bk. vi.

2. *Of persons:*

(a) Thoroughly equipped, thoroughly furnished, having received a thorough education of the kind common in one's class, and profited by it.

"... nor is there any purer or more graceful English than that which accomplished women now speak and write."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

(b) Possessed of experience acquired in the school of active life.

"William was admirably qualified to supply that in which the most accomplished statesmen of his kingdom were deficient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

ac-côm-plish-êr, *s.* [ACCOMPLISH.] One who accomplishes.

"Mahomed did not make good his pretences of being the last accomplisher of the Mosal economy."—*L. Addison: Life of Mahomed, p. 81.*

ac-côm-plish-ing, *pr. par.* [ACCOMPLISH.]

ac-côm-plish-mënt, *s.* [In Fr. *accomplissement*.]

I. The act of accomplishing.

1. The act of filling up, or fulfilling anything: as, for instance, a prophecy. (For example, see No. 11.)

fate, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôl, er, wöre, wölf, wörk, whò, sôn; müte. cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â.

2. The act of completing or finishing anything.
" . . . to signify the accomplishment of the days of purification."—*Acts* xxi. 26.
3. The gratification of a desire, effecting of a purpose, the gaining of an end.
" . . . who, for the accomplishment of a great design, wished to make use of both . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. The state of being accomplished.
" . . . prophecies and predictions of things that have their certain accomplishment."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

III. The thing or things accomplished.
Spec., acquisitions arising from study or practice, as contradistinguished from natural gifts; also polish, refinement, grace of manners.
"O many are the poets that are sown By nature: men endow'd with highest gifts— The vision, and the faculty divine— Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse."
Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. 1.

¶ In this sense it is generally used in the plural.
"Accomplishments have taken virtue's place, And wisdom falls before external grace."
Cooper: Progress of Error.

* **ac-compt'**, *s.* [*Lat. ad = to*, and *Low Lat. computus = a computation*; *Fr. compte = computation*, *compter = to calculate*.] The old way of spelling *Account* (q.v.).

"Smith. The clerk of Chatham; he can write and read, and caste *ac-compt'*."—*Henry VI.*, Part II, iv. 2.

* **ac-comp'-ta-ble**, *a.* [*In Fr. comptable*.] [*ACCOMP'T.*] Accountable.
" . . . accountable to reason."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Spanish Curate, v., last ac.

* **ac-comp-tant**, *s.* [*Fr. comptant = ready money*.] An accountant. [*ACCOMP'TANT.*]
" . . . after the manner of slothful and faulty officers and accountants."—*Bacon: Interpr. of Nature*, ch. x.

* **ac-compte**, *v.* [*ACCOMP'T.*]

* **ac-compt'-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [*ACCOMP'T.*] Accounting.

* **ac-counting-day**, *s.* The day of accounting; the day on which accounts are required for and made up; (*fig.*) the Day of Judgment.
"To whom thou must owe, thou must much pay, Think on the debt against the *ac-counting-day*."
Denham: Of Prudence, 144.

* **ac-cor-āge**, *v.t.* To encourage. [*COURAGE*.]
"But that some froward twaine would *accorage*, And of her plenty add unto their need."
Spenser: F. Q., II, li. 32.

ac-cord, *v.t. & i.* [*O. Fr. accorder; Fr. accorder*, from *Low Lat. accordo = to be of one mind*, from *ac = ad = to*; *cor (genit. cordis) = the heart*.]
I. Transitive:

1. To make an alienated heart return again to the heart from which it has become separated; to adjust a difference between parties; to bring parties at variance to an harmonious agreement.
"Which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits."—*Sir M. Hale*.
2. To adjust one thing to another; to make one thing correspond with another.
"These mixed with art, and to due bounds confined Mike and maintain the balance of the mind. The lights and shades whose well *accorde* (strife) Grace all the strength and colour of our life."
Pope: Essay on Man, II, 121.

3. To grant, to bestow, to yield.
"Accord, good air, the light Of your experience, to dispel this gloom."
Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. v.
¶ This is now the most common use of the verb transitively.

II. Intransitive:
1. Of persons, or their thoughts, feelings, words, or actions:

(a) To concur in opinion, followed by *with*.
"The wrangler, rather than *accord* with you, Will judge himself deceiv'd, and prove it too."
Milton: Paradise Regained, bk. iii.
(b) To assent to a proposition or agree to a proposal: followed by *to*.
" . . . whereunto the king *accorded*."—*Paget to Freire: State Papers*, vol. xl, p. 164.
2. Of things:
(a) *Gen.*: To correspond, to agree; now followed by *with*, formerly also by *to*.
"Thy actions to thy words *accord*."
Milton: Paradise Regained, bk. iii.
"The love of fame with this can ill *accord*."
Byron: Hours of Idleness.

"The development of successive parts in the individual generally seem to represent and *accord* with the development of successive beings in the same line of descent."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. 1, ch. vi, p. 209.
(b) *Music*: To chord with, to make melody or harmony with, especially the latter.

Literally and figuratively:
"The *acording* music of a well-mixt state."
Pope: (Oyivia)

ac-cord, *s.* [*Fr. accord*; *Ital. accordo*.] [*ACCORD*, *v.*]

I. The state of being in agreement with.

1. Reconciliation of hearts which or persons who before were alienated.
"So Pallas spoke: the mandate from above The king obeyed. The virgin seed of Jove, In Mentor's form confirmed the full *accord*, And willing nations knew their lawful lord."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xiv, 650.

2. Agreement between independent minds, harmonious feeling or action, concurrence in sentiment or in action prompted by one common impulse. In this case it is not implied that there was previous alienation.
"And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one *accord* in one place."—*Acts* ii. 1.

3. Of things:
(a) *Gen.*: Agreement, fitness, just correspondence of things one to the other.
"Beauty is nothing more but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a beautiful constitution."—*Druiden: Preface, Trans. of Dufrenoy, Art of Painting*.
(b) *Poet.*: Accordance.

" . . . in *accord* With their belief."
Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. iii.

(c) Permission, leave. (*Webster*).
(d) *Music*: Concord, concert, harmony of musical sounds.
"Now in music it is one of the ordinarist flowers to fall from a discord, or hard tune, upon a sweet *accord*."
Lord Bacon: Interpr. of Nature, ch. viii.

(e) *Painting*: The harmony prevailing among the lights and shades of a picture.
* (*f*) *Oratory*: Action in speaking corresponding with the words. (*Minsheu*).

II. The act of agreeing; consent, assent.

" . . . you must buy that peace With full *accord* to all our just demands."
Shakespeare: Henry V., v. 2.

III. That which produces, or is fitted to produce, an agreement, or itself agrees with anything.

Spec. (Law): Satisfaction tendered to an injured party for the wrong done. If he accept it, an action for the wrong is barred. The process is called *accord and satisfaction*. There are cases in which an action is barred if sufficient redress be offered, even though the tender made may have been rejected.

Scots Law (plural). *Accords of law*: Things agreeable to law. (*Suppl. Jamieson's Scott. Dict.*)

¶ The phrase "of his own *accord*," or "of her own *accord*," means that he or she has acted spontaneously, without a command or even a suggestion from others.
" . . . but being more forward, of his own *accord* he went unto you."—*2 Cor.* vii. 17.

"Of its own *accord*" means spontaneously, by the operation of natural law.
"That which growth of its own *accord* of thy harvest thou shalt not reap . . ."
—Lev. xxv. 5.

* **ac-cord'-a-ble**, *a.* [*From accord*, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Able to be accorded, "easy to be agreed." (*Minsheu*).
2. *Fig.*: Consonant with, agreeable to, in accordance with.
"It is not discordable Unto my words, but *ac-cordable*."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. v.

ac-cord'-ance, **ac-cord'-an-cy**, *s.* [*From accord*, *v.*] Agreement, harmony, or conformity with.

"And what had been done that was not in strict accordance with the law of Parliament?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.
"This mention of aims and offerings certainly brings the narrative in the Acts nearer to an *accordancy* with the epistle."—*Paley: Horae Paulinae*, ch. ii, No. 1.

* **ac-cord'-and**, *pr. par.* [*ACCORD*.] Agreeing.
"For the remoun of his saule was ay *accordand* with the Godhed for to dye."—*M.S. Coll. Eton*, 10, l. 30.

ac-cord'-ant, *a.* [*ACCORD*, *v.*] Making melody or harmony with.
Used (1) of musical instruments or the voice.

" . . . the *accordant* strings of Michael's melodious fiddle."
Longfellow: Evangeline.
"And now his voice, *accordant* to the string, Prepares our monarch's victories to sing."
Sidmouth: An Oratorio, II.

(2) *Fig.*: Of the feelings, of hearts, or generally of anything in consonance or agreement with something else. Formerly followed by *to*, now by *with*.
"Hir dyete was *accordant* to hir cote."
Chaucer: C. T., 16, 322.

"Subjects that excite Feelings with those *accordant*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.
"Strictly *accordant* with true morality."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. 1, ch. iii.

"The doctrine which furnishes *accordant* solutions on the various leading questions of polity."—*Martineau: Comte's Philosophy*, bk. vi, ch. 1, p. 6.

ac-cord'-ant-ly, *adv.* [*ACCORDANT*.] In accordance with, agreeably to or with. (*Duiglight*).

ac-cord'-a-tù-ra, *s.* [*Ital.*] A particular method of tuning a stringed instrument.

* **ac-cord'-aunt**, *a.* [*ACCORDANT*.] In accord or agreement.

"*Accordant* to his wordes was his cheer."
Chaucer: C. T., 10, 417.

* **ac-cor'd'e**, *s.* [*ACCORD*.]
"Sche fel of his *ac-corde* To take him for hir husbonde and hir lord."
Chaucer: C. T., 11, 653.

* **ac-cor'd'e**, *v.t. & i.* [*ACCORD*, *v.*]
"I counseile you that ye *ac-corde* with youre adversaries."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*.

ac-cord'-ēd, *pa. par.* [*ACCORD*, *v.*]

ac-cord'-ēr, *s.* [*ACCORD*, *v.*] One who assents to or bestows anything.
"An *ac-cord* with an assenter unto another; an assistant, helper, favourer."—*Cotgrave*.

ac-cord'-ing, *pr. par., a., & adv.* [*ACCORD*, *v.*]

1. *As pr. par.*: In the senses corresponding to those of the *verb*.
2. *As adj.*: Sounding in unison or in harmony.
"*According* chorus roes."
Scott: Marmion, II, 11.

3. *As adverb*:
(1) *According* as (followed by a nominative and a verb): Just, precisely, the same, agreeably.
"I have done *according* as thou badest me."—*Gen.* xxvii. 19.

(2) *According to*:
(a) *Of persons*: Agreeably to words or writings by [a person].
"*According* to him, every person was to be bought."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.
(b) *Of things*: In harmony with, conformably with, in relation to, arranged under.

"*According* to this definition, we should regard all labour as productive which is employed in creating permanent utilities."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. iii, § 3, p. 59.

"God forbid that thy servants should do *according* to this thing."—*Gen.* xiv. 7.
" . . . let him and his neighbour next unto his house take it *according* to the number of the souls; every man *according* to his eating shall make your count for the lamb."—*Exod.* xii. 4.

" . . . and he measured the south gate *according* to these measures."—*Exod.* xli. 24.

" . . . Christ died for our sins *according* to the scriptures."—*1 Cor.* xv. 3.

"*Annales* was first used as a general term for history written *according* to years, and lastly for any history."—*Leavis: Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. iii.

¶ There are other minute shades of meaning besides these.

ac-cord'-ing-ly, *adv.* [*ACCORDING*.] Conformably with something which has before been stated; in consequence.

"Which trust *accordingly*, kind citizens."
Shakespeare: King John, II, 1.
"The ranks were *accordingly* composed of persons superior in station and education to the multitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ac-cord'-i-ōn, *s.* A well-known keyed instrument with metallic reeds. The sounds are produced by the vibration of the several metallic tongues, which are of different sizes, air being meanwhile supplied by the movement of the opposite sides of the instrument, so as to constitute a bellows. The accordion was introduced into England from Germany about A.D. 1828. Improvements have been made on it in the flutina, the organ-acordion, and the concertina. (*FLUTINA, ORGAN-ACCORDION, CONCERTINA*.)

"Wind instruments: organ, siren, piper, obichleida, acordion, seraphina, &c."—*Rogee: Thesaurus*, § 417.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cla = sha; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -gion, -fion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -gious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dsl.

accordion-stand. A stand for an accordion. One of an ingenious character has been invented by Faulkner.

***ac-cord-ýng.** [ACCORDING.]

"Twyes on the day it passed thurgh his throte,
From word to word accordyng with the note."
Chaucer: Prioresse Tale, 14,958-9.

***ac-cor-por-áte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *accorporo* = to incorporate: *ad* = to; *corpo* = to fashion into a body: *corpus* = a body.] To incorporate. [INCORPORATE.] (*Milton.*)

***ac-cor-por-á-téd,** *pa. par. & a.* [ACCORPORATE.]

***ac-cor-por-á-tíng,** *pr. par.* [ACCORPORATE.]

***ac-cort-á,** *a.* [In Fr. *accortis* = civil, courteous.] Headful, wary, prudent. (*Minshew.*)

ac-cóst, ***ac-cóst'e,** ***ac-cóast,** *v.t. & i.* Fr. *accoster* = to join side by side: *ad* = to, and *côte* (formerly *coste* = side; also *côte* = rib, hill, coast); Sp. *acostar*; Ital. *acostare*, from Lat. *costa* = a rib, a side. [COAST.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Of countries or places:* To reach, to be conforming with.

"Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the sea) by the English."—*Fuller: Worthies; Derbyshire.*

2. *Of persons:* To stand side by side, or to be side by side.

(a) Generally:

"Wrestlers do accost one another by joining side by side."—*New Eng. Dict. (1691).*

(b) Heraldry. (See the past participle.)

3. To approach, to draw near to. (*Minshew.*)

"I would not accost you infant
With ruder greeting than a father's kiss."
Byron: Cain, III. 1.

4. To try one, to attempt to take liberties with. (*Kerrie.*) (See Halliwell, Dict.)

5. To appropriate. (*Cockeram.*)

6. To address before being addressed, to speak to first. This is now by far the most common meaning of the word.

"The stranger . . . impatient to accost
Wordsworth: *The Brothers.*

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To lie alongside.

"All the shores which to the sea accost."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 32.

2. *Falconry:* To approach the ground, to fly low.

"Whether high lowering or accosting low."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 32.

ac-cóst, *s.* [ACCAST, *v.*] Address, manner, greeting.

"I remember her accost to me as well as if it were yesterday."—*Ramsey: Scott. Life and Character, p. 60.*

ac-cóst'-tá-ble, *a.* [ACCAST, *v.*]

*1. Courteous, ready to accost (*N. E. D.*).

"The French are a free, debonaire, *accostable* people."—*Boswell's Letters, i. 92.*

*2. That may be accosted or approached, accessible.

"Old soldiers . . . seem to be more accostable than old sailors."—*Bantherne: Up the Thames, p. 255.*

ac-cóst'-éd, ***ac-cóast'-éd,** *pa. par.* [ACCAST.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

2. *Her.:* A term applied (i.) to a charge supported on both sides by other charges, as a pale accosted by six mullets; (ii.) to two animals proceeding side by side. (*Gloss. of Heraldry.*) [CORTISED.]

ac-cóst-íng, ***ac-cóast-íng,** *pr. par.* [ACCAST.]

ac-cóst'-mént, *s.* [ACCAST, *v.*] The action of accosting; salutation, greeting. (*N. E. D.*)

ac-cóúche, *v.t.* [Fr.] To act as an accoucher.

accouchement (pron. *a-kúsh-măñ* or *a-kúsh-mént*), *s.* [Fr. from *accoucher* = to deliver, to bring forth.] Confinement, lying-in, delivery.

"Her approaching accouchement."—*Agnes Strickland: Queens of Eng.: Henrietta Maria.*

accoucher (pron. *a-kúsh-ür*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A doctor who assists women at childbirth.

"Thus in England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, *accouchers*, oculists, aurists, dentists."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

2. *Fig. (satirical):* One who assists in bringing a friend's manuscript into the world of letters.

"A kind of gratis *accoucher* to those who wish to be delivered of rhyme, but do not know how to bring forth."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Note.)

accoucheuse (pron. *a-kú-shô'ge*), *s.* [Fr.; the fem. form of *ACCOCHEUR*.] A midwife.

***ac-cóun-sayl,** *v.* To counsel with.

"And called him without fail,
And said he would him *accoussayl*."
Richard Coeur de Lion, 2,140.

ac-cóunt, ***ac-cómp't,** *s.* [O. Fr. *acompter*, *acouter*, from Lat. *ac* = *ad*, and *computo* = to count.] [COMPUTE.]

I. The act or operation of computing by means of numbers; of counting numbers themselves; or of making verbal, written, or printed statements in explanation of conduct, or for historic or other ends.

1. Of numerical computations:

" . . . the courts of equity have acquired a concurrent jurisdiction with every other court in all matters of account."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii, ch. xxvii.*

2. *Of explanation, defence, or apology for conduct:*

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin;
No reckoning made, but sent to my account
With all my imperfections on my head."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 5.

3. *Of narration, especially of an historic kind.* (See No. III. 4.)

II. The state of being counted, computed, or given forth orally, in writing, or printed.

1. *Lit.:* The state of being counted or computed.

" . . . an host of fighting men that went out to war by bands, according to the number of their account. . . ."—*3 Chron. xxvi. 11.*

" . . . the money of every one that passeth the account, the money that every man is set at."—*2 Kings xii. 4.*

2. Figuratively:

(a) The state of being estimated; estimation, honourable estimate, regard, consideration, importance.

"Lord, what is man, that thou takest knowledge of him! or the son of man, that thou makest account of him!"—*Psa. cxlv. 3.*

"The state had been of no account in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

(b) The state of being considered profitable, profit, advantage. Used specially in the phrases "to turn to account" = to produce advantage; and "to find one's account in" = to make worth one's while.

" . . . such a solid and substantial virtue as will turn to account in the great day."—*Addison: Spectator, No. 309.*

"I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their account in any of the three."—*Swift.*

" . . . the molecular motion produced in the act of union may be turned to mechanical account."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3rd ed., iv. 9.*

"To lay one's account with: To assure oneself of, to make up one's mind to. (*Scotch.*)

"I counsel you to lay your account with suffering."—*Walker: Peden, p. 55.*

On one's own account: On one's own behalf, for one's own profit or advantage, for one's own sake.

" . . . those members trafficked, each on his own account."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

3. The state of being accounted for. In the phrase "on account of" = accounted for by; by reason of, because of, in consequence of.

" . . . on account of the sternness and harshness of his nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

III. The thing or things computed, given forth, or told; the statement made, the record privately kept or more or less openly published.

1. *Banking, Commerce, Law, and Ordinary Language:* A registry of pecuniary transactions; such a record as is kept by merchants, by housewives, and by all prudent people, with the view of day by day ascertaining their financial position.

"It would be endless to point out all the several avenues in human affairs and in this commercial age which lead to or end in accounts."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii, ch. xxvii.*

**Spec.:* A bill or paper sent in by tradespeople to those who do not pay for goods on delivery. In it is entered the name of the debtor, each item of his debt, and the sum of the whole.

"If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on mine account. I Paul have written it with mine own hand. I will repay it."—*Philémon 18, 19.*

To open an account is = to commence pecuniary transactions with, so that one's name is entered for the first time in the books of the banker or merchant.

An *open account*, or an *account current*, is commercially one in which the balance has not been struck; in banking it is one which may be added to or drawn upon at any time, as opposed to a *deposit account* where notice is required for withdrawals. To keep an *open account* is to keep an account of the kind now stated running on, instead of closing it. A *settled account* is one which all parties have, either expressly or by implication, admitted to be correct. A *settled account* is one which has actually been discharged. *Payment on account* = in partial payment of a debt.

2. *Old Law:* A writ or action brought against a man whose office or business places him under the obligation to render an account to another, and who has failed to furnish it; as a bailiff neglecting to give one to his master, or a guardian to his ward. The action, of course was most frequently brought when there was reason to believe that the money unaccounted for had been embezzled.

3. A verbal or written explanation, excuse, or defence given by a defendant arraigned before a tribunal, or a servant summoned before a master to answer.

"Give an account of thy stewardship."—*Luke xvi. 2.*

" . . . they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."—*Matt. xii. 36.*

"A member could no longer be called to account for his harangues or his votes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. xv.*

¶ In the last example *account* may be a substantive or a verb. It is probably the former.

4. A verbal, written, or printed recital of incidents, an historic narrative.

¶ In this sense it is often plural.

"If, therefore, we require that a historical account should rest on the testimony of known and assignable witnesses, whose credibility can be scrutinized and judged . . ."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist., ch. vii., § 7.*

"The chroniclers have given us many accounts of the masks and plays which were acted in the court."—*Froude: Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

ac-cóunt, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *compter*.]

I. Transitive:

*1. To count, to number, to reckon.

"Long worke it were
Here to account the endless progeny
Of all the weeds that had bud and blossom there."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 30.

2. To place to one's account, to count, to impute, to assign.

"Even as Abraham believed God, and it was accounted (marginally, imputed) to him for righteousness."—*Gal. iii. 6.*

3. To assign, to nominate, to appoint.

" . . . they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them."—*Mark x. 42.*

" . . . and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own service."—*Clarendon.*

4. To count, to regard as, to deem, consider, judge, adjudge.

"You think him humble—God accounts him proud."
Cowper: Truth.

"O Thou! whose captain I account myself
Look on my forces with a gracious eye."
Shakespeare: King Richard III., v. 3.

II. Intransitive:

*To count, to reckon.

" . . . by which months we to this day account."
—*Hold: Time.*

*To account for: (1) To render an account of.

"At once accounting for his deep arrears."

Dryden: Juvenal's Satire, xiii.

(2) To afford an explanation of, to tell the cause of.

" . . . we find evidences of a small change, which theory accounts for."—*Herschel: Astronomy, 5th ed., § 306.*

" . . . a feature in the vegetation of this island [the northern island of New Zealand] may perhaps be accounted for by the land having been aboriginally covered with forest-trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xviii., p. 424.*

*To account (of compound trans. verb): To value, to prize, to estimate highly.

" . . . none were of silver; it was not any thing accounted of in the days of Solomon."—*2 Chron. ix. 20.*

account-book, *s.* A book in which accounts are kept. (*Swift.*)

ac-cóunt-a-bil'-i-ty, *s.* [ACCOUNTABLE.]

Liability to be called on to give an account of money, of the discharge of a special trust, or of conduct generally; responsibility.

ac-cóunt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *account*, and suff. -able. In Fr. *comptable*.] Liable to be called on to render an account of money, of goods, or of the discharge of a special trust, or of conduct generally; responsible.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô: ey = â.

1. Of money:

Law: An accountable receipt is a written acknowledgment that a certain amount of money or certain specified goods have actually been received by the particular person. The forgery of such a receipt is felony.

2. Of other matters than money.

"The House of Commons is now supreme in the State, but is accountable to the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... he would have known that he should be held accountable for all the misery which a national bankruptcy or a French invasion might produce."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

¶ It is followed by to placed before the person, body, or Being to whom or which account is to be rendered, and for placed before the trust for which one is responsible. (See the examples above.)

ac-count-a-ble-ness, *s.* [ACCOUNTABLE.]

The state of being accountable; liability to be called on to render an account, whether of money, of the discharge of a trust, or of conduct generally.

"The possession of this active power is essential to what is termed moral agency of accountableness."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought*, 8th ed., p. 22.

ac-count-a-ble, *adv.* [ACCOUNTABLE.] In an accountable manner.**ac-count-ant**, *s.* [ACCOUNT.] A person skilled in figures, whose occupation is the keeping of accounts.

1. Literally:

¶ **The Accountant-General:** An officer of the Court of Chancery who, till recently, had charge of the suitor's money; now, the custody of this has been transferred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Department.

The Accountant in Bankruptcy: An officer who has charge of the funds belonging to bankrupts' estates. By the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 the office is to be abolished on the occurrence of the first vacancy, and the duties are to be transferred to the Chief Registrar.

2. Figuratively:

"A strict accountant of his beads."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

***ac-count-ant**, *a.* Accountable, responsible for, chargeable with.

"... though, peradventure,
I stand accountant for as great a sin."
Shakespeare: Othello, II. 1.

ac-count-ant-ship, *s.* The office or work of an accountant.**ac-count-ed**, *pa. par.* [ACCOUNT, *v.*]**ac-count-ing**, *pr. par.* [ACCOUNT, *v.*]

1. Used as a participle:

"Accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead."—*Heb.* XI. 19.

2. As a substantive. An adjusting of accounts.

"Which without frequent accountings he will hardly be able to prevent."—*South: Sermons.*

Accounting for (used substantively): Explanation of.

"... and leave to maturer age the accounting for the causes."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. VI., "On Education."

***ac-coû-ple**, *v.t.* [Fr. *accoupler*: Lat. *ad* = to; and Eng. *couple*.] To couple to, to couple together. [COUPLE.]

"... the application which he accomplishes it withal."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning*, bk. II.

***ac-coû-pled**, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCOUPLE.]**ac-coû-ple-ment**, *s.* [ACCOUPLE.]

1 & 2. The act of coupling together, or the state of being coupled together.

"... the son born of such an accomplishment."—*Trial of Men's Wits*, p. 218.

3. The thing which couples or is coupled.

Carpentry: (1) A tie or brace. (2) Work when framed.

ac-coû-pling**, *pr. par.* [ACCOUPLE.]ac-coûr-âge**, *v.t.* [ACCORAGE.] To encourage.***ac-court**, *v.t.* [COURT.] To entertain courteously.

"[They] all this while were at their wanton rest, Accounting each his friend with lavish feast."
Spenser: F. Q., II. II. 18.

***ac-court-ing**, *pr. par.* [ACCOURT.]

accoutre (ak-kû-ter), *v.t.* [Fr. *accouter*; O. Fr. *accoustrer*, fr. O. Fr. *consteur*, *coustre*, *coutre*; Ger. *kuster* = a sacristan; fr. Low Latin *custris* = a female sacristan; *custos sacarti*, or *custos ecclesie* = church keeper.] (Wedgwood.)

*I. To perform the office of a sacristan to a priest, to invest him with the garments in which he is to conduct public worship. (Wedgwood.)

II. To invest one with the garments or habiliments suitable to any other occupation.

¶ It is followed by with or in of the habiliments.

"Accoutred with his hurthen and his staff."
Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. II.

1. (Spec.): To dress in military vestments, superadding offensive and perhaps defensive arms.

"But first, said they, let us go again into the armoury. So they did; and when he came there, they harnessed him from head to foot with what was of proof.... He being therefore thus accoutred...."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, Part I.

*2. To rig out and otherwise equip a ship.

"The same wind that carries a ship well-ballasted, if ill-rigged or accoutred, it drowns it."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 123.

3. To dub a knight.

"One was accoutred when the cry began,
Knight of the Silver Moon, Sir Marsuand....
His vow was (and he well performed his vow),
Armed at all points, with terror on his brow,
To judge the land, to purge atrocious crimes."
Cowper: And the Thryphora.

4. (Sarcastically): To clothe in vestments the reverse of splendour; to bedizen in burlesque or mummery attire.

"For this in rage accoutred are they seen."
Dryden.

¶ Occurs most frequently in the *pa. par.*

accoutred (ak-kû-terd), *pa. par. & adj.* [ACCOUTRE.]

accouterments, accouterments (ak-kû-ter-ments), *s. pl.* [Fr. *accoutrement*.] Dress and equipments of any kind, but specially those of a soldier. [ACCOUTRE.]

1. Gen.: The equipments of any one.

"The pilgrim set forth with the simple accoutrements which announced his design: the staff, the wallet, and the scallop-shell."—*Milman: Hist. of Lat. Christianity*, bk. VII., ch. 6.

2. Spec.: The military equipments of a soldier.

"Hardly one of them troubled himself about the comforts, the accoutrements, or the drilling of those over whom he was placed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

accoutring (ak-kû-triing), *pr. par.* [ACCOUTRE.]***ac-cow-ard**, *v.t.* [COWARD.] To make one a coward.

"I thought that at the words in the world shd not have accowarded the."—*Pulgrace*, fo. 137.

***ac-coy**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *accoler* = to appease.] To render coy or shy.

Specialty:

1. To appease, to soothe, to caress, to make love to.

"Of faire Pheasants I received was
And oft embrast, as if that I were hea,
And with kind words accoyd, vowing great love to me."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 59.

2. To daunt.

"Thou foolish swain, that thus art overjoyd,
How soon may here thy courage be accoyd!"
Peelle: Epilogue Gratulatorie (1589).

ac-coy'd**, *pa. par.* [ACCOY.]ac-coy-le**, *v.t.* [ACCOIL.] To gather together, to assemble, to stand around.***ac-coynt**, *v.t.* To acquaint.

"The people having so graciously a prince and sovereign lord as the king's highness is, with whom, by the continuance of his reign over them this twenty-eight years, they ought to be so well accoynted."—*State Papers*, I. 475.

ac-coynt-ed**, *pa. par.* [ACCOYNT.]ac-crâ-se**, *v.t.* [Fr. *écraser* = to crush.] [CRUSH.] To crush, to destroy.

"Fynding my youth myspend, my substance ympared, my credith accrasid, my talent hydden, my colyes langued at, my revyne unpryded, and my trewth unemployed."—*Queen's Progresses*, I. 21.

*ac-crê-ase, *v.t.* [Lat. *accresco* = to continue growing, to increase: *ad* = to; *cresco* = to grow.] To increase. (Florida.)

ac-crêd-it, *v.t.* [Fr. *accréditer* = to bring into credit, to give authority to; Lat. *accredo* = to yield one's belief to another: *ad* = to; *credo* = to entrust, to believe.] [CREDIT.]

1. To invest one with that authority which will render statements made by him credible and weighty.

To *accredit* an ambassador is to give him such credentials as will constitute him the official representative of the country which sent him forth, and empower him to speak in its name.

"David Beton, the nephew of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was accredited to the Court of France."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To credit or believe a statement.

"The particular hypothesis which is most accredited at the time."—*J. & Mill: Logic*, vol. II., ch. xx., p. 107.

"The version of early Roman history which was accredited in the fifth century."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. III.

***ac-crêd-i-tâ-tion**, *s.* [ACREDIT.] The giving one title to credit.

"Having received my instructions and letters of accreditation."—*Memoirs of Bishop Cumberland*, I. 417.

ac-crêd-i-téd, *pr. par. & a.* [ACREDIT.]

"Views which may seem new, but which have long been maintained by accredited authors."—*Milman: Hist. of Jesus* (3rd ed.), Pref.

ac-crêd-i-tiing, *pr. par.* [ACREDIT.]

*ac-crê-sce, *v.i.* [Lat. *accresco* = to grow on, to continue to increase.] To continue increasing.

"Their power accresceth to these present."—*Laws, Church of Scotland* (1830), p. 176.

ac-crê-s'cence, *s.* [Lat. *accrescens*, *pr. par.* of *accresco*.] Continued growth.

ac-crê-s'cent, *a.* [Lat. *accrescens*, *pr. par.* of *accresco*.]

†1. Gen.: Continuing to increase.

"New appearances of accrescent variety and alternation."—*Shuckford: Creation & Fall of Man*, p. 90.

2. Bot.: Continuing to grow after flowering, as the calyx of *Melanorrhoea*.

ac-crê-s'çi-mên-tô, *s.* [Ital., from *accrescere* = to increase.]

Music: The addition to a note of half its length in time, which is indicated by placing after it a small dot.

ac-crê-s'a, [Lat. *accretus*, *pa. par.* of *accresco*.]

Bot.: Fastened to another body and growing with it. (*De Candolle*.)

ac-crê-tion, *s.* [Lat. *accretio* = an increment, from *accretus*, *pa. par.* of *accresco*; *ad* = to, and *cresco* = to grow.]

I. The act or process of causing anything to increase by making an addition to its substance.

1. By mechanical action. (For example, see No. II.)

2. By the growth of a living body.

Specialty:

(a) Med.: By the growth of an animal body.

"Infants support abstinence worse from the quantity of aliment consumed in accretion."—*Arbutnot: Aliments*.

(b) Bot.: The growth of one portion of a plant to another. (*Loudon: Cyclop. of Plants*, Gloss.)

3. By the natural laws regulating the action of the human mind. Spec., of the growth of a myth by the addition of much fable around a grain of truth.

"Upon this narrow basis a detailed narrative has been built which was doubtless formed by a series of successive accretions."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. x.

4. By the action of human law.

English Law: The union or accession of a thing vague or vacant to another already occupied or disposed of. Thus, if a legacy be given to two persons conjointly and one of the two dies, his share passes over to his colleague by accretion. The most common use of the term is with respect to land imperceptibly deposited from a river or the ocean. If this is inconsiderable, it may be taken possession of by the neighbouring proprietor; but if it is great, it belongs to the Crown. (See *Will, Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

II. The state of having additions made to it by the process now described.

"Secondly, plants do nonrish, inanimate bodies do not; they have an accretion, but no alimentation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, ch. vii., § 602.

III. That which is added by the above-described process.

"Assuming, however, that we are to strip off all the subordinate parts of his narrative as a later accretion, and to retain only a nucleus of the leading facts...."
Lewis: Early Roman Hist., ch. xii.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -gion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del. -ple = pel.

***ac-crō-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *accretus*, pa. par. of *accreo*.] [ACCRESCE.] Increasing by means of mechanical additions to the substance, as in certain circumstances is the case with minerals, or in some similar way. (See the significations under ACCRETION.)

"... the accretive motions of plants and animals."—*Glanville: Scopsis Scientifica*.

***ac-crīm-'ī-nāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *crīmīnō* = to accuse; fr. *crīmēn* = an accusation.] To accuse of a crime. (Wood.)

"Bishop Williams, being *accriminated* in the Star-chamber for corrupting of witnesses, and being convicted on full proof. . . ."—Wood: *Justitiam*, i. 181. (Latham.)

***ac-crīm-'ī-nā-tion**, *s.* [ACCRIMINATE.] An accusation.

"If this *accrimination* be levelled against me, let me know my fault while I am here to make my defence."—*Life of Henrietta Maria* (A.D. 1685).

ac-crī-pe, *s.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A herb (?).

"Some be browne and some be white,
And some be tender as *acripe*,"
Reliq. Antiq., i. 243.

ac-crō'ach, ***ac-crō'-che**, *v.i.* [Fr. *accrocher* = to hook on, to hang up, from *croche*, *croc* = a hook.] [CROOK.]

*1. To hook, to draw with a hook.

"And fire when it to towne approacheth,
To hym anon the strength *accrocheth*
Till with his hete it be devoured.
The byre ne may not be succoured."

Gower: *Confessio Amantis*, v.
"He never *accrocheth* treasure
Towardes hymselfe nere nor ferre,"
Bochas, bk. v. c. 16.

2. *Old Law*: To encroach. Used specially of subjects directly or indirectly assuming the royal prerogative.

"Thus the *accroaching*, or attempting to exercise royal power (a very uncertain charge), was in the 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who formerly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects till he paid him £90."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv. ch. vi.

ac-crō'ach-'īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ACCROACH.]

ac-crō'ach-'mēt, *s.* [ACCROACH.]

Old Law: Encroachment on the royal authority; attempts, direct or indirect, to exercise the royal prerogative.

***ac-crō'che**, *v.i.* [ACCROACH.]

ac-crō'che, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Hooked into.

ac-crū'e, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *accreu*, pa. par. of *accreisire*, from Lat. *acresco* = to continue growing; *ad* = to, and *cresco* = to increase.]

Lit.: To grow to, to increase; hence,
Comm. & Ord. Lang.: To arise, to come to, to fall to, to be added to.

"To every labour its reward *accreueth*,"
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, II.
"The anatomical results *accreu* from this inquiry,"
—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*

***ac-crū'o**, *s.* [From the verb.] That which is added to the property of any one.

ac-crū'ed, *a.* [From the verb.]

Her.: Having misrepresented on it a full-grown tree.

ac-crū-'īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCRUE, *v.i.*]

Law. *Accruing costs*: Expenses incurred after a verdict has been pronounced.

***ac-crū-'mēt**, *s.* [From *accreu*, *v.t.*] Increase, addition, augmentation.

"That joy is charitable which overflows our neighbour's fields when ourselves are unconcerned in the personal accumments."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, 48.

***ac-'cūb**, *s.* The footmark of an animal. (Halliwell.)

***ac-cū-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *accubitus* = a lying or reclining at table; *accubitus* (snp. of *accumbo*) = to be near; *ad* = to, near; *cubo*.] The custom, borrowed by the Romans from the East, of reclining at meals. [CUBE.]

"It will appear that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

ac-cū-bī-tūs, *s.* [Lat. = a reclining at table.]
Arch.: A room attached to a large church, in which the clergyman occasionally reposed.

***ac-cūmb'**, *v.i.* [Lat. *accumbo*: *ad*, and *cubo*.] [ACCUBATION.] To recline at table as the ancient Greeks, Romans, &c., used to do.

***ac-cūm-'ben-çy**, *s.* [ACCUMB.] The state of being accumbent; the state of reclining at the supper-table, as some ancient nations did.

"No gesture befitting familiar *accumbency*."—*Robinson: Eudoxu* (1658), p. 142.

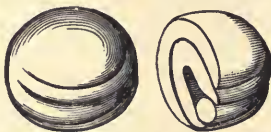
ac-cūm-'bent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *accumbens*, pr. par. of *accumbo*; fr. *ad* & *cubo*.]

I. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Reclining like the ancients at the supper-table.

"The Roman recumbent, or more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war."—*Arbuthnot: Tables of Ancient Weights and Measures*.

2. *Bot.*: Prostrate, supine. When the edges of the cotyledons in a brassicaceous or other plant are presented to the radicle, they are said to be *accumbent*; but when folded with



ACCUMBENT COTYLEDON, WHOLE AND IN SECTION.

their backs upon the radicle, they are termed *incumbent*.

II. As substantive: One who reclines in ancient fashion at a dinner-table, or, more loosely, who sits at the table in the ordinary way.

"What a penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting at the passing through all these dishes!"—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*.

***ac-'cū-mie**, *s.* [ACCUMIE.]

ac-cūm-'ūl-āte, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *accumuler*; Ital. *accumulare*; fr. Lat. *accumulo*, supine *accumulatum* = to add to a heap, to heap up: *ad* = to; *cumulo* = to heap up; *cumulus* = a heap.]

I. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To heap up, as, for instance, stones upon a cairn; mechanically to pile one thing above another.

considerable tracts of alluvium, which were gradually accumulated by the overflow of former years."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geology*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.*: To bring together, to amass without its being implied that each new addition is mechanically heaped upon the mass of its predecessors.

"In the seventeenth century, a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

"Sometimes, though really transitive, it has an intransitive appearance, the accusative being implied instead of expressed.

"... the average strength of the desire to *accumulate* is short of that which, under circumstances of any tolerable security, reason and sober calculation would approve."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. I, ch. XI.

II. Intransitive: To grow up into a great mass or number (literally or figuratively).

"... in such water it is obviously impossible that strata of any great thickness can *accumulate*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

"As their observations *accumulate* and as their experience extends."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization in Eng.*, I. I.

***ac-cūm-'ūl-āte**, *a.* [See the verb.] Collected into a mass or quantity; now generally written ACCUMULATED.

"Greatness of relief *accumulate* in one place doth rather invite a surcharge of poor."—*Bacon: Sutton's Estate*.

ac-cūm-'ūl-ā-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCUMULATED, *v.*]

"With *accumulated* usury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ac-cūm-'ūl-ā-tīng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCUMULATING, *v.*]

"There are many circumstances which, in England, give a peculiar force to the *accumulating* propensity."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. I, ch. XI, § 4.

ac-cūm-'ūl-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *accumulatio*.] [ACCUMULATE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of accumulating, heaping up, or amassing.

1. *Lit.*: The act of heaping up, as stones on a cairn, snow on a wreath, or sediment on a previously formed geological stratum.

"... the earliest exterior rudiments of the earth would . . . be placed beyond the influence of sedimentary accumulation."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. I.

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of amassing anything, as, for instance, houses, land, ships, renown, &c. These are not literally piled one above another of the same kind in heaps, but

may still be viewed as if they were a single aggregate, heap, or mass.

"One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, III. I.

II. The state of being or having been accumulated, heaped up, or amassed.

"... very long after their *accumulation* as marine mud."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. II.

III. That of which the accumulation is made or takes place.

"... partly an *accumulation* of snow, increased by lateral glaciers."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, ch. xxii.

B. Technically:

1. *Mech.* *Accumulation of Power* is the motion which exists in some machines after intervals of time during which the velocity of the moving body has been continually increased.

2. *Med.*: The concurrent effect of medicines of which the first dose seems powerless, but of which some dose or other in the series operates not simply with the intensity which might have been expected from its own magnitude, but also with that of all those which have preceded it.

3. *Law*:

(i.) *Accumulation of Real or Personal Estate*. One is not allowed to make a will possessing legal effect which will postpone the use of his wealth till, by means of compound interest accumulating during a long series of years, it has mounted up to a very large sum.

(ii.) *Accumulation of Titles*. A claimant of any property or privilege may possess a concurrence of several titles in support of his claim, and may urge them collectively instead of resting his case on a single one.

4. *Polit. Econ.*: The adding of one sum saved to another with the view of producing capital.

5. *In Universities*: The taking of several degrees together, and with fewer exercises than if there had been a considerable interval between the examinations for successive honours.

ac-cūm-'ūl-ā-tive, *a.* [ACCUMULATE, *v.*] Accumulating, amassing, relating to accumulation, having a tendency to accumulate.

"The activity of thought and vivacity of the *accumulative* memory . . ."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

"When a variation is of the slightest use to a being, we cannot tell how much of it to attribute to the *accumulative* action of natural selection."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. v, p. 153.

Law:

Accumulative Judgment is one in which two punishments are prescribed to a criminal for two distinct breaches of the law, the second penalty to commence when the first expires.

Accumulative Treason is the addition to each other of several acts which, though singly falling short of treason, yet collectively amount to that serious crime.

An *Accumulative Legacy* is the term used when more legacies than one are given by successive wills emanating from the same testator, or by successive codicils to the same will.

***ac-cūm-'ūl-ā-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [ACCUMULATIVE, *a.*] In an accumulative manner; in literal heaps, or in what may be figuratively considered as heaps.

"Heart is put here *accumulatively*, as that whose cleanness must be added to the purity of conversation to complement it."—*Aldrich: Sermons*, II. 20.

ac-cūm-'ūl-ā-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *accumulateur*.] One who or that which accumulates.

"... broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christ's Pie*, p. 3.

ac-cū-ry-'çy, *s.* [In Ital. *accuratezza*, fr. Lat. *accuratio*; fr. *accuro* = to bestow care upon: *ad* = to; *curo* = to take care of; *cura* = care.]

1. Exactness, freedom from mistakes, this exemption arising from the care with which every step in a process has been carried out; conformity to truth, even in minute particulars.

"... directing its beam with the greatest *accuracy*."—*Wheatley: Hist. of Scientific Ideas*, bk. IX, ch. v, § 2.

"... two works of undoubted *accuracy*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. I.

2. Precision of fit.

"The efficiency of the instrument will also depend upon the *accuracy* with which the piston fits the bottom and sides of the barrel."—*Lardner: Pneumatics*, ch. v.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. -cion = shūn.

ac-cu-rate, *a.* [Lat. *accuratus*, pa. par. of *accuro* = to take pains with: *ac* = *ad* = to, and *cura* = care.] [ACCURACY.]

1. Exact, without error or defect, free from mistakes.

"For his knowledge, though not always accurate, was of immense extent."—*Maculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Indeterminate, exactly fixed.

"Those conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below than indeed they have but in gross."—*Bacon*.

ac-cu-rate-ly, *adv.* [ACCURATE.]

1. In an accurate manner; exactly, precisely, without mistake.

"The stipulations of the treaty of Dover were accurately known to very few."—*Maculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Closely; so as to fit exactly.

ac-cu-rate-ness, *s.* [ACCURATE.] Accuracy, exactness, precision, nicety.

"Suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient accurateness, I repeated the experiment."—*Newton*.

ac-curse, *a*, **a-curs'e*, *v.* [Pref. *ac* = *ad* = to, and *curse*.]

1. *Old Test.*: Properly the rendering of the Heb. verb *charam* = to devote to God, without permission that the person or thing thus devoted should afterwards be redeemed with money; hence, to devote to utter destruction.

"And the city shall be accursed, even it, and all that are therein, to the Lord: only Rahab the harlot shall live . . . And they utterly destroyed all that was in the city, both man and woman, young and old, and ox, and sheep, and ass, with the edge of the sword."—*Josh.* vi. 17, 21.

2. *New Test.*: To separate from the church, or to exclude from eternal salvation. It is doubtful in some cases which of the two is meant.

"If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed."—*Gal.* i. 9. "For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh."—*Rom.* ix. 3.

3. *Eccles. Lang.*: To excommunicate.

"And Hildebrand accursed and cast down from his throne Henry IV."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Essays*.

4. *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To curse, to imprecate evil upon a person because of regarding him with excessive hatred.

"For aye accursed in minstrel line
Is he who brows'ld maid song and wine."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, canto II. 18.

(b) To separate from the society of men.

"No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own."
Longfellow: Endymion.

(c) (Used of things): To curse, to execrate, to regard with excessive hatred.

"Which is life that our Lord
In alle laves accurseth."
Piers Plow., p. 375.

"Had Lara from that night, to him accurs'd."
Byron: Lara, canto II. 9.

ac-curs'd, **ac-curst**, *pa. par. & adj.* [ACCURSED.]

" . . . the accursed thing."—*Josh.* xxii. 20.

" . . . the Phœnicæan accursed rites."—*Jeremy Taylor: The Devout*.

"Where the devil's demon held his feast accurst."
Noore: Lalla Rookh.

ac-curs-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ACCURSE.]

As substantive: Used in senses corresponding to those of the verb.

Spec.: Excommunication.

"Anathematization, excommunication, and accursing are synonymous."—*Compend. Laws Church of Scotland* (1830), p. xxxv.

ac-curst, *pa. par. & adj.* [ACCURSED.]

ac-cu-sa-ble, *a.* [Lat. *accusabilis*.] [ACCUSE.]

One who may be accused, liable to be charged with a crime or fault.

"Nature's improvisation were justly accusable if . . ."
—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

ac-cu-sal, *s.* [ACCUSE.]

"Adah, Cain I clear thee from this horrible accusal."
Byron: Cain, ill. 1.

ac-cu-sant, *s.* [Lat. *accusans*, *pr. par. of accuso*.] One who accuses.

" . . . the accusant must hold him to the proof of the charge."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, Life, p. 831.

ac-cu-sa-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *accusation*; Ital. *accusazione*, fr. Lat. *accusatio*.] [ACCUSE, *v.t.*]

1. The act of charging one with a crime, or with a lighter delinquency.

" . . . If I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold."—*Luke* xix. 8.

2. The state of being accused.

"What can secure him at last against false accusation?"—*Adventurer*, No. 62.

3. That of which one is accused; the charge itself.

"Pilate then went out unto them, and said, What accusation bring ye against this man?"—*John* xviii. 29.

ac-cu-sa-tive, *a.* [In Ger. *accusativ*; Fr. *accusatif*; Ital. *accusativo*, fr. Lat. *accusativus*, *s.* = the accusative case.]

1. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to accusation, prone to bring forward charges against persons or institutions.

"This hath been a very accusative age, yet have I not heard any superstition (much less idolatry) charged upon the several Bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, . . . &c."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 112.

2. The case defined under No. II., or pertaining to it.

"Relation of the Nominative and Accusative Case."—*Schmitt: Lat. Gram.*, xlii.

"The German languages have, so early as the Gothic even, lost the accusative mark in substantives entirely."—*Bopp: Compar. Gram.*, I. 165.

II. *As substantive*: The name given by the Latins to the fourth of the six cases used in the declension of nouns. It in many respects agrees with the objective case in English, which, in consequence, is often called the accusative.

ac-cu-sa-tive-ly, *adv.* [ACCUSATIVE.]

1. In an accusative manner; so as to involve an accusation.

2. With relation to the accusative case.

ac-cu-sa-tor-i-al, *a.* [ACCUSATORY.] Accusatory (q.v.).

ac-cu-sa-tor-i-al-ly, *adv.* [ACCUSATORIAL.] By way of accusation.

ac-cu-sa-tor-y, *a.* [In Fr. *accusatoire*.] [ACCUSE.] Containing or involving an accusation.

" . . . their accusatory strain."—*Townsend: Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges*; Lord Eldon.

ac-cu-se, *v.t.* [In Fr. *accuser*; Ital. *accusare*, from Lat. *accuso* = (1) to call to account, (2) to arraign: *ad* = to; *causo* = to conduct a law-suit; *causa* = a cause, also a suit at law.] [CAUSE.]

1. *Law*: To bring a civil or criminal charge against one with the view of obtaining redress from the criminal, his punishment, or both together, from a judicial tribunal.

"And when he [Paul] was called forth, Tertullus began to accuse him, saying, . . . We have found this man a pestilent fellow."—*Acts* xvi. 2, 5.

2. *Ordinary Life*:

(a) To complain against, to find fault with.

" . . . having faithful children not accused of riot or unruly."—*Pitts* i. 6.

" . . . their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another."—*Rom.* ii. 13, 5.

"(b) To discover or betray the existence or action of any person or thing.

"The entrees of the yende accuseth
To him that in the watir moutheth."
Rom. of the Rose, I. 591.

***a-cu-se**, *s.* [From the verb.] An accusation.

"By false accuse doth level at my life"
Shakesp: Henry VI., Part II., ill. 1.

ac-cu-sed, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCUSE, *v.*]

***a-cu-se-mént**, *s.* [ACCUSE.] Accusation.

" . . . and sometimes at the only promotion and accusement of their summoners and apparitors."—*Petition of the Commons to the King*, Nov. 3, 1529.

ac-cu-sér, *s.* [ACCUSE, *v.t.*] One who accuses; one who brings a charge against another person, or, more loosely, against a class, an institution, &c.

" . . . before that he is accused, have the accusers face to face."—*Acts* xxv. 16.

ac-cu-sing, *pr. par. & a.* [ACCUSE, *v.t.*]

"As school-boys, finding their mistake too late,
Draw a wet sponge across the accusing slate."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn.

ac-cus-tóm, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *accostomer*, from Low Lat. *accostumo*, from Lat. *ad*, and *consuetudinem*, accus. of *consuetudo* = custom; Ital. *accostomare*.] [CUSTOM.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To create a custom or habit by practising the same act a number of times; to habituate, to inure.

"Men were accustomed to redress their wrongs by the strong hand."—*Maculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. To frequent.

"A well-accustomed house."—*Mud. Centlivre: Bold Stroke*, l. 1.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Gen.*: To be habituated, to be used or wont to anything.

"Which most living things accustom."—*Cares*.

* 2. *Spec.*: To colabiate.

"We with the best men accustom openly."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, iii.

***ac-cus-tóm**, *s.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*] Custom.

"Individual accustom of life."—*Milton: Tetra-chordon*.

***ac-cus-tóm-a-ble**, *a.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*] Of long custom; very habitual.

"By accustomed residence in one climate."—*Sir M. Hale: Origination of Mankind*.

ac-cus-tóm-a-blý, *adv.* [ACCUSTOMABLE.] According to custom.

"Touching the king's fines accustomably paid."—*Bacon: Alienations*.

***ac-cus-tóm-ançe**, *s.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*] Custom, practice.

"Through accustomed and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others."—*Boyle*.

***ac-cus-tóm-ar-i-ly**, *adv.* [ACCUSTOMARY.] According to custom.

"The peculiar eminency which you accustomarily marshal before logic."—*Cleveland*.

***ac-cus-tóm-a-ry**, *s.* [ACCUSTOM.] Customary, usual. [CUSTOMARY.]

"The ordinary and customary swearing then in use among the Jews."—*Faust: Diaper Dipt.*, p. 169.

ac-cus-tómed, *pa. par. & a.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.t.*]

1. *As pa. par.*: As in the verb.

2. *As adj.*: Usual.

"I loved o'er many a bill and many a dale
With my accustomed rod."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. I.

3. Frequented.

ac-cus-tómed-ness, *s.* [ACCUSTOMED.] The state of being habituated to; familiarity.

"Accustom'dness to sin hardens the heart."—*Piers: Sermons*, p. 230.

ac-cus-tóm-ing, *pr. par.* [ACCUSTOM, *v.*]

áce, *s.* [Fr. *as* = an ace of cards, dice, &c.; Ital. *asso*, from Lat. *as* = (1) a unit, (2) a pound weight, &c.]

1. A unit; a single point on cards or dice; a card with but one mark upon it. [AMBSACE.]

"An Ace of Hearts steps forth: The King unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive Queen."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, canto iii. 95, 96.

2. A very small amount, or a very small quantity; an atom.

"He will not take an ace of absolute certainty."—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue*.

ace-point. The side of a die possessing but one point.

ác-é-cón-it-íc ác-íd, *s.* (C₆H₆O₆)

Chem.: A tribasic acid produced, along with citraconic acid, by heating ethylic bromacetate with sodium. It is isomeric with acconitic acid. (Watts: Suppl.)

A-çél-da-ma, *s.* [Syro-Chal. *Chahuqal* = field of; *dema*, in Heb. *דָּמָה* (*dama*) = blood.]

1. *As a proper name*: A field purchased by the Jewish chief priests and elders with the thirty pieces of silver returned by Judas. It was used as a place of interment for strangers. The traditionary site is on a small plateau half way up the southern slope of the Valley of Hinnon, near the junction of the latter with the Valley of Jehoshaphat. (See Matt. xxvii. 3-10; Acts i. 18, 19.)

2. *As a common noun*: A field of blood. *Spec.*, a field of battle just after a sanguinary contest has terminated.

***a-çéle**, *v.t.* [Old form of SEAL.] To seal (Robt. of Gloucester.)

***a-çéled**, *pa. par.* [ACELE.]

ác-é-náph-théne, **ác-ét-y-ló-náph-tha-léne**, *s.* [NAPHTHALENE.]

***a-çénte**, *s.* [ASSENT, *s.*] (Robt. of Glouc., p. 96.)

***a-çén-tén**, ***a-çén-týn**, *v.i.* [ASSENT, *v.*] (Promp. Parv.)

ból, bóy; pòut, jòw; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng. -cia = sha; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -çious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

á-cén-tríc, a. [Gr. *á, priv.*; *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a sharp point, the centre of a circle; *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = to prick, to goad.] Destitute of a centre.

***á-cén-týn, v.i.** [ACENTEN.]

-acéous. An adjectival suffix. [Lat. *-aceus*, as *testaceus* = of brick, shelly; fr. *testa* = a brick, a tile, a shell.] Having, characterised by; as *testaceous* = having a *testa*, or shell.

á-céph-á-lá, á-céph-ál-áns, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀκέφαλος* (*akephalos*) = headless; *á, priv.*; *κεφαλή* (*kephale*) = the head.] The fourth class of Cuvier's great division or sub-kingdom of the Animal Creation called Mollusca. He included under it two orders—the *Testacea*, or *Acephalans*, with shells, generally bivalve; and the *Nuda*, or *Naked Acephalans*, without shells. The class was a natural one, but the name was objectionable, inasmuch as the molluscs of the class Brachiopoda are also without apparent heads. Hence new names have been found for the *Acephala*—viz., *Conchifera* and *Lamellibranchia* (q.v.).

á-céph-ál-án, s. [ACEPHALA.]

1. *Gen.*: An animal without a head.

2. *Spec.*: A mollusc belonging to Cuvier's class *Acephala* (q.v.). Often used in the pl., *Acephalans*.

á-céph-ál-í, s. pl. [Lat. *Acephali*; Gr. *ἀκέφαλοι* (*akephaloi*) = headless; *á, priv.*; *κεφαλή* (*kephale*) = the head.]

1. *Lit.*: Without a head, or reported to be without one.

1. *Phys.*: Infants born without heads.

2. *Ancient Geog.*: Certain nations in Africa, India, &c., fabulously alleged to be without heads.

II. *Fig.*: Headless in the sense of having no chief.

1. *Civil Hist.*: Certain levellers in the reign of Henry I. of England, who acknowledged no head or emperor.

2. *Church History*:

(a) The name applied to those who, on occasion of a dispute which arose in the Council of Ephesus, A.D. 431, refused to follow either John of Antioch or Cyril of Alexandria.

(b) The name applied, in the fifth and sixth centuries, to a large section of the followers of the Monophysite, Peter Mongus, who cast him off as their leader because of his accepting a peaceful formula called the Henoticon. They soon afterwards split into three parties, the Anthropolomorphites, the Barsanuphites, and the Easianists, who again gave origin to other sects.

(c) Bishops exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of a patriarch.

***á-céph-ál-íst, s.** [ACEPHALA.] One who does not acknowledge a head or superior.

Law: One who held nothing in fee from king, bishop, baron, or other feudal lord.

***á-céph-ál-íto, s.** [ACEPHALA.]

Law: One who held nothing in fee from king, bishop, baron, or other feudal lord.

á-céph-ál-ó-gýst, s. [Gr. *ἀκεφαλος* (*akephalos*) = headless; *κύστις* (*kystis*) = bladder.] A sub-globular or oval vesicle filled with fluid, which sometimes grows up within the human frame. It varies from the size of a pea to that of a child's head. *Acephalocysts* have recently been found to consist of the eggs or larval forms of the cestoid Entozoa. Livois, Dr. Budd, and other observers, have discovered in them animalcules of the genus *Echinococcus*. [ECHINOCOCCUS, HYDATID.]

á-céph-ál-óus, a. [ACEPHALA.] Without a head.

1. *Zool.*: Pertaining to any headless animal. [ACEPHALA.]

"The acephalous mollusca are all aquatic."—Owen: *Invert. Animals*, Lect. XX.

2. *Botany*. *Acephalous ovary*: One with the style springing from its base instead of its apex.

á-céph-ál-ús, s. [ACEPHALA.]

1. Among the Greeks and Romans: A hexameter line beginning with a short syllable.

2. An obsolete name for the *ténia*, or tapeworm, founded on the wholly erroneous belief that it is destitute of a head.

3. *Med.*: A fetus born (if born it can be called) headless.

á-cér, s. [In Ital. and Port. *acero*, from Lat. *acer* = the maple-tree; *acer*, adj. = pointed, sharp, piercing; obs. root *ac* = sharp. This occurs in Lat. *acuo*, *acies*, &c.; in the Fr. *aigre*; and in Eng. *acute*, *eager*, &c.] [MAPLE.] The typical genus of the *Aceraceæ*, or Maples (q.v.). One species is indigenous in Britain—the *A. campestre*, or common maple; another, the *A. pseudo-platanus*, the greater maple,



LEAVES, BLOSSOM, AND SEED-VESSEL OF MAPLE (ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS).

sycamore, or plane-tree, is thoroughly naturalised. [SYCAMORE.] It is wild in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, &c. *A. saccharinum* is the sugar-maple of North America. [SUGAR-MAPLE.] *A. striatum*, also from the New World, has a black-and-white striped bark, and furnishes a white wood much used for inlaying in cabinet-work. The bark of *A. rubrum*, the red or swampy-maple of Pennsylvania, dyes dark blue, and is used for making a good black ink.

á-cér-á (1). [ACERACEÆ.]

á-cér-á (2), s. pl. [Gr. *ἀκέρως* (*akeratos*) = without horns; *á, priv.*; *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Molluscs, of the family Bulliidae. Seven species are known.

2. Insects "without antennæ," or, more accurately, the antennæ of which are minute. Some apterous insects, and the Hippoboscidae among the Diptera, have this character.

á-cér-á-cér-á (Lindley, &c.), á-cér-in-é-æ (De Candolle), á-cér-á (Jussieu).

[Lat. *acer* = maple.] A natural order of polypetalous, exogenous plants, consisting of trees with simple leaves; flowers with eight stamens; a samaroid, two-celled fruit; and the inflorescence in axillary corymbs or racemes. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at sixty. They are spread over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere.

á-cér-án, s. [ACERA (2).] An insect with minute antennæ.

á-cér-ás, s. [Gr. *á, priv.*; *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn. So called from its being without a spur on the labellum.] Man-Orchis, a genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. *Aceras anthropora*, the green man-orchis, is wild in parts of England; *A. hircina*, the lizard-orchis, is from Continental Europe.

***á-cér-érb, s.** [Lat. *acerbus* = (1) unripe, (2) bitter, sour; Fr. *acerbe*; Ital. *acervo*.] Possessing sourness. (Applied to unripe fruits, &c.) (Quincy.)

***á-cér-ér-báto, v.t.** [Lat. *acerbatus*, pa. pr. of *acerbo*.] To make sour or sharpen. [ACERB.]

"'Tis this," said he, "that acerbates my woe." Billingsly: *Brachy-Max tyrologia* (1657), p. 63.

***á-cér-ér-bá-téd, pa. par. & a.** [ACERBATE.]

***á-cér-ér-bá-tiing, pr. par.** [ACERBATE.]

***á-cér-bí-túdo, s.** [Lat. *acerbitudo*.] Sourness, acerbity.

á-cér-bí-tý, s. [Lat. *acerbitas* = (1, *lit.*) sourness, as of unripe fruit; (2, *fig.*) moroseness; Ital. *acerbita*.]

I. *Lit.*: Sourness, with roughness, or astringency, as of unripe fruit.

II. Figuratively:

1. Sourness of temper, moroseness.

"True it is that the talents for criticism—namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*—seem rather the gift of youth than of old age."—Pope.

2. Sharpness of pain, torture, bitterness of suffering.

"We may easily imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured by our Lord, on his tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and tortured, and continuing a good time in such a posture."—Barrow on the Creed, Sermon 26.

á-cér-dése, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A mineral called also MANGANITE (q.v.).

á-cér-íc, a. [ACER.] Pertaining to the maple-tree.

á-cér-í-dés, s. [Gr. *á, priv.*; *κῆρος* (*kēros*) = wax. Plasters made without wax.

á-cér-í-ná, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ἀκερος* (*akeros*) = without horns.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Percidae, or Perches. *A. vulgaris*, the ruff or pope, is found in some of the English rivers.

á-cér-in-é-æ, s. [ACERACEÆ.]

á-cér-ós-c, s. [Lat. *acer* = sharp.] Dot. (*spec. of leaves*): Needle-shaped, i.e., narrow, linear, rigid, and tapering to a fine



ACEROSE LEAF (PINUS).

point. Examples, those of the *Pinus sylvestris*, *Juniperus communis*, &c.

***á-cér-óte, s.** Brown bread. (*Minsheu*.)

† á-cér-ó-thér-í-úm, s. [Gr. (1) *ἀκερος* (*akeros*) = hornless [ACERA]; (2) *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = wild animal.]

Paleont.: A lapsed genus of Tenglulates, now merged in *Rhinoceros*. It was created for the hornless forms of which *Rhinoceros incisivus* is the type.

á-cér-óus, a. [Gr. *á, priv.*; *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: Without horns or antennæ. With reference to this form of structure, insects are divided into *dicerous* = such as have two antennæ; and *acerous*, or such as have none. [ACERA (2).]

***á-cér-sé-cóm-ick, s.** [Gr. *ἀκεσεκόμης* (*akersekómis*), fr. *á, priv.* = not; *κέρας*, *Æolic* & *Ep.* 1st fut. of *κεῖν* (*keirō*) = to cut the hair short; *κόμη* (*komē*) = hair.] A person whose hair has never been cut. (*Cockeram*.)

***á-cér-táin, v.** [Original form of ASCERTAIN.] To make certain; to give certain information about.

"For now I am *ascertained* thoroughly Of everything I desired to know." Todd: *Gower & Chaucer*.

***á-cér-táined, pa. par.** [ASCERTAIN.]

***á-cér-val, a.** [Lat. *acervus* = a heap.] Pertaining to a heap.

***á-cér-váto, v.t.** [Lat. *acervatum*, sup. of *acervo* = to heap up.] To heap up, to amass.

***á-cér-váto, a.** [ACERVATE, v.t.]

Nat. Science: Heaped up; also growing in heaps or clusters.

***á-cér-vá-téd, pa. par. & a.** [ACERVATE, v.t.]

***á-cér-vá-tiing, pr. par.** [ACERVATE, v.t.]

***á-cér-vá-tion, v.** [Lat. *acervatio*.] The act of heaping up.

***á-cér-vóso, a.** [Lat. *acervus* = a heap.] Full of heaps.

á-cér-vú-lús, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *acervus* = a heap; (*lit.*) a little heap.] The name given by Sömmerring to a mass of sabulous matter,

composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime, situated in a cavity towards the base of the pineal body in the brain. It is found in the human species after seven years of age, but not in the inferior animals. (See Todd & Bowman, *Phys. Anat.*, vol. i, ch. x, p. 278.)

a-çes-çençe, a-çes-çen-çy, s. [Lat. *acescen*; pr. par. of *acesco* = to turn sour; *aceo* = to be sour. From obsolete root *ac* = sharp, or sour, with the suff. *-escence* or *-escency*.] The state of turning or being sour.

Substances which contain sugar tend to undergo, first, an alcoholic, and then an acetous fermentation. While the latter process is being effected, the substance exhibits acescency, that is, it becomes increasingly sour.

"... the milk having an acescency very prejudicial to the constitution of the recipient."—Jones: *Life of Bishop Horne*, p. 350.

a-çes-çent, a. & s. [In Fr. *acescent*; Lat. *acescens*. The suff. *-escens* = Lat. *erescens* = Eng. *increasing*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Becoming increasingly sour. Sometimes used loosely for slightly sour.

2. *Bot.*: Sour, tart, acid. (London: *Cyclop. of Plants*, Gloss.)

*B. *As subst.*: That which tends to sourness or acidity.

"... qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*, bread, sugar, and fermented liquors."—Arbuthnot.

***a-çöse, v.t. & i.** [CEASE.]

1. *Transitive*: To cause to cease, to satisfy.

"Al wo werres he schal *acesce*, And set al reanus in rest and pæce."

J.S. Douce, 302, l. 23. (Halliwell.)

2. *Intransitive*: To cease.

âç-ët-âb-y-lar, a. [ACETABULUM.] Pertaining to the acetabulum.

"Of the borders, one is external or *acetabular*; as it ends below, at the margin of the acetabulum."—Foster: *Ontology of the Mammalia*, p. 233.

âç-ët-âb-y-li-form, a. [Lat. *acetabulum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.] Concave, depressed, round, with a border a little turned outwards. Example, the fructification of some lichens. (Lindley.)

âç-ët-âb-y-lüm, s. [Lat. = (1) a vessel for holding vinegar; (2) the socket of the hip-bone; (3) the suckers of polypi; (4) the calyx of flowers. From *acetum* (q.v.).]

I. Anatomy:

1. A cavity in any bone designed to receive the protuberant head of another one, so as to constitute the kind of articulation called *enarthrosis*. *Spec.*, the socket of the hip-joint in man.

"... the *acetabulum*, an articular depression."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, l. 105.

2. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.

3. The fleshy suckers with which the Cephalopoda and some other Invertebrata are provided.

II. Zoology: A genus of polypes.

III. Botany:

1. A species of lichen.

2. A cotyledon.

3. The receptacle of certain fungals.

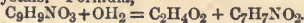
a-çët-al, s. [Eng. *acetic* and *alcohol*.] $C_2H_3O(C_2H_5)_2O$. A compound of aldehyde with ethyl oxide; it is isomeric with diethyl ethionate. It is one of the products of the slow oxidation of alcohol. Acetal is a colourless liquid boiling at 140°. Oxidizing agents convert it into acetic acid. It was first formed by Döbereiner, who called it *oxygenated ether*.

a-çët-a-mide, s. [Eng. *acetate* and *amide*.] $N \left\{ \begin{matrix} C_2H_3O \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$ [AMIDE.] Formed by heating ammonium acetate; also by the action of ammonia on ethyl acetate. Acetamide is a white crystalline solid, melting at 78°, and boiling at 222°. Heated with acids or alkalis, it is converted into acetic acid and ammonia. Distilled with phosphoric oxide, it is decomposed into water and acetonitrile or methyl cyanide.

âç-ët-âm-y-dô bën-zô-ïc, a. [Aceto & amido-benzoic (q.v.).]

Acetamido-benzoic acid: A monobasic acid

existing in the form of white microscopic crystals. Formula,



âç-ët-âr-y-öus, a. [Lat. *acetaria*, s. pl., or pl. of adj., with *otera* (= vegetables) implied.] Vegetables prepared with vinegar; a salad. Prepared with vinegar, or suitable for being so.

Acetarious plants: Plants suitable for being made into salad with vinegar.

***âç-ët-arre, s.** [ACETARIOUS.] A salad of small herbs. (Cockeram, 1659.)

âç-ët-âr-y, s. [ACETARIOUS.] The term applied by Grew to the inner or pulpy part of certain fruits. It is sometimes called also the *inner parenchyma*. In the pear it is globular, and surrounds the core. The name *acetary* is derived from the sourness of its taste.

âç-ët-âte, s. [Lu Ger. *acelat*; Fr. *acetate*; Lat. *acetas*.] [ACETIC ACID.]

âç-ët-ène, s. [ACETUM.] The same as ethylene and olefant gas.

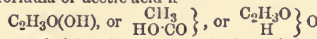
***âç-ëth, *âç-ëthe, s.** [ASETH.]

ac etiam (pron. *âç e-shi-âm*). [Lat. = and also.]

Law: A clause devised by the officers of the King's Bench for extending the jurisdiction of the Court over causes with which otherwise it could not have meddled. If a person charged with breach of contract or debt, an offence beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, was arrested for trespass which the judges could try, they took up the case of trespass, and coupling the other offence with it by the magic words *ac etiam* (and also), gave a verdict on both.

âç-ët-ïc, or âç-ët-ic, a. [In Fr. *acétique*, fr. Lat. *acetum* = vinegar.] Pertaining to vinegar, akin to vinegar, sour.

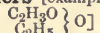
acetic acid, s. The acid which imparts sourness to vinegar, vinegar being simply acetic acid diluted, tinged with colour, and slightly mingled with other impurities. The formula of acetic acid is



= methyl-formic acid. It is formed by the acetous fermentation of alcohol. [FERMENTATION.] Acetic acid is a monatomic monobasic acid. Its salts are called acetates. A molecule of acetic acid can also unite with normal acetates like water of crystallisation. Its principal salts are those of potassium, sodium, and ammonium, a solution of which is called *Spiritus Mindereri*. The acetates of barium and calcium are very soluble. Aluminium acetate is used in dyeing. Lead acetate is called sugar of lead from its sweet taste. It dissolves in 1½ parts of cold water; it also dissolves oxide of lead, forming a basic acetate of lead. Basic cupric acetate is called verdigris. Acetic acid below 15.5° forms colourless transparent crystals (glacial acetic acid), which melt into a thin colourless pungent, strongly acid liquid, soluble in alcohol, ether, and water. It boils at 118°. Its vapour is inflammable.

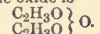
Pyroligneous acid is impure acetic acid, formed by the destructive distillation at red heat of dry hard wood, as oak and beech.

acetic ethers [example, ethyl acetate.



are formed by replacing the typical H in acetic acid by a radical of an alcohol, as ethyl, &c. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant liquid, sp. gr. 0.890, boils at 74°; methyl acetate boils at 56°.

acetic oxide = acetic anhydride, also called anhydrous acetic acid. It is formed by the action of acetyl chloride on sodium acetate. It is a heavy oil which is gradually converted by water into acetic acid. The formula of acetic oxide is



âç-ët-y-fi-câ-tion, s. [Lat. *acetum* = vinegar; *facio* = to make.] The process of making into vinegar, or of rendering sour.

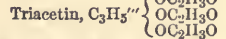
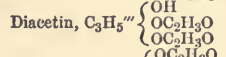
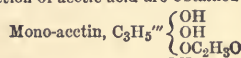
âç-ët-y-fy, or âç-ët-y-fy, v.t. [Lat. *acetum*; *facio*.] To convert into vinegar, to render sour.

"... the brandy is *acetylated* without the addition of a ferment."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, il. 427.

âç-ët-ÿm-ët-ër, s. [ACETOMETER.]

âç-ët-ÿm-ët-rÿ, s. [In Ger. *acelmeter*; Lat. *acetum* = vinegar; Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The act or method of ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

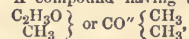
âç-ët-ÿn, s. [Eng. *acetic* (ic); -in.] Acetic glycerine. Compound ethers are formed by replacing the 1, 2, or 3 H atoms in the hydroxyl, when glycerine is heated in a sealed tube with monatomic organic acids. These glyceric ethers are called glycerides, and are oily liquids. By the action of acetic acid are obtained—



âç-ët-öm-ët-ër, âç-ët-ÿm-ët-ër, s. [In Ger. *acelmeter*; Lat. *acetum* = vinegar; Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A hydrometer graduated for determining the strength of commercial acetic acid according to its density. (Watts: *Chem.*)

âç-ët-ö-ne, s. [Eng. *acetic*; suff. *-one*.]

Chem.: A compound having the formula



also called methyl-acetyl, or dimethyl-ketone. It is prepared by replacing the Cl in acetyl chloride by methyl CH_3 , also by the dry distillation of calcium acetate; by the oxidation of isopropyl alcohol; by passing the vapour of acetic acid through a red-hot tube. It is a colourless, limpid liquid, with a peculiar odour. It is very inflammable, and burns with a bright flame; sp. gr. 0.792.

âç-ët-ön-ïc, a. [Eng. *aceton(e)*; suff. *-ic*.] [ACETONE.] Pertaining to Acetone.

acetonio-acid, s.

Chem.: A compound formed by treating acetone with hydrocyanic acid, water and hydrochloric acid. $C_4H_7O_3$. Isomeric with oxylutic acid.

âç-ët-ö-nine, s. [Eng. *aceton(e)*; suff. *-ine*.]

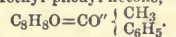
Chem.: $N_2(C_2H_3O)_2$. A basic compound obtained by heating acetone with ammonia to 100° C.

âç-ët-ön-it-rile, s. [Eng. *aceto(ne)* and *nitrile*.]

Chem.: (C_2H_3N) , or CH_3CN = methyl cyanide or ethenyl-nitrile. An oily liquid, which boils at 77° C. Prepared by distilling a mixture of potassium cyanide and the potassium salt of methyl sulphuric acid, or by the dehydrating action of phosphoric oxide on ammonium acetate. Isomeric with methyl isocyanide.

âç-ët-öph-ë-nöne, s. [Eng. *aceto(ne)* and *phenone*.]

Chem.: Methyl-phenyl ketone,



Prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium acetate and benzoate. It boils at 198°, and is converted by nitric acid into two isomeric nitroacetophenones, $C_8H_7(NO_2)_2O$, one crystalline, the other syrupy. The syrupy modification made into a paste with fifty parts of a mixture of one pint soda-lime and nine parts zinc dust is converted into *indigo blue*, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_3 + 2H_2O + O_2$.

âç-ët-ö-sâ-ÿç-y-löl, s. [Eng. *aceto(ne)* and *salicylöl*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_8(C_2H_3O)_2O \cdot COH$. Formed by the action of acetic oxide on sodium-salicylöl; it has the same composition as coumaric acid, $C_8H_8O_3$. It melts at 37° and boils at 253°. It is an aldehyde. (Fownes' *Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 821.)

***âç-ët-öse, a.** [ACETUM.] Sour, acid.

***âç-ët-ös-y-tÿ, s.** [ACETUM.] Sourness.

âç-ët-öus, or âç-ët-öus, a. [ACETUM.]

*1. *Gen.*: Containing vinegar, sour.

"Raisins . . . being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an acetous spirit."—B.yle.

2. *Bot.*: Producing acidity or sourness. (London: *Cyclop. of Plants*, Gloss.)

âç-ët-ÿm, or âç-ët-ÿm (genit. *aceti*), s. [Lat., properly neut. of pa. par. (= having become sour) of *aceo* = to be sour.] Vinegar.

aceti spiritus, s. Plain spirit of vinegar.

It is distilled from a mixture of copper filings

böl, böy, pöñt, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cia = shq; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tions, -sious, -çious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

and vinegar. Its uses are similar to those of distilled vinegar, but its action is more potent.

ā-pōt'-yī, s. [Eng. *acet(ic)*; suff. *-yl*.]

Chem. A monatomic organic radical, having the formula C_2H_3O . Acetyl chloride, or acetic chloride, C_2H_3OCl , is prepared by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on glacial acetic acid. It is a colourless liquid which boils at 55°. Acetyl cyanide, $C_2H_3O.CN$.

ā-pōt'-yī-lōno, s. [Eng. *acetyl*; suff. *-ene*.]

Chem. A hydrocarbon having the formula C_2H_2 , also called ethyne. The carbon atoms are united to each other by three bonds. It is produced by passing an electric current between carbon poles in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and also by the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons. It is a colourless gas, sp. gr. 0.92, has a peculiar odour, and burns with a bright flame; it forms a red precipitate with ammoniacal cuprous chloride, which, by the action of nascent hydrogen, is converted into ethylene, C_2H_4 .

* **ach, s.** Smallage, water-parsley (*Apium graveolens*. [APIUM, CELERY.] [Prompt. Par., pp. 6, 246].)

A-chā'-an, A-chai'-an, a. [Lat. *Achaus, Achaus*; Gr. Ἀχαιοί (*Achaioi*).]

A. As adjective: Belonging to the district of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnese.

"... the number of Achaean emigrants."—*Thucyd.*; *Hist. Greece*, ch. x.

"I aver that they are Achaian men, Achaian manners, an Achaian age."—*Glutstone*; *Homeric Synchronism*, pt. 1, ch. III, pp. 79, 80.

Achaean or Achaian League: A confederacy among a large number of the long-separated Hellenic States which, during the third and second centuries B.C., maintained the independence of a great part of Greece against aggressions on its liberty, till at length the league was vanquished and dissolved by the Romans. It was from its prominence at the time of the Roman conquest that Greece received the name of Achaia.

B. As substantive: An inhabitant of Achaia or Achaia.

"... the issue was in favour of the Achaean."—*Thucyd.*; *Hist. Greece*, ch. vii.

"The Achaian, then, of Merope's reign probably are the Danaans of the reign of Ramees III."—*Glutstone*; *Homeric Synchronism*, pt. 1, ch. 1, p. 147.

a-chō-nī-ūm, a-chō-nī-ūm, a-kō-nī-ūm, a-chō-ne, s. [Gr. ἀχών (*achōn*) = a chest, a box; ἀχών (*achōn*), adj. = not opening the mouth: fr. ἀ-, priv.; χών (*chōn*) = to yawn, to gape, to open wide.]



BORAGE (BORAGO OFFICINALIS).

1. Flower. 2. Seed-vessel. 3. Acheneum. 4. Section of Acheneum.

Botany: A simple fruit of the apocarpous class, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent, hard, and dry, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it. It has also been called Spermidium, Xyloidium, Thecidium, and by Linaeus, Nux. [See these words.] The most notable example of the Acheneum is the fruit of the Composite. What used to be called the "naked" seeds in the Labiate and Boraginaceae are properly four Achenes.

* **a-chā'-hl, s.**

Q. Chem. Alum-water. (Howell.) (*Hallwell*.)

A-chai'-an. [ACHAÏAN.]

* **a-cham'-ēck, s.** The dross of silver. (Howell.) (*Hallwell*.)

a-chan'-ī-a, s. [Gr. ἀχάνης (*achanēs*) = not opening.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceae, or Mallowworts. The species are shrubs from the hotter parts of the Western world. *A. malabaricus*, a scarlet flower, and others, are cultivated for their beauty.

* **a-charm'ed, a.** Delighted.

"Ther ben soume that eten chyldren and men, and eteth noon other flesh but that tyme that thei be a-charmed with manys flesch, for rather thei wolde be deed, and thei be cleyved werewolfs, for men shulde be wof of them."—*M.S. Bodl.*, 546. (*Hallwell*.)

* **a-charn'ed, v.** [From Fr. *acharnir*.] To set on (*Hallwell*); to aggravate against (*Wright*).

"That other reason is whanne thei a-charneth in a contriv of werte there as batayles have y-be, there thei eteth of dede men, or of men that be houged."—*M.S. Bodl.*, 546.

A-char'-ner, [ACHERNAR.]

a-chāt', a-chāt'e, a-čā'te, s. [O. Fr. *acat*, *achat* = a purchase; Fr. *acheter*; Low Lat. *accipio* = to purchase.]

1. Singular:

1. Low French & Old Lang. : A contract or bargain, especially one produced by purchase.

"Cursed be he" quod the kynge, "that he achat made."—*M.S. Cotl. Papal*, ch. xvi, l. 83; see also *Urry*; *Chaucer*, p. 302. (*Hallwell*.)

2. Bargaining.

"Cocupation is to sale, comen achate or buying together, that were established upon the peple by soche a manner imposition, as who so bought a bushell of corne, he must yeven the kynge the fyfth parte."—*Chaucer*; *Boethius*.

¶ Mr. H. T. Riley, editor of the *Minimata Gildhallae Londinensis*, says, in his preface, p. xviii., that in the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries the more educated classes used the French word *achat*, probably pronounced by the English *acat*, to designate buying or selling at a profit. This "achat" was the source of Whittington's wealth. When the term had gone into disuse, and its meaning had become forgotten, some inventive genius, not understanding it, devised the story of "Whittington and his Cat." Max Müller declined pronouncing an opinion upon this hypothesis till he had traced the story or myth now mentioned to its earliest form. (See *Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., 1871, p. 605.)

II. Plural. Old Lang. : Provisions, viands.

"The kitchen clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all th' achates in seemly wise."—*Spenser*; *F. Q.*, II. ix. 51.

¶ It is so in the first and second quartos, but in the folios it is *cates*.

a-chā'-tōs, s. [Gr. ἀχάτης (*achatis*). Lat. *achates* = the agate; also in part the onyx. Pliny says that it was first found on the banks of the Achates, now the Drillo, a river in Sicily.] An agate. (*Minsheu*, &c.)

"These following bodies do not draw, smaragd, achates."—*Bacon*; *Physiol. Rem.*

āch-a-tī-na, s. [Gr. ἀχάτης (*achatis*) = agate.] A genus of snails belonging to the family Helicidae. In 1851 Woodward estimated the known species at 120 recent and 14 fossil. The Achatinae are the largest of all snails, some Achatina species being eight inches in length, and depositing eggs an inch in their larger diameter.

* **a-chā'-tōr, a-chā'-tōur, s.** [ACHAT.] The person who had charge of the acatry, the purveyor, a caterer.

¶ By 34 Edward III., it was enacted that all purveyors should thenceforth be called *achators*.

"A gentill mannciple was ther of a temple, Of which achators mighten take example."—*Chaucer*; *Prologue to C. T.*, 569.

* **a-chāu'fe, v.t.** [A.N. In Fr. *échauffer* = to heat, to overheat; *chauffer* = to heat.] [CHAFE.] To warm, to heat, to make hot.

"That swollen sorrow fer to put away With softe salve *achau'fe* it and defie."—*Boswell*; *M.S.* (*Hallwell*.)

* **a-chāu'ge, v.t.** [An old form of CHANGE (q.v.).] To change.

"Whan the emperice that understod, Al achau'ged was hire blod."—*Seyn*; *Seyn*, 466.

* **a-chāu'ged, pa. pte.** [ACHAU'GE.]

* **a-chā'y-ēre, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] Gear array, or more probably chere, countenance.

"Scho was truly and byre, Wele seynd hir *achyres*."—*Sir Degrevante*, *M.S. Lincoln*. (*Hallwell*.)

ācho (formerly pron. *ācho*), s. [A.S. *ēor*.]

1. Of the body: Pain, especially of a continued kind.

"In coughs, aches, stiches, ulcerous throes and cramps."—*Tennyson*; *S. Simon Stylites*.

"Sore aches she needs must have i but less Of mind, than body's wretchedness, From damp and rain, and cold."—*Wordsworth*; *Ruth*.

¶ Often used in this sense in composition, as a headache, an earache, toothache, &c.

2. Of the mind: Distress, sorrow, grief. (See second example under No. 1.)

ācho (formerly pron. *ācho*), * **āke, v.t.** [A.S. *acan*, *acian*.]

1. Of the body: To suffer pain, to be in pain, to be painful.

"For all my bones, that even with anguish ache, Are troubled."—*Milton*; *Trans. P.*, vi.

2. Of the mind: To suffer grief, to be grieved, distressed, or afflicted.

"With present lills his heart must ache."—*Cowper*; *To Rev. Mr. Newton*.

¶ In this sense also it is used, though more rarely, in composition, as heart-ache, meaning not disease of the physical organ, but mental distress.

¶ In Hudibras III. ii. 407, *ach-es* is a syllable.

* **Pricking aches:** Convulsions. (*Rider*.)

* **ācho, s.** [ASH.] An ash-tree. (*Plumpton Corresp.*, fo. 188.)

* **ācho, s.** Age.

"But thus Goddiss low, and he will welde Even of blod, of good, of ache."—*M.S. Douce*, 302, fo. 30. (*Hallwell*.)

* **ācho-bōne, s.** [ATCH-BONE.] The hip-bone. (*Wright*.)

* **a-čhēk'-īd, a. Choked.**

"And right anon when that Theseus sethe The best *achekid*, he shal on him lepe To sleen him, or they comlu mite to hope."—*Leg of Ariadne*, 122.

* **āch'-ēl-or.** Old spelling of ASILAR (q.v.).

a-chē-ne, a-chē-nī-ūm, s. [ACHENIUM.]

* **a-chē-ō'-kī-ōn, a-chē-ō'-ken, a-čho'-ken, v.** [CHOKE.] To choke, to suffocate. (*Chaucer*.)

* **a-čh-ēr, s.** An usher.

"... [Lays Stave] *acher* to the Duke of Burgoyne."—*Quotation in Archaeologia*, xxvi. 378.

A-čhēr-nar, * A-čhēr-nar, * A-char'-nar, * A-car'-nar, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A star of the first magnitude, called also a Eridani. It is not visible in Great Britain.

Āch'-ē-rōn, s. [Lat. *Acheron*; Gr. Ἀχέρων (*Acherōn*) : ἄχος (*achos*) = pain, distress; ῥόος (*rhoos*) = a stream; ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.] A fabled stream in the infernal regions. Some rivers belonging to this world bore the same name.

"... behold black *Acheron*, Once consecrated to the sepulchre."—*Byron*; *Childe Harold*, II. 51.

"Get you gone And at the pit of *Acheron* Meet me i the morning; thither he Will come to know his destiny."—*Shakespeare*; *Macbeth*, III. 4.

"And enter there the kingdoms void of day; Where Philoebus's loud torrents, rushing down, His in the flaming gulf of *Acheron*."—*Pope*; *Homage*; *Odyssey*, x. 607-609.

Āch'-ē-rōn'-tī-a, s. [Lat. *Acherontis*, genit. of *Acheron*.] So called because of the terror the sphinx so designated causes in some superstitious minds.] A genus of sphinxes or hawk-moths, containing the celebrated *A. atropos*, or Death's-head Hawk-moth. [DEATH'S-HEAD HAWK-MOTH.]

Āch'-ē-rōn'-tic, a. Pertaining to the infernal regions; gloomy, dark.

* **a-čhēr'-sēt, s.** [CHERSET.]

* **āch'-ēr-spyre, s.** [ACROSPYRE.] A sprout, a germination. (*Scotch*.)

"As soon as the *acherspyre* appears."—*Jamieson*; *Dict. Scott. Lang.*

* **āch'-ēr-spyre, v.t.** [ACROSPYRE.] To sprout, to germinate.

"They let it *acherspyre*, and shute out all the thirft and substance at hault the enda, quhere it ould come at ane and only."—*Chalmersian* *dir*, ch. xxvi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā.

Āch-ē-rū-si-an, *a.* [Lat. *Acherusius*, fr. *Acheron*; Gr. Ἀχέρων (*Acherōn*).] Pertaining to Lake Acherusia, in Campania, or to Acheron.

* **ā-chēs-ōun**, *s.* [A.N. *achison*.] Reason, cause. Occasion. (*Hearne: Gloss. to Langtoft*).
"And all he it dede for traisoun
King to be was his *achison*."
Arthur & Merlin, p. 6.

āch'-ē-ta, *s.* [Lat. *acheta* = the cicada; Gr. ἄχεται (*acheta*) and ἄχεται (*acheta*), fr. ἄχεται (*acheta*) = clear-sounding; νέω (*neō*) = to sound.] A genus of insects with no affinity to the Cicadas, though the etymology suggests the contrary. They belong to the order Orthoptera, and the section of it called Saltatoria, that is, having legs adapted for leaping. It contains the well-known domestic hearth-cricket (*Acheta domestica*) and the field-cricket (*A. campestris*). [CRICKET, ACHETIDÆ.]

a-chēt'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [ACHETA.] The family of Orthopterous insects, of which Acheta is the type. [ACHETA.]

āch-ēt-i-nā, **āch-ēt-i-nā**, *s. pl.* [ACHETA.]

Entom.: In some classifications, a subfamily of insects placed under the family Gryllidae, which again is made to include all the Orthopterous insects having legs adapted for leaping.

* **ā-chō-tyn**, *v.* To escheat. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ā-chō've**, *v.* [A.N.] To accomplish.
"And through falsed their lust *achēved*."
Rom. of the Rose, 2,049.

¶ Urry reads *achived*.

āchē-weed, *s.* An old name for the goutweed (q.v.).

ā'-chī-ar, *s.* [Malay.] An Eastern condiment, consisting of the young shoots of the bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*).

ā-chiōv'-a-ble, *a.* [ACHIEVE.] Able to be achieved, within man's power to accomplish.
"Are enterprises like these *achievable*?"—*Bouring: Prof. to Bentham's Works*.

† **ā-chiōv'-ango**, *s.* [ACHIEVE.] Achievement, accomplishment of a great and arduous enterprise.

"... It may sufficiently appear to them that will read his noble acts and *achievements*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, 1535.

ā-chiōve, * **at-chiōve**, *v.t.* [Fr. *achever*, Prov. *acabar* = to bring to a head, complete, to finish, to accomplish, achieve; O. Fr. *chever* = to come to the end; fr. French *chef* = head, in Prov. *cap*.] To gain by heroic effort, to effect an exploit by skill, courage, and endurance.

Used (a) when the aim is a person.

"Aaron, a thousand deaths would I propose,
To achieve her whom I love."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, II. 1.
(b) When it is a victory gained by arms or other advantage on the field of action.

"Some people, indeed, talked as if a militia could achieve nothing great."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(c) When it is a great intellectual acquisition.

"For aught that human reasoning can achieve."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, IV.

ā-chiōved, *pa. par. & a.* [ACHIEVE.]

ā-chiōve'-mōnt, *s.* [Fr. *achèvement* = a completion, a finishing.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An heroic deed, an exploit successfully carried out on the field of action.

"The noble achievements of remote ancestors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. An intellectual feat.

"The highest achievements of the human intellect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

"I, as a man of science, feel a natural pride in scientific achievement."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iv. 33.

II. Technically:

Her.: A complete heraldic composition, exhibiting the shield with its quarterings and impalements, together with its external accessories of coronet, supporters, crests, motto, &c. Applied especially to a funeral escutcheon, exhibiting the rank and family of a deceased nobleman or gentleman, and placed on his demise in front of his house, or in some other conspicuous place. [HATCHMENT.]

ā-chiē-vēr, *s.* [ACHIEVE.] One who is successful in doing an heroic deed, or in making an intellectual conquest.

"These conquerors and *achievers* of mighty exploits."—*Burrow*.

ā-chiē-vīng, *pr. par.* [ACHIEVE.]

ach-il, *a.* Noble. [ATHIL. (Scotch.)]

* **āch-il-ēr**. [ASHLAR.]

ā-chil-lē-a, *s.* [From Achilles, a disciple of Chiron, said to have been the first physician who used the plant for healing wounds.] Milfoil. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ, the suborder Tubulifloræ, and the tribe Anthemideæ. Two species are wild in Great Britain: the *A. millefolium*, or Milfoil [MILFOIL], which is very common; and the *A. ptarmica*, or Sneezewort Yarrow, which is not unfrequent. [SNEEZEWORT.] Besides these there are three species doubtfully native: the *A. decolorans*, *A. tanacetifolium*, and *A. tomentosa*. There are many foreign species. Some of these are cultivated as edgings to walks in gardens.

ā-chil-lē-in, *s.* (C₂₀H₃₈N₂O₁₅). [ACHILLEA.]
Chem.: A nitrogenous substance which, along with moschatin, exists in the aqueous extract of the ivy-plant (*Achillea moschata*). It appears to occur also in the common milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*). It is brittle, glassy, of a brown-red colour, and melts at 100°.

ā-chil-lēt-in, *s.* (C₁₁H₁₇NO₄). [ACHILLEA.]
Chem.: A substance formed by boiling achillein for several days with dilute sulphuric acid.

ā-chil-lis tēn-dō (tendo *Achillis* = the tendon of Achilles). [Lat. According to classic fable, the mother of Achilles dipped him in the waters of the river Styx, thus rendering every part of him invulnerable, excepting only the heel by which she held him. He lost his life, notwithstanding this, by a wound in the heel produced by an arrow from the bow of Paris, son of the Trojan king.]

Anat.: A strong tendinous cord affording insertion in the bone to the gastrocnemius and the soleus muscles. It is situated at the part of the heel where Achilles received his death-wound. It is the largest tendon in the body.

"The tendo *Achillis* inserted into the os calcis."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I., ch. vii., p. 170.

ā-chim-ēn-ēs, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful. Probably a priv.; χείμα (*cheima*) = winter-weather, cold, frost, winter.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ, or Gesneriæ. It consists of erect herbs, with axillary flowers of great beauty. They have underground tubers by which they are propagated. They are cultivated in hot-houses, the original country of most of them being Central America.

ā'-chīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ACHE.]

As adjective: That aches.

"Each *aching* nerve refuse the lance to throw."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. II., 464.

"The *aching* heart, the *aching* head."

"What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!

But they have left an *aching* void
The world can never fill."

Cowper: Olney Hymns.

As substantive:

1. Continued pain of the body.

"When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipping shiner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings* called the gout."—*South*.

2. Continued and very painful mental distress.

"That spasm of terror, mute, intense,
That breathless, agonised suspense,
From whose hot throbs, whose deadly *aching*,
The heart hath no relief but breaking."

Moore: Lalla Rookh.

āch-ir-ite, **āch-ir-īt**, *s.* [In Gr. *achirit*. Named after Achir Mahmed, a Bucharest merchant, who discovered it about 1785.] A mineral, called also DIOPHASE (q.v.).

ā-chī-rūs, *s.* [Gr. ἄ, priv.; χείρ (*cheir*) = hand, but here used for fin.] The name given by Lacepède to a genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii subbrachiati. The

species resemble soles, but are totally destitute of pectoral fins.

āch-lām-yd'-ē-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. ἄ, priv.; χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamyōdos*) = a cloak, a mantle.] (Litt.) Without a cloak.

Bot.: Applied to plants in which the essential parts of the flower, the stamens and pistils, are unprotected either by calyx or corolla. The Willows, some species of Euphorbia, the Peppers, &c., afford examples of this structure.

"No very striking affinity can be pointed out as yet between the other parts of the *Achlamydeus* group."—*Linsley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2nd ed., p. 192.

* **āch-lère**, *s.* [ASHLAR.]

āch'-lŷ-a, *s.* A genus of Algae (Sea-weeds), or possibly a fungus allied to Mucor, but developed in water. *A. prolifera* grows on diseased gold fishes and similar animals, and is fatal to their existence. The Achlya possesses spontaneous motion.

āch'-lŷ-s, *s.* [Gr. ἀχλὺς (*achlys*) = a mist, gloom, darkness. In Hesiod personified as the eternal night, more ancient than chaos.]

Med.: A darkness or dimness of sight; also, a speck upon the cornea, rendering it more or less opaque.

āch'-ma-tite, *s.* [In Ger. *achmatit*, from Achmatorsk, in the Ural Mountains, where it occurs.] A mineral, called also ERIDOTE (q.v.).

āch'-mīte, **āc'-mīte**, *s.* [In Ger. *achmit*; Gr. ἀκμή (*akmē*) = a point.] [ACMITE.]

āch-nān'-thē-æ, *s.* [ACHNANTHES.]

Bot.: A cohort of Diatomeæ (q.v.).

āch-nān'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀνθῆ (*anthē*) = anything shaved off, froth, chaff; ἀνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomeæ.

* **ā-cho'ked**, *pa. par. & a.* [CHOKE.] Choked.

"For he was *choke*d anon,
And toward the death he drough."

McC. Laund, 106, fo. 166. (Halliwell.)

ā-chōl'-ŷ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀχολία (*acholia*) = want of gall; ἄ, priv.; χολή (*cholē*) = gall, bile.]

Med.: Deficiency or absence of bile—often a fatal disease. It differs from jaundice, in which bile is made as usual by the liver, but is afterwards absorbed by the blood, while in acholia it is not formed at all. The latter may arise from acute atrophy, impermeability of the bile-ducts, cirrhosis, fatty degeneration of the liver, or other causes. (Tanner: *Manual of Med.*)

* **āch'-ōn**, *a.* Each one.

"The lady tok her maydens *achon*,
And wente the way that sche hadde er gon."
Launfal, 1,018.

āch-or, *s.* [Gr. ἄχωρ (*achōr*), genit. ἄχωρος (*achōros*), later ἄχωρος (*achōris*) = scurf, dandruff. Galen considered ἄχωρος (*achōres*) as ulcerations peculiar to the hairy scalp, and discharging from very small pores a viscid ichor, consequent to pustules.]

Med.: The scald-head, a small pustule full of straw-coloured matter, breaking out on the heads of infants or young children.

āch-ōr'-ŷ-ōn, *s.* [Gr. ἄχωρ (*achōr*) = scurf, dandruff.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, of which one species, the *Schaenleinii*, is parasitic on the human skin in the disease called *Porrigio favosa*.

ā-chō'te, **ā-chī-ō'te**, *s.* A seed of the arnotto-tree (*Bixa orellana*).

āch-rās, *s.* [Gr. ἄχρας (*achras*), genit. ἄχράδος (*achratōs*) = the *Pyrus pyrastris*, a kind of wild pear.]

* 1. A wild choak-pear. [See etymology.] (Kersey.)

2. *Mod. Bot.*: Sappodilla or Nisberry tree. A genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceæ or Sapodillaceæ, and containing the Sappodilla plum (*Achras sapota*), the marmalade (*A. mammosa*), both tropical fruits used as articles of the dessert.

āch-rō-ite, *s.* [Gr. ἀχροίς (*achrois*) = colourless; ἄ, priv.; χρῶς (*chrōs*), or χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = (1) the surface of the skin; (2) complexion, colour.] A mineral, a colourless variety of ordinary tourmaline. It is found in Elba.

āch-rō-māt'-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *achromatique*; from Gr. ἀχρωματός (*achromatōs*) = colourless; ἄ, priv.; χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]
Optics: Colourless.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.
-**cla** = **shā**; -**clan** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**gion**, -**tion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**slous**, -**çious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

1. Achromatic Telescope: The name given by Dr. Bevis to an improved form of the reflecting telescope constructed by Dollond in 1761. When a single lens is used for the object-glass of a telescope, the image of the object is fringed with colour, and hence high magnifying powers cannot be used, unless the focal length of the lens is very considerable. Sir Isaac Newton, from experiments made on the refrangibility of light, had erroneously concluded that the size of the object-glasses of refracting telescopes could not be enlarged beyond three or four inches [APERTURE]: for this reason he turned his attention to reflected light, in which the image of the object is uncoloured. Reflecting telescopes of the Gregorian form were from Newton's time generally used. In the middle of the last century, Dollond, a Spitalfields weaver, undertook a course of experiments with the object of ascertaining the correctness of Newton's statements. His researches were rewarded by the valuable discovery that by using two different kinds of glass, and giving to the surfaces of each lens a different curvature—the focal lengths of the two lenses being in a certain ratio—an image of the object could be obtained free from colour; while, by a skilful arrangement of the radii of the surfaces of each glass, the errors arising from spherical aberration [ABERRATION] could be entirely removed. In the early telescopes made by Dollond and his son Peter, the object-glass was usually a double concave lens of flint enclosed between two convex glasses of crown (Fig. 1); but modern object-glasses have only a concave lens of flint combined with a convex of crown or plate (Fig. 2). A century ago flint-glass of a size suitable for large telescopes could not be obtained; but more recently the removal of the excise duty, and the success attained by Guinand and others in glass manufacture, have enabled English and foreign opticians to construct achromatic telescopes of considerable magnitude, with object-glasses of twelve, fifteen, and even twenty-six inches diameter, the area of aperture having the property of increasing in a considerable ratio the power of the telescope to penetrate into space and render visible the minutest objects. Achromatic telescopes, from their convenient size and comparative cheapness, have been and still are generally used by astronomers in Great Britain, Europe, and America, and by their aid many modern discoveries have been made. So perfect is the image formed by a well-corrected achromatic object-glass, that almost any magnifying power can be applied; and thus a telescope of this form three or four feet in length is superior in its definition and surpasses in magnifying power one of the old unwieldy telescopes 100 feet long. The eye-glasses of the telescope also require to be free from colour and aberration, and the correction of these defects is accomplished by an arrangement of the lenses forming the eye-piece. [See EYE-PIECE, OBJECT-GLASS, APPLANATIC.]



Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

2. Achromatic Microscope: In a compound microscope an image of the object is first formed by the objective, and afterwards enlarged by the lenses constituting the eye-piece. Till about the year 1830 the object-glasses of microscopes were mostly formed of single or combined lenses, the apertures of which, in order to obtain a distinct image of the object, were exceedingly small. The labours of modern opticians to adapt the achromatic principle to compound microscopes were rewarded by the construction of lenses in which the images of objects were rendered distinct in their minute details even when high magnifying powers were applied. In a modern microscopic objective, not only is the colour corrected and the image free from distortion, but by an increase in the angle of aperture [ANGLE OF APERTURE] the penetrating power of the objective is considerably increased, and less magnifying power is required from the eye-piece. With a good objective of one-eighth of an inch focus, magnifying powers ranging from 450 to 1,200 diameters can be obtained by using different eye-pieces. [OBJECTIVE.]

ā-chrō-mat-īc-i-ty, *s.* [ACHROMATIC.] *s.* The quality or state of being achromatic.

ā-chrō-mat-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *χρῶματις* (*chrōmatismos*) = colouring, dyeing.] The quality or state of being achromatic.

"The achromatism of the eye may be in part due to the variety of shape and density of the refractive media, which seem to bear some analogy to the system forming the achromatic object-glass of Herschel."—*Todd & Bowman, Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II., p. 50.

ach-rōot (the *ch* is a strong guttural), *s.* [Local name.] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, a Cinchonad. It is used in India as a dye.

ach-tar-āg-dite, *s.* [Named from the Ach-tagra, a tributary of the Wilna, where it occurs.] A mineral ranged by Dana, in 1868, as a doubtful species, and placed under his "Appendix to Clays." It soils the fingers like chalk.

***ā-chu'yn, a'ch'-w'yn**, *v.t.* [ESCHEW.] To shun, to avoid.

"*Achuyng or beyng ware*."—*Prompt. Par.*

***ach'-wrē**, *s.* [Wel. *ach-gwrē* = near-beet.] An enclosure of wattles or thorns surrounding a building at such a distance from it as to prevent cattle from gaining access to the thatch. (*Ancient Instit. Wales*.)

***a'ch'-w'yn**. [ACHUYN.]

āch-yr-ān-thōs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄχουρον* (*achuron*) = chaff; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower. The name refers to the chaffy nature of the floral envelopes.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amarantaceae, or Amaranth. About thirty species are known, all from the hotter parts of the Old World, whence a few have spread to America. They are sometimes climbing trees or shrubs, but most are mere weeds. *A. aspera* and *A. fruticosa* are used in India in cases of dropsy; *A. viridis* as a poultice.

ā-cīc'-ul-a, *s.* [Lat. = a small pin for a head-dress. A feminine diminutive for *acus* = a needle; Gr. *ἀκὴ* (*akē*) = a point; Lat. *acies* = a point.]

1. *Bot. & Zool.*: A slender spine or bristle.

¶ *In Bot. (spec.)*: The bristle-like abortive flower of a grass. In this sense used specially by Dumortier. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

2. *Zool.*: A genus of opercular pulmonated Mollusca. *A. fusca* occurs recent in Britain, besides being fossil in the Pliocene of Essex.

ā-cīc'-ul-ar, *a.* [From Lat. *acicula* (q.v.).] Needle-shaped.

1. *Min.*: A term applied to long, slender, and straight prismatic crystals. (*Phillips: Mineral*, 2nd ed., p. lxxxiii.) Example, the crystals of titanite.

2. *Bot.*: A term applied specially to leaves. (*Loudon: Cyclopad. of Plants, Glossary*.)

acicular bismuth, *s.* A mineral called also AIKINITE (q.v.).

ā-cīc'-ul-ar-ī-ly, *adv.* [ACICULAR.] In an acicular manner or form, in the form of needles or bristles.

ā-cīc'-ul-ate, ā-cīc'-ul-ā-tōd, *a.* [Lat. *acicula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Marked with fine, irregular streaks, such as might be produced by the point of a needle. (*Lindley*.)

ā-cīc'-ul-i-form, *a.* [Lat. (1) *acicula* (q.v.); (2) *forma* = form, shape.] Of an acicular form, needle-shaped.

ā-cīc'-ul-ite, *s.* [Lat. *acicula* = a small pin for a head-dress, dim. of *acus* = a needle; suff. -ite.] A mineral called also AIKINITE (q.v.). See also ACICULAR BISMUTH.

āc'-īd, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *acide*; Ital. *acido*, fr. Lat. *acidus* = sour, tart; *aceo* = to be sour, fr. root **ac* = sharp, which appears also in Lat. *acies* = the point of a weapon, and Gr. *ἀκὴ* (*akē*) = point, *ἀκίς* (*akis*) = point, *ἀκμή* (*akmē*) = point, *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the point or end, &c.; Sansc. *asi* = the point of a sword; Wel. *awc* = an edge or point.] [EDGE.]

I. As adjective: Sour, tart, sharp to the taste.

"The fruit of *Averrho* is intensely acid."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2nd ed., p. 140.

II. As substantive:

1. *Chem.*: A salt of hydrogen in which the hydrogen can be replaced by a metal, or can, with a basic metallic oxide, form a salt of that metal and water. Acid oxides

of the same element are distinguished by the termination of *-ous* and *-ic*—as sulphurous and sulphuric—the latter containing the most oxygen; they are also called anhydrides. They unite with water and form acids having the same terminations. By replacement of the hydrogen by a metal they form salts distinguished by the terminations *-ite* and *-ate* respectively. These acids are called oxygen acids; formerly it was thought that all acids contained oxygen, this element being regarded as the acidifying principle (generating acid). But many acids are formed by direct union of hydrogen with an element, as hydrochloric acid (HCl), hydrosulphuric acid (H₂S), or with an organic radical, as hydrocyanic acid, H(CN). Acids which are soluble in water reddens blue litmus, and have a sour taste. Acids are said to be monobasic, dibasic, tribasic, &c., according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by a metal. Organic acids can be produced by the oxidation of an alcohol or aldehyde. They contain the monad radical (HO·OC), once if they are monobasic, twice if dibasic, &c. They are also called as monatomic, diatomic, &c., according as they are derived from a monatomic or diatomic alcohol, &c. Acids derived from a diatomic alcohol can be alcohol acids or aldehyde acids. [See GLYCOL.] Many organic acids occur in the juices of vegetables, some in animals, as formic acid in ants.

2. *Min.*: In W. Phillips's arrangement of minerals, acids constitute his third class. He arranges under it sulphuric acid and boracic acid, both of which occur native.

āc'-īd-īf-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *acidus* (root of *acidus* = acid); -i connective, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or containing an acid.

¶ In W. Phillips's distribution of minerals into eight classes, Acidiferous Earthy Minerals constituted the fourth, Acidiferous Alkaline minerals the fifth, and Acidiferous-Alkaline Earthy minerals the sixth. Under the fourth class above-named were ranked such minerals as calc spar, gypsum, boracite, witherite, heavy spar, strontianite, &c.; under his fifth class were ranked nitre, natron, borax, sal-ammoniac, &c.; and under his sixth, alum, erythrite, and glauconite. Minerals are now arranged on another principle. [MINERALOGY.]

āc'-īd-ī-fī-a-ble, *a.* [ACIDIFY.] Capable of being rendered acid.

āc'-īd-ī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* The act or process of acidifying or rendering acid; also the state of being so acidified.

āc'-īd-ī-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [ACIDIFY.]

āc'-īd-ī-fy, *v.t.* [Lat. *acidus* (root of *acidus* = acid); -i connective, and *facio* = to make.] To render acid or sour.

āc'-īd-ī-fy-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ACIDIFY.]

acidifying principle, *s.* That which gives an acid property to a substance.

āc'-īd-īm-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *acid*, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of acids.

āc'-īd-īm-ēt-r'y, *s.* [In Ger. *acidimetrie*.] [ACIDIMETER.] The process of determining the quantity of real acid in a sample of hydrated acid. This may be done by volumetric or by weight analysis. The former method is carried out by ascertaining the measured quantity of a standard alkaline solution required to saturate a given volume of the acid. That by weight analysis can be effected in more ways than one. A convenient one is to decompose a known weight of the acid with an excess of acid carbonate of sodium or potassium, and estimate by weight the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. When this is done the quantity of real acid can without difficulty be ascertained. (*Watts: Chemistry*.)

***āc'-īd-ist**, *s.* [ACID.] One who maintains the doctrine of acids.

"...agreeable to what the acidists would call an alkali."—*Dr. Sars: Hist. Roy. Soc.*, li. 492.

āc'-īd-ī-ty, *s.* [In Ger. *acidität*; Fr. *acidité*; Ital. *acidità*, fr. Lat. *aciditas*.] The quality of being sour or sharp to the taste; sourness, tartness, sharpness to the taste.

"...and consequently acidity was but an accidental quality of some of these bodies."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., li. 84.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēro, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qūite, cūr, rūle, fūll; tr'y, S'yrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. wrē = ré.

3. To recognise the authority of a public functionary, or any one else bringing proper credentials.

"Dundee, meanwhile, had summoned all the clans which acknowledged his commission to assemble for an expedition into Athol."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

IV. To give a receipt for money, to feel or express gratitude for some benefit bestowed.

"... they his gifts acknowledged not."

Milton.

B. Law: To own; so to assent to a legal instrument as to give it validity.

"In all the foregoing senses the place of the accusative may be supplied by the clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.

"... nothing would induce them to acknowledge that an assembly of lords and gentlemen who had come together without authority from the Great Seal was constitutionally a Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ack-knowl'-edged, *pa. par. & a.* [ACKNOWLEDGE.]

"... calm subjection to acknowledged law."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

"... namely, from what we know of the actual distribution of closely allied or representative species, and likewise of acknowledged varieties."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 178.

ack-knowl'-edg-ër, *s.* [ACKNOWLEDGE.] One who acknowledges.

"She proved one of his most bountiful benefactors, and he as great an acknowledger of it."—*J. Walton: Life of Herbert*.

ack-knowl'-edg-îng, *pr. par. & s.*

As substantive: An admission, a confession, an acknowledgment, a recognition.

"... the acknowledging of the truth."—*2 Tim.* ii. 25; *Titus* i. 1.

ack-knowl'-edg-mënt, or ***ack-knowl'-edg-mënt**, *s.* [ACKNOWLEDGE.] The act of acknowledging, the state of being acknowledged, or the thing acknowledged.

A. Ordinary Language:

1. (*Spec.*): The act of acknowledging a trifling mistake, or a more serious fault, sin, or crime.

"... an acknowledgment of fault by Henry."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. The admission of the truth of a statement, a narrative, a doctrine, or tenet, especially if it be for one's apparent self-interest to controvert it.

"The advocates of the Government had been by universal acknowledgment overthrown in the contest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

"... to the acknowledgment of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ."—*Col.* ii. 2.

3. The admission of the position and claims of any being or person; also such homage or other action as the admission thus made implies.

"... he himself, the Pope said, could not make advances without some kind of submission; but a single act of acknowledgment was all which he required."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. The admission of having received money, whether owing to one or bestowed as a gift; the admission of having received from one a benefit of any kind; also (*spec.*), the receipt for such money, the expression of gratitude for such favour.

"... the seeming acknowledgment of Henry's services."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"... to use the benefits conferred on us by M. Combe without acknowledgments."—*Martineau: Combe's Positive Philosophy*, Preface, vi.

B. Technically:

1. Law: The admission of an act to take the responsibility of it, or the owning of a legal deed to give it validity.

"No verbal acknowledgment of a debt more than six years old will bar the operation of the statute of limitation [LIMITATION]; it requires the acknowledgment to be in writing."

2. Feudal Custom. Acknowledgment money: Money paid in some parts of England as a recognition of the new lord who succeeds to an estate on the death of his predecessor.

***ack-known'**, *pa. par.* [ACKNOW.]

äck'-röot, **äk'-röot**, *s.* An Indian name for the walnut.

***äck'-sen**, *s.* [ASH.] Ashes. (*Kennet: Gloss.*, MS. *Landsd.*, 1,033)

"Now confined to Wiltshire."

***äck'-wards**, *adv.*

"Used (*spec.*) when an animal lies backward and cannot rise. (*Praise of Yorkshire Aile*, 1697, p. 89, *Gloss.*)

***äck-lë'a**, *s.* [A.S. *ac* = oak; *leag* = a place.] A field in which oaks grow. (*Cunningham.*)

äck-lide, *s.* [Lat. *acidem*, acc. of *acis* = a small javelin.] An ancient Roman missile weapon, furnished with spikes, which was cast from the hand and then drawn back again by a thong. Each Roman warrior seems to have been provided with two.

a-clin'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *κλίνω*, (*klinō*) = to cause to bend.] *Lit.*: Unbending.

Magnetism: Not dipping.

aclinic-line, *s.* Professor August's name for the magnetic equator where the needle ceases to dip and becomes horizontal.

***a-clō'-men**, *v.i.* [Dut. *verkleumen* = to benumb.] To become torpid.

***a-clōy'e**, *v.* To cloy, to overload, to overrun.

"How her contrey was greuously acloyed
With a dragou venoms and orible of kēd."

MS. Laud, 416, p. 85. (*Halliwel.*)

***a-clūm'-şen**, ***a-clom-sen**, *v.i.* To grow clumsy.

***a-clūm'-sīd**, ***a-clom-sīd**, *a.* [A.S.] Beunumbed with cold. (*Wycliffe.*)

äck-mē, *s.* [In Fr. *acmé*; fr. *ἀκμή* (*akmē*) = a point or edge, the highest point: *ἀκή* (*akē*) = a point or edge.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: The top or highest point (*figuratively* rather than *literally*).

"Till lately the word *acme* was so imperfectly naturalised in our language that it was expressed in Greek letters. Jeremy Taylor, South, Culverwell, and Phillips write it so. (Trench: *On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 30; *Eng. Past and Present*, p. 46.)

"The Latin language was judged not to have come to its *ἀκμή* or flourishing height of elegance until the age in which Cicero lived."—*Phillips: Pref. New World of Words*, 3rd ed. (A.D. 1671).

"Its acme of human prosperity and greatness."—*Burke: A Reply to a Peace*.

2. Spec.: Mature age.

"He must be one that can instruct your youth,
And keep your *acme* in the state of truth."

Ben Jonson: Exile of News, Prolog.

II. Technically:

1. Med.: Used by the Greeks to designate the height of a disease, a meaning which it still retains.

2. Rhet.: The height of pathos to which a speaker has risen by means of a climax.

äck-mite, *s.* [Sw. *ackmit*; Ger. *akmit*, fr. Gr. *ἀκμή* (*akmē*) = a point. So called from the pointed extremities of the crystals.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole group, the Pyroxene sub-group, and the section of it with monoclinic crystallization. Composition, $R_2O + Si_2O_3 + 2Fe_2O_3 + Si_2O_2$. Or silica, 51.3; sesquioxide of iron, 30.4; protoxide of iron, 5.1. Hardness, 6; gravity, 3.2 to 3.55: lustre, vitreous; colour, brownish or reddish brown, blackish green in the fracture. It is opaque, has an uneven fracture, and is brittle. It occurs in Norway in crystals nearly a foot long.

***äck-nä'-wën**, *v.t.* [A.S. *onædñan* = to acknowledge.] [ACKNOW.] To acknowledge, to own, to confess.

äck-nē, *s.* [Gr. *ἀχνω* (*achnō*) = anything shaved off, as froth from a liquid, chaff from wheat, &c.] A genus of skin-diseases containing those characterised by pustules, which, after suppurating imperfectly, become small, hard, red circumscribed tubercles on the skin, resolving themselves but slowly. Among the leading species of the genus are (1) the *A. simplex*, consisting of small vari, which break out on the face, the shoulders, and the upper part of the back; (2) *A. follicularis*, or innagot-pimple; (3) the *A. indurata*, or stone-pock; and (4) the *A. rosacea*, or carbuncled face.

a-cnēs'-tis, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *κνέω* (*knaō*) = to scrape or scratch.] The part of an animal which it cannot scratch, being unable to reach it. It is the portion extending along the back from between the shoulder-blades to the loins.

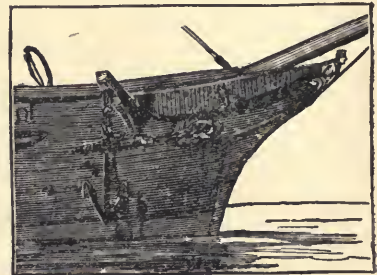
äck-nī'-da, *s.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *κνίω* (*kniō*) = a nettle: *κνίω* (*kniō*) = (1) to scrape, (2) to make to itch.] Virginian hemp. A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceae, or Chenopods. *A. cannabina* is the common Virginian hemp.

a'-cō, *s.* A fish found in the Mediterranean. It has been called also the *aguo*, the *sarachus*, and the *saracinus*.

äck-ō-căn'-thēr-a, *s.* [Gr. (1) *ἀκωή* (*alōhē*) = a point, (2) *ἀνθός* (*anthōs*) = flowering, blooming.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceae, or Nightshades. *A. venenata* is a large bush with fragrant flowers, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope, and is so poisonous that the Hottentots use a decoction of its bark to envenom their arrows.

a-cock'-bill, *adv.*

Naut.: A term used (1) of an anchor which



ANCHOR A-COCKBILL.

hangs down by its ring from the cathead, or (2) of the yards when they are temporarily fixed at an angle with the deck.

a-cock'-horse, *adv.* Triumphantly. (*Ellis: Literary Letters*, p. 265.) A somewhat slang phrase now obsolescent. (*Nursery Rhymes.*)

a-cœ-lō'-mī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.] [Opposed to CELOMATI (q.v.)] Bloodless worms. Ernst Haeckel's name for those worms which possess neither blood nor blood-cavity (Celomati). It includes under the designation the Flat-worms (Platyhelminthes), the Gliding-worms, the Sucker-worms, and the Tape-worms.

a-cœm'-ē-tæ, **a-cœm'-ē-tī**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *κοιμάω* (*koimāō*) = to put to sleep.]

Ch. Hist.: A kind of monks and nuns who flourished in the fifth century A. D., and whose practice it was to have Divine worship carried on in their churches unceasingly, three plays of them taking duty by turns. Some Roman Catholic monks still follow the practice of the old Acemetae.

***a-cōlē**, *v.t.* [ACCOLE.] To make quiet.

"Sith that ye reft him thaqaintance
Of Blaccoli, his most joie,
Whiche all his painis might acole."

Romance of the Rose, 356.

***a-cōll'd**, *a.* [ACCOLEN.] Congealed.

"Now this blod it is acoll'd."

Oy of Warwicke, p. 20.

***a-cōll'e**, *s.* A Christmas game, the same as

LEVEL-COIL (q.v.). (*Beumont & Fletcher*, iv. 215, *Note*.)

***a-cōl'-ās'-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκόλαστικός*.] "Intemperate, riotous, prodigal, lascivious."

(*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

***a-cōl'-āte**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *κολάν* (*kolan*), for *κολάσειν* (*kolasein*), 2 aor. inf. of *κολάζω* (*kolazō*) = to curtail, to prune, to check, to punish.] Forward, peevish. (*Rider: Dict.*)

***a-cōld**, *a.* [ACOLEN.] Cold.

"There lay this povere in gret distresse
Acold and hungry at the gate."

Gower MS., Soc. *Antiq.* 134, l. 183. (*Halliwel.*)

"Bless thy five wits! Tom's a-cold."—*Shakespeare*, *Lear*, iii. 4.

***a-cōld'-îng**, ***a-cōld'-ÿng**, *pr. par.* [ACOLD.] Getting cold.

"The sykness of the world thou schalt knowe by charlyd acoldyng, and cōde of hyr felikenes."—*Wimbleton: Sermon* (1388). (*MS. Botton*, 57, p. 24.)

***a-cōled**, *a.* [ACOLEN.] Cooled. (*Robert of Gloucester: Herald's College MS.*)

"Another reading is *akelde*. (*Hearne's ed. Robt. of Glouc.*, p. 442.)

***a-cōl'-ēn**, *v.t.* [A.N.] To embrace. [ACCOLL.]

"Then acoles he the knyght, and kysse him thryce."

Syr Gawayne, p. 71.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēro, camēd, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, zōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā.

***a-cōl'-ēn**, (pret. *acolede*, *pa par. acōlēd*), *v.* [A.S. *acēlian, acēlan*.] To become cool.

āc'-ōl-in, *s.* A bird allied to the partridge, common in the Spanish West Indies, where it is used for food.

a-cōl'-ō-gy, a-kōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. (1) *akos* (*akos*) = a cure, relief, remedy: *fr. akōmaia* (*akōmaia*) = to heal; (2) *lógos* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the remedies for diseases; the science of medicines; the *materia medica*; therapeutics.

āc'-ōl-yte, āc'-ōl'-ō-thist, āc'-ōl'-yth, āc'-ōl'-ytho, āc'-ōl'-y-thūs (*pl. āc'-ōl'-y-thī*), *s.* [In Ger. *akoluth*; Fr. *acolyte*; Gr. *akolouthos* (*akolouthos*) = a follower, *ἀκολούθεω* (*akolouthēō*) = to follow: *a*, copulative; *κείνωθω* (*keleinōthō*) = a path.]

Ch. Hist.: One belonging to an order of petty ecclesiastical functionaries instituted in the third century to attend upon the Latin clergy. Their chief duty was to light the lamps and prepare the elements for the communion. At their ordination they received a candlestick with a taper, to symbolise the first of these functions, and an empty pitcher to represent the second. Similar officers still exist in the Church of Rome.

"... to ordain the *acolythist* to keep the sacred vessels."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici*.
"At the end of every station an *acolythe* (an inferior kind of officer) dips the piteous pitch into the oil of a burning lamp."—*Brent*.
"Saul and Samuel at the altar."
"The words *and acolyth*, *acolyth*, *acolyth*."
—*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. iii, pt. ii, ch. ii.

***a-cōm-bēr**, *v.t.* To encumber. (*Chaucer*.)

***a-cōm-bērd**, *pa. par.* [ACOMBER.] (*Chaucer*.)

***a-cōm-bre**, *v.* [A.N.] To encumber, to trouble. [ACUMBER.]

"Acumbere was he for to here.
Aske of so many letters ere."
—*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin., Cantab., f. 76.

***a-cōm-el-ŷd, a-clōm-mŷde**, *a. or pa. par.* [Cognate with provincial CLAMM, CLEMED.] Enervated with cold. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-cōn-dŷl-ōūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ, priv.*; *κόνδυλος* (*kondulos*) = the knob formed by a bent, the knuckle.]

Chiefly Bot.: Having no joints.

***āc'-ōn-ŷck**, *a.* [ACONITE.] Poisonous. (*Rider*.)

āc'-ōn-it-āte, *s.* [ACONITUM.] A chemical compound formed with acconitic acid and a base, as calcium acconitate, magnesium acconitate.

āc'-ōn-ite, *s.* [Lat. *aconitum* (q.v.)]

1. A name of the common Blue Monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*). It occurs wild in Carinthia and Cariola, and, having long been cultivated in British gardens, has escaped and become naturalised in England. It is a very poisonous plant, the root being especially dangerous. When the leaves and flowers have died away, the root, or root-stock, has sometimes been mistaken for that of horse-radish, and has been eaten with fatal results. The root is of tapering form, and when old is dark brown outside and white inside, whilst the young ones are much paler. Its taste is bitter at first, after which there is a numbness and tingling of the lips and tongue. The root-stock of the horse-radish (*Cochlearia officinalis*) is much larger than that of the aconite, and does not taper. Externally it is of a dirty yellow colour, and marked at the top by transverse scars, left behind by the leaves. Its taste is at first acid or pungent, not bitter. [ACONITUM.]

2. Less properly (among some gardeners, and popularly): The *Eranthis nivalis*, a plant of the order Ranunculaceae, the same one as that to which the proper aconite belongs.

¶ *Winter-aconite* = *Eranthis nivalis*. [See ACONITE, 2.]

āc'-ōn-ŷt-ŷc, *a.* [ACONITE.] Pertaining to the aconite.

aconitic acid, *s.* An acid existing naturally in *Aconitum napellus*, *Delphinium consolida*, and *Equisetum fluviale*, and doubtless in some other plants, but obtained most easily by the application of heat to citric acid. Formula $C_6H_5O_6 = (C_6H_3O_3)(OH)_3$. Its salts are called *aconates*.

āc'-ōn-it-ŷnā, āc'-ōn-it-ŷne, *s.* [In Ger. *aconitin*.] An alkaloid substance existing in *Aconitum napellus* and some of its congeners. Formula $C_{20}H_{27}NO_7$. A white substance slightly soluble in cold, soluble in fifty parts boiling water, very soluble in ether. It melts at 80°. It is intensely poisonous. It is given internally in very small doses in severe neuralgia and rheumatism, and also forms a valuable liniment.

āc'-ōn-it-tūm, *s.* [In Fr. *aconit*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aconito*, fr. Lat. *aconitum*; Gr. *ἀκόνιτον* (*akoniton*) = a poisonous plant growing on sharp steep rocks *ἐν ἀκόναις* (*en akonais*), or in a place called *Ἀκόναι* (*Akonai*), in Bithynia, or from *ἀκων* (*akōn*) = a dart, from its having long ago been used to poison darts with.]

1. Bot.: Wolf's-bane, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceae, or Crowfoots. The species are generally from three to six feet high, with digitate and palmate leaves, and terminal spikes of blue or yellow flowers. The best known is the Monk's-hood (*A. napellus*). [ACONITE.] The Indian *A. ferox*, supposed to be only a variety of the former, is a more virulent poison than it, being acrid in a high degree. *A. napellus* and *cammarum* are diuretic.

2. *Ord. Eng.*: Before the word *aconite* was naturalised in the language, *aconitum* was the term employed.

"As *aconitum* or rash gunpowder."
—*Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

a-cōn-thē-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκων* (*akōn*) = a dart, and *θεα* (*thea*) = aspect.]

Entom.: *Adolias aconthea*, one of the Nymphalidae, from India and Java. The caterpillar has long projecting spines.

a-cōn-ti-ās, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκοντίας* (*akontias*) = a quick-darting serpent; *ἀκόντιον* (*akontion*) = a dart or javelin; *ἄκων* (*akōn*) = a javelin; *ἀκῆ* (*akē*) = a point, an edge.]

1. Zool.: A genus of snake-like lizards, belonging to the family Anguidae. The species are akin to the *Anguis fragilis*, but can rear themselves up and dart forwards. Contrary, however, to common belief in the regions which they inhabit, they are quite harmless. *A. meleagris* is the Cape pintado snake. *A. jaculis*, the dart-snake of the Greeks and Romans, and, according to Bochart, also the *ῥαπ* (*ῥαπ*) mentioned in Isaiah xxxiv. 15, which is improperly rendered "great owl" in the authorised English version of the Bible. [DART-SNAKE.]

2. Bot.: A genus of Brazilian plants belonging to the order Araceae, or Arads. So named because the spots on the stem were supposed to resemble the serpents above described.

3. Astron.: A comet, or meteor, so called from its resemblance to a snake.

a-cōn-tīte, *s.* A mineral, a variety of MISFICKEL (q.v.).

***a-cōp**, *adv.* [A.S. *cop* = top.] On end, conically.

"Marry, she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands *acop*."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 6.

***āc'-ōp-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀ, priv.*; *κόπος* (*kopos*) = weariness.]

Old Med.: Medicines which were supposed to be useful in removing lassitude.

***āc'-ōp-ŷc**, *a.* [ACOPA.] Preventing or alleviating fatigue or weariness.

āc'-ōp-ŷcā, āc'-ōp-ŷinn, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκονία* (*akopia*) = freedom from fatigue.] A medicine administered to relieve fatigue or weariness.

***a-cō-pled**, *a.* Coupled. (*Plumptre Correspond.*, p. 50.)

***āc'-ōp-ŷs**, *s.* A herb, or stone (it is not known which), used as an ingredient for a charm. (*Middleton: Witch Works*, iii. 327.)

āc'-ōr, *s.* [Lat. *acor* = an acid taste, sourness: *aco* = to be sour.] Acidity or sourness in the stomach.

***āc'-ōr-ā-ŷc-ŷe** (Lindley), ***āc'-ōr-ŷ-næ** (Link), ***āc'-ōr-ŷ-dē-ŷe** (Ag.) An old order of plants cut off from Araceae, chiefly on account of the different arrangement of leaves in the bud, and the possession of the rudiments of a perianth, these being wholly wanting in Araceae.

***a-cord'**, *s. & v.* An old form of ACCORD (q.v.).

"Lene me your hand, for this is *oure acord*."
—*Chaucer: Knights Tale*, 3,084.

***a-cor-dāunt, a-cōr-dēnd**, *a.* [A.N.] [Old forms of ACCORDANT.] Agreeing.

"Me thinketh it *acordant* to reason."

—*Chaucer: Prologue*, 87.

"... while in this type is *acordant*."

—*Chaucer: Prologue* (ed. 1532), l. 58. (*Halliwel*.)

***a-cor-dēd, a-cōr-dīd**, *pa. par.* [ACORD.]

"And thus they ben *acorded* and i-sworn."

To wayte a tyme, as I have told before."

—*Chaucer: Miller's Tale*, 3,301, 3,302.

"They ben *acordid*, as ye schal after here."

—*Chaucer: Man of Lawes Tale*, 4,658.

***a-core', a-cōr-ŷe, a-cōr-ŷe**, [A.S. *ceorian* = to lament.] To sorrow, to grieve.

"At Gloucestre he deide, ac elr nadde he non."

That *acorede* all this lond, and ye ien echon."

—*Rob. Gouc.*, p. 75.

"Bu a peyre of a marc, other thou sailt be *acore sore*."

—*Rob. Gouc.*, p. 390.

"Thou it schalt *acore sore*."

—*M.S. Laud*, 108, l. 122. (*Halliwel*.)

ā-corn, *s.* [A.S. *æcern, æcernen*, *æcern*, neut. pl. = fruit of the field or country, from *æcer* = field (*Skeat*); *ŷcel, akarn*; Dan. *agern*; Dut. *aker*; Ger. *ecker, eichel*; Goth. *akron* = fruit.]

1. Lit.: The fruit of the oak. Formerly acorns were used for human food, and in times of scarcity are still eaten in different parts of the Continent.

¶ Botanically viewed, it is an indurated dry fruit, surrounded by a cupulate involucre. It is the type of the genus *glans*, in Gartner's classification of fruits.

"Considerable discussion took place in the *Times* last autumn as to whether *acorns* were suitable for employment as food for cattle."—*Nature*, vol. iii. (1871), p. 213.

¶ Sweet acorn is the fruit of *Quercus ballota*.

2. Naut.: A little ornamental piece of wood, conical in form, fixed on the mast-head above the vane, to keep it from being detached when the wind is violent, or the ship leans much to one side when under a press of sail.

acorn-ball, *s.* An acorn fixed on its cupule, or cup, as a ball may be in a socket.

"She, Dryad-like, shall wear
Alternate leaf and *acorn-ball*
In wreath about her ear."
—*Tennyson: Talking Oak*.

acorn-barnacle, *s.* The *Balanus crenatus*, common on our coasts. [ACORN-SHELL.]

acorn-coffee, *s.* A preparation made from acorns, husked, dried, and roasted. In some respects it is better than common coffee, not having the drying properties of the latter.

acorn-cup, *s.* The calyx or cup in which the acorn is fixed.

"Creep into *acorn-cup*, and hide them there."

—*Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. i.

acorn-meal, *s.* A meal made from acorns.

"And still the old barbarian, roving, mixed
With beast of prey, or for his *acorn-meal*
Fought the fierce tusky bear."

—*Thomson: Autumn*, 58.

acorn-shell, *s.*

1. The shell, gallow, or husk of the actual acorn.

"Who from hollow boughs above him
Dropped their *acorn-shells* upon him."

—*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xvi.

2. The English name given to the sessile barnacles (*Balanidae*), from the resemblance which they bear to acorns. The shell is usually composed of six segments, firmly united into a tube. The lower part of this tube is fixed to some solid body, such as a wooden stake or stone within high-water mark. The upper part is covered and protected by a movable roof, consisting of two to four valves, from between which the balanus can protrude its beautifully delicate cirri.

ā-corned, *a.* [ACORN.]

1. Gen.: Bearing acorns; having fed on acorns; possessed of acorns.

¶ Chiefly, if not even exclusively, in com position.

"A full *acorned* boar."

—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, ii. 5.

2. Her.: Having represented upon it an oak with acorns. [Use of escutcheons.]

***a-cōr-se**, *v.t. & i.* [ACCURSE.] To curse.

"Called hem *catyves*,
Accursed for evere."
—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 375.

bōl, bōy, pōl, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lāg. -cia = shā; -cian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -gion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -çious = shūs. -bre = bēp. -ple = pēl

* **a-cor-sy**, *v.* [ACCURSE.] To curse; to pronounce anathema against.

"Deus laudem it is y clepud

This salme the quene radde
For to acorsy here brother body,
And alle that him ladde."

M.S. Coll. Trin., Oxon., 57. (Halliwell.)

ác-ór-ús, *s.* [In Fr. *acore*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *acoro*, fr. Lat. *acorus*, or *acorum*; Gr. *ákopos* (*akoros*) = the sweet-flag; *á*, priv.; *κόρη* (*korē*) = the pupil of the eye, or the eye, for the diseases of which the plant was supposed to be beneficial.] Sweet-rush.

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Onoriaceae, or to Araceae. There is but one British species—the interesting *A. calamus*, Linn., the sweet-sedge, or sweet-flag. The flowers are arranged upon a sessile spadix. The spathe, which resembles the leaves, is not convolute. The perianth is in six pieces, and inferior. The ovary is three-celled, the fruit baccate. Its rhizome, which is aromatic, is used in the preparation of hair-powder and other perfumery; confectioners manufacture a candy from it; blenders use it for flavouring gin, and brewers in making beer. The whole plant, when bruised, gives forth a pleasant smell, on which account it was formerly mixed with rushes when the latter were strewed on the floors of rooms. It is still scattered over the floor of Norwich Cathedral on certain festival days. It is abundant in Norfolk and Suffolk, and found more sparingly in some other localities in Britain.

2. *Bot. & Phar.* A name sometimes given to the great galangale (*Alpinia galanga*), a Zingiberaceae plant.

3. *Zool.* Blue coral.

ác-si-mi-á, *s.* [Gr. *á*, priv.; *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = order.]

Med. Irregularity in the crises of diseases; also ill health, especially when attended by lividity of aspect.

* **a-cóst**, *adv.* [A.N.] On the side.

"Forth thus passeth this land acost

To Clarence with alle her ost."

Arthur and Merlin, p. 281.

a-cót-y-lē-dón, *s.* [Gr. *á*, priv.; *κοτύληδών* (*kotulēdōn*) = any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, from *κοτύλη* (*kotulē*) = anything hollow; also Lat. *cotyledon* = a plant, the *Cotyledon umbilicus* of Linnaeus.] A plant with no cotyledon, that is, having no seed-leaf. [COTYLEDON.] A member of the class Acotyledons (q.v.).

a-cót-y-lē-dón-ēs (Jussieu), **a-cót-y-lē-dón-ē-ōs** (Agardh), **a-cót-y-lē-dóns** (in Eng.), *s. pl.* [ACOTYLEDON.] One of the leading divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, the others being Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons. In the Dicotyledons there are two cotyledons, or seed-lobes; in the Monocotyledons, one; and in the Acotyledons,



ACOTYLEDONOUS PLANTS.

1. *Agaricus campestris*. 2. *Tuber melanosporum*.
3. *Polytrichum commune*.

technically considered, none. How then, does germination take place? It does so not from two fixed points—the plumule and the radicle—but indifferently from any portion of the surface, a character which the Acotyledons share with some Aroidae. [See ACROGENS, CRYPTOGAMIA.] The old class of Acotyledons has been divided by Lindley into two—the *Thallogens*, containing the Algal, Fungal, and Lichenal alliances; and the *Acroogens*, including the Muscal, Lycopodal, and Filical alliances. [See these words.]

a-cót-y-lē-dón-ōus, *a.* [ACOTYLEDON.] Having no cotyledons, pertaining to a plant without seed-lobes.

"Class III. *Acotyledonous* or Cellular Plants."—*Hooker and Arnott: Brit. Flora*, 7th ed., p. 577.

a-cóu'-chí, *s.* A kind of balsam.

Balsam of Acouchi, or *Acouchi Resin*: The inspissated juice of a plant, *Icea heterophylla*, belonging to the order Amyridaceae, or Amyrids.

a-cóu'-chý, *s.* [Local name.]

Zool. *Dasyprocta acouchy*, a rodent somewhat like a large guinea-pig, from Guiana and the West Indies.

a-cóu'-mē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. (1) *ákouē* (*akouē*) = hearing, fr. *akouō* (*akouō*) = to hear; and (2) *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the sense of hearing in any individual case.

* **a-cóu'n-tre**, *s.* [Fr. *contre*, *adv.* = against.] [ENCOUNTER.] An encounter.

"The acountre of hem was so strong

That maui dyed ther among."

Guy of Warwick, p. 281.

* **a-cóupe'**, *v.* [O. Fr. *acouper*; Fr. *acouper*, from Lat. *occupare* = to accuse, to find fault.] To blame, to accuse, to inculpate.

"Alle ye pryde and vanyte,

Of al abyt the acouped be."

M.S. Harl. 1,701, f. 23. (Halliwell.)

* **a-cóupe'-mēt**, *s.* [A.N.] [ACOUPE.] An accusation.

"Withouten answer to acoupement."

Warshorne: Met. Tales, p. 102.

* **a-cóup'-yng**, *s.* [ACOUPE.] An onset.

"At the acouping the knyghtes (speres) either brak on other,

Swiftly with there swerdes swinge thei togeder."

William and the Werewolf, p. 124.

a-cóus-mát-ic, or **a-cóus-mát-ic**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκουσματικός* (*akousmatikos*) = willing to hear; *ἀκούσμα* (*akousma*) = a thing heard; *ἀκούω* (*akouō*) = to hear.] A disciple of Pythagoras, who had not yet completed his five years' probation.

a-cóus-tic, or **a-cóus-tic**, *a. & s.* [In Ger *akustik*; Fr. *acoustique*; fr. Gr. *ἀκουστικός* (*akoustikos*) = belonging to the sense of hearing; *ἀκουστός* (*akoustos*) = heard, audible; *ἀκούω* (*akouō*) = to hear.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Pertaining to the ear, constituting part of the physical apparatus for hearing.*

Acoustic duct: The *meatus auditorius*, or external passage of the ear.

Acoustic nerves: The same as auditory nerves (q.v.).

"... to transmit vibrations to the acoustic nerve."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. I.

2. *Med.*: Designed to act on the ear.

Acoustic medicine: One designed to remove some disease of the ear, or to improve defective hearing. (*Quincy*.)

3. *Hist.*: Obtaining knowledge by the ear.

Acoustic Disciples, or *Acoustics*. [ACOUSMATIC.]

4. *Art.*: Designed to facilitate hearing or itself to be heard. Pertaining to sound. (See the ex. from Tyndal under ACOUSTICAL.)

Acoustic instrument: Generally a synonym for a speaking trumpet.

Acoustic vessels: Brazen tubes used in ancient theatres for the purpose of sending the voice of the speaker as far as possible. In general they succeeded in doing so to the distance of 400 feet. [ACOUSTICS.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Med.*: An acoustic medicine. (See *adj.*, No. 2.)

2. *Hist.*: (See *adj.*, No. 3.)

a-cóus-tic-al, or **a-cóus-tic-al**, *adj.* [ACOUSTIC.] The same as ACOUSTIC (q.v.).

"Acoustical experiments on the Seine during the siege of Paris."—*Nature*, vi. 447.

"The sound of the village bell, which comes melted from the valley to the traveller upon the hill, has a value beyond its acoustical one."—*Tyndal: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., p. 104.

a-cóus-tí-çian, or **a-cóus-tí-çian**, *s.* [ACOUSTIC.] One who investigates the phenomena of sound.

"... the earlier acousticians."—*Whewell: Hist. Induct. Sciences*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

a-cóus-tics, or **a-cóus-tics**, *s.* [In Fr. *acoustique*.] [ACOUSTIC.] A term introduced by Saverio. The science which treats of

sounds, or, more specifically, that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature of sound and the laws of its production and propagation, as far as these depend on physical principles. Sound is produced by the vibration of the particles in a sonorous body, evoked by a blow or in some other way. If a number of small light wooden balls be suspended by silk threads over a bell-jar, just in contact with the widest part of the edge, the drawing of a violin-bow across the edge of the glass will impart to the particles of the latter a vibratory movement, which will make itself visible by flinging off the balls often after once. Sound requires an elastic medium for its transmission to the tympanum of the ear. *In vacuo* it becomes inaudible, but brought in contact with air it is heard without difficulty. Its rate of progress through dry air, at a temperature of 32°, is, according to Vaucler Kolk, 1,091 feet 8 inches in a second; and according to Mr. Stone, 1,090.6 feet: through metallic rods its motion is much more rapid.

Two particles which are in the same state of vibration—i.e., are equally displaced from the positions which they occupied in *equilibrium*, and are moving in the same direction, and with equal velocities—are said to be *in the same phase*; whilst those which are proceeding in a contrary direction are said to be *in opposite phases*.

If the vibration of particles takes place in the same direction as that in which the disturbance is moving from particle to particle, it is called *longitudinal*; if at right angles to it, *transverse*.

So analogous are the sound-producing vibrations of particles to those of waves in the ocean, that the terms *waves* and *undulations* are used in Acoustics as well as in Hydrology. The distance which separates two particles in the same phase is called the *length of a wave*. As in Optics, so in Acoustics, there are *refraction* and *reflection*, the laws in both cases being the same.

Refraction of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, travelling through one medium, meets a second one not of the same kind, and excites in it a wave of a different velocity and direction from the first.

Reflection of sound: The change of direction which is produced when a wave of sound, travelling through one medium, meets a second one diverse from the first, and in addition to transmitting to it a refracted wave, excites in it an undulation travelling in a different direction, but with the same velocity as the other. Sound may be frequently repeated, as from an echo-producing cliff, and in a whispering gallery or a tunnel.

Two or more sonorous waves travelling through the same medium, and acting on the same particles, are said mutually to *interfere* with each other. If they move towards such an interference from exactly opposite directions, they produce between them a *stationary wave*. This expression does not imply that every particle of the wave thus produced is motionless. Some particles are so, whilst others vibrate longitudinally or transversely. The points at which the particles are stationary are called *nodes*, and the vibratory portions *ventral segments*. A vibrating musical string, a tuning-fork, or other stiff rod vibrating longitudinally, make stationary waves. These are generated also inside wind-instruments when the latter are blown. The vibrations of a solid are best communicated to another solid: hence a tuning-fork being struck is applied to a table, and violin-strings are placed in contact with a hollow wooden box, which imparts to their sound a greater intensity than if its transmission to the ear were entrusted to the air alone.

Noise is a single blow given to the ear, whilst *Music* is caused by a series of feeble blows following one another at regular intervals. [MUSIC, HARMONY, SOUND.]

Some writers have divided Acoustics into *Diacoustics*, which treats of those sounds which pass directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and *Catacoustics*, which investigates the phenomena of reflected sounds. Another division is into *Acoustics proper*, or the science of hearing, and *Phonetics*, or the science of sound; the latter word being from Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.

* **a-cóv-ēr**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *covrir*, *couver*, from Lat. *coopero* = to cover.] To uncover.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. tre = tēr.

"Belisunt, withouten lesing,
Acovred and undeke her eyen."
Arthur and Merlin, p. 515.

* **a-cōv-ērd**, *pa. par.* [ACOVER.]

* **a-cōv-ēr-ūnge**, *s.* [ACOVER.] Recovery.

* **a-cōv-nte**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *accointer* = to make known.] To make acquaintance.

"Hee *a-covnted* hym anon; and blycmen frendes gode,
Bothe for here prowess and for hee weete of no blode."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 15.

* **a-cōv-ſiſg**, *s.* [ACCUSING.] Accusing, an accusation.

"He is forth brought, and the kyng
Giveth him *accouſyng*."
King Alisunder, 3973.

ac-quā-int, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *acointer* = to become intimate; Prov. *acointeur* = to make known; O. Fr. *coint* = informed of a thing, from Low Lat. *adcoignito* = to make known, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *cognitus*, *pa. par.* of *cognosco* = to know.] [KNOW.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Not reflexively:* To inform, to communicate an item of intelligence.

¶ The person informed is in the accusative, and the intelligence is introduced by *of*, *with*, or the clause of a sentence commencing with *that*.

"Wife, go you to her ere you go to bed,
Acquaint her here of my son Paris' love."
Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, III. 4.

"Brutus acquainted the people with the doer and manner of the vile deed."—Shakesp.: *Turpin & Lucres*, Argument.

"I must acquaint you that I have received
New-dated letters from Northumberland."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry IV.*, IV. 1.

2. *Reflexively:* To make (one's self) familiar with a being or person, his character, or his procedure.

"Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace."—Job xxii. 21.

B. Intrans. : To be cognizant of anything, to be observant of what passes, or is taking place at the time; to be or become familiar with.

"Though the Choleisels will not acquaint with you."
Walpole: *Letters*, III. 504.

* **ac-quā-int** (in Scotch pron. * **ac-quēnt**, **ac-quānt**), *pa. par. & a.* [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Now almost superseded by **ACQUAINTED** (q.v.).

"Thou also most entirely art
Acquaint with all my ways."
Rouse's metrical version of Ps. cxxxix. 3.

"He is well acquainted w' a' the smugglers, thieves, and banditti about Edinburgh."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

† **ac-quā-int-a-ble**, *a.* [ACQUAINT.] Easy to gain the acquaintance of, easy of access.

"Wherefore be wise and *acquaintable*."
Rom. of the Rose, 2215.

ac-quā-int-ance, *s. & a.* [ACQUAINT.]

A. As substantive:

I. The act of gaining a greater or less amount of knowledge of any person or thing.

II. The state of becoming known to a person.

"As I'll myself disgrace: knowing thy will,
I will acquaintance strange and look strange."
Shakesp.: *Sonnets*, 89.

"For goodness' sake, consider what you do;
How you may hurt yourself, say utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this carriage."
Shakesp.: *King Henry VIII.*, III. 1.

"... from a familiar acquaintance with the mechanical processes of certain arts, trades, and manufactures."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Influence of Authority*, ch. II.

III. A person with whom one is acquainted.

* 1. A friend.

"Pot it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide and mine acquaintance. We took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company."—Ps. lv. 13, 14.

2. (a) *Really singular:* A person whom one knows but slightly, or who, if he has been long known, has still, for some reason or other, been kept outside the circle of one's chosen and trusted friends.

"Montgomery was an old acquaintance of Ferguson."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) *Collectively:* People whom one knows.

"... they sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintances."—Luke II. 41.

¶ Sometimes applied figuratively to the inferior animals or to things.

B. As adjective (highly vulgar): Acquainted.

"Evans. ... Give her this letter; for it is a woman that altogether's acquaintance with Mistress Anne Page."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, I. 2.

¶ It should never be used in this sense.

ac-quā-int-ance-ship, *s.* [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted. (*Chalmers*.)

* **ac-quā-int-ant**, *s.* An acquaintance.
"... an acquaintance and a friend of Edmund Spenser."—J. Walton.

ac-quā-int-ēd, *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT.]

¶ Used in the same sense as the verb, with rarely the special sense of *well-known*.

"... as things acquainted and familiar to us."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Part II., v. 2.

† **ac-quā-int-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [ACQUAINT.] The state of being acquainted.

ac-quā-int-īng, *pr. par.* [ACQUAINT.]

ac-quārt, **āik-wert**, *a.* [AWKWARD.]

1. Turned away from; averse: averted from. (*Scott*.)

"Dido agreavt ay, quhill he his tale told
With aquart luke gan toward him behold,
Rolling vniuquille her ene now here, now there,
With sycht vnatibill wauerand ouer al quhare."
Douglas: *Virgil*, cxlii. 28.

2. Cross, perverse.

* **ac-quē-int-ūnce**. [ACQUAINTANCE.]

"For here acquaintance was not come of newe;
They were his approovours prively."
Chaucer: *Freres Tale*, 6,924-5.

ac-quēis, *v.t.* [Fr. *acquies*, *acquise*, *pa. par.* of *acquérir*; Lat. *acquisitus* = acquired.] To acquire. (*Scott*.)

"Sic badness and inadness,
Throw kind, he did *acquēis*."
Burel: *Pilgrim*. (Watson's Coll., II. 19.)

ac-quēst, *s.* [In Fr. *acquies*, *pa. par.* of *acquérir*; fr. Lat. *acquisitus*, *pa. par.* of *acquirere*; or *ad* & *quæsitus*, *pa. par.* of *quæro*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of acquiring.

II. The state of being acquired.

III. The thing acquired, e.g., a conquest.

"New *acquēsts* are more burden than strength."—Bacon.

"Mud reposed near the oeta, of rivers makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquēsts* and encroachments."—Woodward.

B. Law: Goods or effects acquired either by purchase or donation.

* **ac-quē-ynt**, *pa. par.* [A form of **AQUEYNT**.] Quenched.

ac-quē-ēscē *v.t.* [Lat. *acquiesco* = to become quiet, to rest; *quiesco* = to rest; *quies* = rest; Fr. *acquiescer*.]

* 1. To rest.

"Which atoms never rest till they meet with some pores, when they *acquiesce*."—Jowell: *Letters*, IV. 50.

2. To submit to, or remain passive under, instead of rebelling against.

"The nation generally *acquiesced* in the new ecclesiastical constitution."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. To assent to, to accept tacitly or formally.

ac-quē-ēs-cōnce, **†ac-quē-ēs-pēn-cy**, *s.* [ACQUESIT.] Submission to, express or tacit consent to endure without protest or rebellion that which is not really liked.

"... if not with approbation, yet with the show of *acquiescence*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

2. Contentment, rest, satisfaction with.
"... but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it [i.e., fame]."—Addison.

ac-quē-ēs-cēnt, *a.* [Lat. *acquiescens*, *pr. par.* of *acquiesco*.] [ACQUESIT.] Submissive to, disposed tacitly or formally to submit to what cannot really be liked.

"... *acquiescent* in his condition."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

ac-quē-ēs-cīng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACQUESCE.]

* **ac-quē-ēt**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *acquiescere*.]

1. To quiet, to compose. (*Eng. & Scotch*.)

"Acquies his mind from stirring you against your own peace."—Sir A. Shirley: *Travels*.

"... the pepill ar almost gane wilde, it is therfor abakut, for the *acquiescing* of the pepill, that ..."
—*Acts Jax*, IV., 1503 (ed. 1814), p. 218.

2. To secure. (*Scotch*.)

"... to warrant, *acquies*, and defend ... the landis."—Act Dom. Conc. (A.D. 1489), p. 133.

ac-quē-ēt-ān-dis plōg-ī-īs. [Lat.]

Law: A writ of justice lying for a surety against a creditor who refuses to acquit his debtor after the money owing has been paid.

* **ac-quight** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* An old spelling of **ACQUIT** (q.v.).

We needes must pass (God doe us well *acquight*)."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xli. 8.

* **ac-quill**, *v.t.* [A.N.] [In O. Fr. *acquiller*, *acquiller*, a form of *accueillir*.]

Hunting: A term applied to the buck and doe, the male and female fox, and all "vermin."

¶ Nearly synonymous with the more modern word **ISPRIME**, afterwards applied to unlabouring the hart. (*Hallivell*.)

"Syr hunters, how many bestia *acquill*? Syr, the huck and the doo, the male fox and the female, and alle other vermyen, as many as be put in the booke. And how many braches? Sire, alle that be *acquies*."
—*Reliq. Antiq.*, I. 151.

ac-quir-a-bil-y-ty, *s.* [ACQUIRABLE.] Capability of being acquired.

ac-quir-a-ble, *a.* [ACQUIRE.] That may be acquired.

"... though they are truths *acquirable*."—Sir M. Hale: *Origination of Manikind*.

ac-quirē, *v.t.* [Lat. *acquiro*, *-isiri*, *-isum* = to acquire; *ad* = to; *quæro* = to look or search for; O. Fr. *acquiere*, *acquere*; Prov. *acquirit*; Fr. *acquérir*; Ital. *acquisitare*.]

1. *Of man:* To gain material possessions by gift, by purchase, by conquest, or in any other way; also to make intellectual attainments by study, to gain skill in manual employment, &c.

"... kingdoms, dukedoms, counties, lordships, *acquired* in different ways."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

"... had indeed *acquired* more learning than his slender faculties were able to bear."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Of the inferior animals, animals or plants organs, or inanimate things.*

"... these organs *acquire* individual characters."—Owen: *Mammalia* (1850), p. 17.

ac-quirē-mēt, *s.* [ACQUIRE.]

1. The act of acquiring or obtaining any desirable object, such as wealth or other property, skill in manual work, intellectual attainments.

"... had grown, in the course of centuries, on concession, on *acquisition*, and usurpation, to be what we see it."—Carlyle: *French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. III., ch. iv.

2. The object gained.

¶ Used almost exclusively of those intellectual conquests which one makes by the use of his talents, as opposed to the talents themselves.

"That party was not large; but the abilities, *acquirements*, and virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ac-quir-ēr, *s.* [ACQUIRE.] One who acquires.

ac-quir-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [ACQUIRE.]
As substantive: Acquisition, that which is gained.

"... with the *acquirings* of his father's profession."—Naupion: *Fragmenta Regalia*, Leicester.

* **ac-quir-ry**, *s.* [ACQUIRE.] An acquiring, an obtaining; acquisition.

"No art requirith more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment."—Barrow: *Sermons*, III. 62.

* **ac-quīse**, *v.t.* [A.N.] To acquire. [ACQUEIS.]

* **ac-quī-gite**, *a.* [Lat. *acquisitum*, or *pa. par.* *acquisitus*.] [ACQUEIS.] Gained with more or less of permanence.

"Three [notions] being innate and five *acquisites* ..."
—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 23.

ac-quī-ſ-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *acquisition*, fr. Lat. *acquisitio* = (1) the act of acquiring, (2) the thing acquired: fr. *acquisitum*, conventionally called the supine of *acquiro*: *ad* and *quæro*.]

I. The act of acquiring.

II. The state of being acquired.

"... by his own industrious *acquisition* of them."
—South.

III. Anything acquired, whether land, money, material, skill, or intellectual gains.

"The English still held their *acquisition*."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, IV. 363.

ac-quī-ſ-tive, *a.* [Lat. *acquisitus*, *pa. par.* of *acquiro* = to acquire (q.v.).]

1. Acquired.

"He [William I.] died not in his *acquisitie*, but in his native soil."—Sir H. Wotton: *Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 108.

2. Prone to attempt acquisition, even though this should be made only by laying hands on that which is not one's own.

"... the knavish, smooth-tongued, keen, and acquisitive Hermes."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, vol. 1, p. 80.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of*.

ac-quis'-it-ive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *acquisitive*; -ly.] In virtue of having acquired anything; as having acquired anything.

ac-quis'-it-ive-ness, *s.* [ACQUISITIVE.]

Among phrenologists: One of those human propensities which are supposed to be represented externally by bumps or protuberances on the brain. The spot which they point out for acquisitiveness is at the inferior angle of the parietal bone, with ideality in front and secretiveness in the rear. It is described as a propensity that prompts one to seek for property. The individual so unhappily constituted is considered to be a man who, if in the upper ranks, will be prone to "kleptomaniac," and if in the humbler ranks of society will too probably figure in the police-courts as an inveterate thief.

***ac-quis'-it-ōr**, *s.* [Lat. *acquisitus*, *pa. par. of acquirō*.] One who acquires.

***ac-quist**, *v.t.* [Lat. *acquisitus*, *pa. par. of acquirō*.] To acquire. (Skinner.)

***ac-quist'**, *s.* [From the verb.] An acquisition, something gained.

"His servants he, with new acquit
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismissed."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 755.

ac-quit', **ac-quit'th** (*gh* silent), ***ac-quit'**, ***ac-quit'te**, ***a-quit'te** (*mod. pret. & pa. par. acquittit*, formerly also *acquit*), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *acquiter*; Fr. *acquitter*, from Low Lat. *acquieto*, from *ad*=to, *quieto*=to settle.] [QUIT, QUIRE.]

¶ In Old Scotch it has sometimes the pret. *acquate*, as in the example—

"... worthily acquitted himself of the great place and trust."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 517.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pronounce one innocent of a crime, sin, or fault. [See II. 2.]

"God wite in a dal wai it *acquited* be."
Rob. Glouc., p. 565.

"The Lord is slow to anger, and great in power, and will not at all *acquit* the wicked."—*Nahum* 1. 3.

¶ Formerly followed by *from* prefixed to the charge; now of is employed.

"... thou wilt not *acquit* me from mine iniquity."
—*Job* x. 14.

2. To require, to pay for, or to avenge.

* (a) To require.

*O how ill dost thou *acquire* the love I bear thee!"
Shepherd's *Pollicena*. (Collier: *Shakespeare*, 2d.)

(b) To pay for.

"Or if his winning be so lite
That his labour will not *acquire*
Sufficiently at his living,
Yet may he go his brede begging."
Rom. of the Rose, 6, 742.

(c) To avenge. (Scotch.)

"He exhorted his men to have courage; set asyd all droudr [if the lady only, remembering the great spreit and manheid of their eldisar, that they may *acquire* their deith."—*Beland.*: *Cron.*, bk. vi, ch. xiii.

3. To set free from obligation.

"For, as I hear, he was much bound for you.
Ant. No more than I am well *acquitted* of."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

"Let each a token of esteem bestow.
This gift *acquits* the dear respect I owe."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, bk. xx., 361, 362.

4. Reflectively [with self superadded]: To quit (one's self), to behave, to discharge the trust reposed in one.

"Marborough, on this as on every similar occasion, *acquitted* himself like a valiant and skilful captain."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Law: To set at rest with respect to a claim or an accusation.

1. With respect to a claim:

¶ According to the feudal system, if a tenant held lands of a lord mesne, and the mesne over the lord paramount, then the mesne was expected to *acquit* the tenant of all services except those which he himself claimed for the lands.

2. With respect to an accusation: To pronounce one void of guilt with respect to any charge which has been brought against one; to justify.

ac-quit't, *pa. par.* [The same as *ACQUITTED* (q.v.).] Acquitted, quit.

"To be *acquit* from my continual smart."
Spenser.

ac-quit'te, *v.t.* [ACQUIT.]

ac-quit'-ment, *s.* [ACQUIT.]

1 & 2. The act of acquitting, the state of being acquitted; acquittal.

"The word imports properly an *acquittal* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon."—*South*.

ac-quit'-tal, *s.* [ACQUIT.]

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. A judicial direction that one is innocent of a charge brought against him, or at least that proof of the accusation has failed.

¶ An *acquittal* may be *in deed*, that is, by a verdict; or *in law*, that is, the boon may come to the accused person more indirectly. Thus, if he be tried as accessory to a felony, the acquittal of the principal will carry with it also his acquittal.

"The *acquittal* of the bishops was not the only event which makes the 20th of June, 1688, a great epoch in history."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"... the audience, with great glee, expected a speedy *acquittal*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Discharge, or release from a promise or obligation.

"And fair *acquittal* of his oath."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 27.

Acquittal contracts: A discharge from an obligation. This may be by deed, prescription, or tenure. (Co. Lit. 100 a.)

ac-quit'-tance, *s.* [A.N. [ACQUIT.]

I. An acquittal.

1. The act of acquitting or releasing from a charge or debt.

2. Forgiveness, acquittal.

"... but soon shall find
Forbearance no *acquittance*."

Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. x.

3. That which acquits. *Spec.*, the receipt which furnishes documentary evidence of the discharge or release from a debt or obligation.

¶ Now more frequent in the North of England than elsewhere.

"Boyet, you can produce *acquittances*,
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, II. 1.

* **II. Requital.**

* **III. Acquittance.** (Skinner.)

***ac-quit'-tance**, *v.t.* [ACQUITTANCE, *s.*] To acquit.

"Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, III. 7.

ac-quit'-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ACQUIT, *v.t.*]

ac-quit'-ting, *pr. par.* [ACQUIT, *v.t.*]

***ac-quy'-se**, *v.t.* [ACQUIRE.] To acquire.

"Honour and goodies dayly to *acquire*."
Maitland: *Lambeth Books*, p. 281.

a-crā'-nī-a, *s. pl.* [ἀ, priv.; κρανιον (*kranion*) = the skull.] Hæcckel's name for the skull-less animals. Vertebrata without skull and brain. Only representative, the *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. [LANCULATE.]

***a-crā'-sed**, *a.* [ACRAZE.] *Crazed*. (Grafton.)

†**a-crā'-sī-a**, **āc'-ra'-sī**, **āc'-ra'-sīe**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκρασία* (*akrasia*) = want of power, especially over one's passions; *ā*, priv.; either from *κρασις* (*krasis*) = the mixing of two things, giving the idea of mixture of two substances, but not in due proportion; or from *κρατος* (*kratos*) = strength; meaning, want of power or control.] Excess, want of power over one's passions.

"Doth overthrow the Bowre of Bliss,
And *Acrazy* defeat."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, c. xii., motto.

"... the *acrasie* and discomposures of the outer man."—*Paragonia*, *Sermons* (A.D. 1677), p. 120.

"... a little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time, which *acrasies*, whether you say of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness."—*Cornish*: *Life of Firmin*, p. 164.

a-crā'-tī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *κρατος* (*kratos*) = strength.] Want of strength, weakness.

***a-crā'-ze**, ***a-crā'-se**, *v.t.* [CRAZE.]

1. To make crazy.

"And I *acrazed* was."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 128.

2. To impair, to destroy.

"... my credit *acrazed*."—*Gascogne*: *Letters in the Hermit's Tale*, p. 21.

ā'-cre, ***ā'-kēr**, *s.* [A.S. *æcer*, *æccer*, *æcyr* = a field, land, anything sown, sown corn, corn, an acre; Ger. *acker* = (1) a field, (2) soil, (3) acre; O. H. Ger. *achar*; Goth. *akrs*; Dut. *akker*;

Sw. *åker*; Dan. *ager*; Icel. *akr*; Fr. *acre*; Irish *acra*; Wel. *eg*; Lat. *ager* = a field; Gr. *ágyos* (*agros*); Pers. *akkar*.]

* 1. Originally, any field, whatever its superficial area. This would seem to be the meaning of the word in some names of places, as *Castle-acre* and *West-acre*, in Norfolk.

"People with all the rechease, and *akers*, als thei women
Thorgh their doubtinesse, the land thorgh thei women."
Peter Langtoft, p. 115.

2. From about the time of Edward I. the word became more definite, and its limits were prescribed by the statutes 31 and 35 Edward I., and 24 Henry VIII. By the Act 5 George IV. the varying measures of the acre current in the kingdom were reduced to one uniform standard. The Imperial acre contains 4,840 square yards, the Scottish one 6104.12789 square yards, and the Irish one 7,840 square yards. The imperial acre is current in the United States. The old Roman *jugerum*, generally translated "acre," was about five-eighths of the imperial acre.

"The space enclosed was about half an *acre*."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **acre-fight**, *s.* A combat in the olden time with lances between single combatants, consisting of English and Scotch borderers. It was also called *camp-fight*, and the combatants were named *champions*, from their fighting in the open field (in Fr. *champ*). (Cowell.) Or more probably from A.S. *camp*, *comp* = a battle.

* **acre-man**, *s.* A husbandman.
"... and *acremen* yede to the plough."
Lay le Freine, 176.

* **acre-shot**, ***acre-tax**, *s.* A local tax upon land, fixed at a certain sum for each acre.

"The said in-dikes should be carefully maintained and repaired by those dyke-receives out of the common *acre-shot* assessed within every of the said towns."—*Dugdale*: *Imbanking*, p. 275.

acre-staff, ***aker-staff**, *s.* An instrument for clearing the plough-coulter. (Kersey.)

ā'-cre-age (*age* = *īg*), *s.* [ACRE.] The area of any piece of arable or other land, measured in acres.

"... 5,000 farmers who made no return respecting either the *acreage* of their farms or the number of men employed."—*Census Report of 1861* (Appendix, vol. III., p. 129).

acred (pron. *ā'-kērd*), *a.* [From the substantive.] Pertaining to the owner of "acres," i.e., landed property.

* **āc'-rēme**, *s.* [ACRE.]

Old Law: Ten acres of land.

* **a-crēs'**, *v.t.* [ACCRESCERE.] To accresce, to increase. (Scotch.)

"Ay the tempest did *acres*,
And na was lykyn to grow les,
Bot rather to be mair."
Burel: *Pilgrim*. (Watson: *Coll.*, II. 31.)

ac-rī-bei'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκριβεια* (*akribēia*) = literal accuracy, exactness, precision.] A purely Greek word occasionally used in English, there not being in our tongue a short term bearing exactly the same shade of meaning.

āc'-rid, or **āc'-rid**, *a.* [In Fr. *acré*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *acre*; fr. Lat. *acer*, fem. *acris*, neut. *acre*, genit. *acris*.]

1. Lit.: Sharp, pungent, piercing, hot, biting to the taste. Used of chemical substances, of plants, &c.

"... the mariner, his blood inflamed
With *acrid* salts."
Cooper: *Task*, bk. I.

"Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last."—*Arbutnot*: *On Aliments*.

2. Fig.: Sharp, pungent, sarcastic. (Used of a person's mind, of speech, writing, &c.)

"... of a man whose body was worn by the constant workings of a restless and *acrid* mind."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

āc'-rī-da, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκρίς* (*akris*), genit. *ἀκριδος* (*akridos*) = a locust.]

Entom.: Mr. Kirby's name for the genus *Locusta* of Geoffroy, containing, however, not locusts, but grasshoppers. Others use, instead of *Acrida*, the term *Gryllus*. (GRYLLUS.) Example, the great green grasshopper, *Acrida viridissima*, or *Gryllus viridissimus*. *Acrida* must not be confounded with *Acridium* (q.v.).

āc'-rīd'-ī-id-æ, **a-crīd'-ī-dæ**, *s. plural*. [ACRIDUM.]

Entom.: A family of Saltatorial Orthoptera,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

of which the genus *Acridium* is the type. There is much confusion in the naming of two out of three families of the Saltatorial tribe. This one contains, among other insects, the migratory locust, and some of the small "grasshoppers" so often heard and seen among grass, which are properly locusts. The family is, by various authors, called Locustidae, a term, however, which some apply to the grasshoppers proper. [Locustidae.]

"... and the *Acrididae*, or grasshoppers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. x., ch. ix.
"... and the male migratory locust of Russia, one of the *Acrididae*."—*Ibid.*, pt. II, ch. x.

ác-rid'-i-tý, ác-rid-něss, s. [ACRID.]

1. *Lit.*: Sharpness, pungency; used of chemical substances, plants, &c.

"Acridity, causticity, and poison are the general characteristics of this suspicious order [the Ranunculaceae]."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. of Botany*, 2nd ed. (1836), p. 6.

2. *Fig.*: Sharpness, pungency; used of the mind, or of speech or writing.

ác-rid'-i-úm, ác-ryd'-i-úm, s. [Gr. *ἀκρίς*, *akrís*, (-idos) = a locust.] A genus of insects, the typical one of the family Acridiidae (q.v.). There are four articulations to the tarsi. The antennae are short, filiform, or swelled at the extremity, and have ten to twelve perceptible articulations. It contains the Locusts. [Locust.]

ác-ri-mō-ni-ōu, a. [In Fr. *acrimonieux*, fr. Lat. *acrimonia* = sharpness, pungency.] Sharp, pungent, biting. [ACRIMONY.]

1. *Lit.*: Of material substances.

"It gall cannot be rendered acrimonious and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or astringent remedies in it must be from the admixture of melancholy."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

2. *Fig.*: Of a person; of the mind, temper, or of language.

"Even his mo, acrimonious enemies feared him at least as much as they hated him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... a prince of high spirit and acrimonious temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

"They had long been in the habit of recounting in acrimonious language all that they had suffered at the hand of the Puritan in the day of his power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ác-ri-mō-ni-ōu-lý, adv. [ACRIMONIOUS.] In an acrimonious manner, sharply, pungently.

ác-ri-mō-ni-ōu-něss, s. [ACRIMONIOUS.] The quality or state of being sharp or pungent; acrimony.

ác-ri-mōn-ý, s. [In Fr. *acrimonie*; Ital. *acrimonia*, fr. Lat. *acrimonia*. Webster thinks the Lat. suff. *-monia* = Eng. *-mony*, may come from the same source as Lat. *maneo*, Gr. *μένω* (*menō*) = to remain. The suffix *-mony* signifies the quality or condition, like hood in knighthood.

¶ *Acrimony* is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's Trans. of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* (A.D. 1601) as being then of recent introduction into the English. [Trench.]

1. *Lit.*: Sharpness, pungency, corrosiveness (applied to material substances).

"... for those milk have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Fig.*: Sharpness, pungency (applied to the mind or language). Bitterness of speech.

"In his official letters he expressed with great acrimony his contempt for the king's character and understanding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Sometimes used in the plural.

"... to soothe the acrimonies which the debate had kindled."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

† ác-ri-sý, s. [Gr. *ἀκρίσια* (*akrísia*) = want of distinctness in judgment; *ἀκρίτος* (*akritos*) = unarranged, undistinguishable; *ἀ*, priv.; *κρίνω* (*krinō*) = to separate, to pick out, to decide.]

1. Inability to judge, want of judgment. (Bailey.)

2. *Med.*: A case on which it is very difficult to pronounce, or on which one does not like to pronounce, the symptoms being unfavourable.

ác-ri-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀκρίτος* (*akritos*), n. pl. *ἀκρίτα* (*akrita*) = unarranged, undetermined, confused; *ἀ*, priv.; *κρίτος* = separated, picked out; verbal adj. from *κρίνω* (*krinō*) = to separate.]

I. Zoology:

1. A term introduced by Mr. Macleay,

the founder of the now extinct circular or quinary school of zoologists, and used by him to designate those animals in which, as he believed, the nervous system was confusedly blended with the other tissues, or, in other words, that in which nervous molecules dispersed over, or, as it were, conformed with the substance of those gelatinous animals, impregnated their whole structure with sensibility. He included under the *Acrita* the following five classes:—(1) *Polypti vaginati*; (2) *Polypti natantes*; (3) *Intestina*; (4) *Agastria*, or *Infusoria*; and (5) *Polypti rules*. These five classes he believed to constitute a circle.

2. In 1835 Professor Owen proposed to use the word in a more restricted sense for animals whose nervous system is obscure. His *Acrita* do not figure as a sub-kingdom of animals, but constitute a series of the Radiated sub-kingdom running parallel to another series, thus:

NEMATODERMATA. ACRITA.

Class Radiaria (Lamarck). Echinodermata (Cuvier). Acalepha (Cuvier).

Class Polypti (Cuvier). Ciliobrachata (Farre). Anthozoa (Ehrenb.).

Nudibranchiata (Farre). Class Entozoa (Rudolphi).

Cœlelmintia (Owen). Sterelmintia (Owen).

Class Infusoria (Cuvier). Rotifera (Ehrenb.). Polygastria (Ehrenb.).

(Owen: *Comp. Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals*.)

II. *Med. (lit.)*: The defect of crisis. Failure to expel morbid matter from the physical frame.

ác-rit-an, s. [ACRITA.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the *Acrita*, either of Macleay or of Owen. [ACRITA.]

ác-rite, a. [ACRITA.]

Zool.: Pertaining to an Acritan.

"The character of the lowest or acrite classes are least defined and fixed."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.* (1843), p. 65.

q-crit'-i-cal, a. [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; Lat. *criticus* (*Med.*) = critical; fr. *crisis*, Gr. *κρίσις* (*krisis*) = the point when a disease has reached its height.]

Med.: Having no crisis.

ác-ri-tō-chrō-ma-qý, s. [Gr. *ἀκρίτος* (*akritos*) = undistinguishable, confused; and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Med.: Inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness. [See COLOUR-BLINDNESS.] (Dixon.)

ác-ri-tūde, s. [Lat. *acritudo*, fr. *acer*, genit. *acris* = sharp.] Acidity, sharpness, pungency, the quality of being hot and biting in taste.

"In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some acritude."—*Grew: Museum*.

ác-ri-tý, s. [In Fr. *acreté*; fr. Lat. *acritus*.] Sharpness, pungency.

ác-rō-a-māt'-íc, a-crō-a-māt'-ýo-al, a.

[Gr. *ἀκροματικός* (*akroamatikos*) = designed for hearing simply, not committed to writing; *ἀκρόαμα* (*akroama*) = (1) anything heard, especially if it gave pleasure; such as music, a play, &c.; (*plur.*) lectures, or players, especially during meals; *ἀκροαμαί* (*akroamai*) = to hear.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the esoteric doctrine of Aristotle and the other ancient philosophers; that communicated orally, in contradistinction to that committed to writing. [ACROATIC.]

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining to any sublime, profound, or abstruse doctrine.

ác-rō-a-māt'-ýes, s. [ACROAMATIC.] One of the two divisions of Aristotle's lectures. [ACROATIC.]

ác-rō-āt'-íc, a. [Gr. *ἀκροατικός* (*akroatikos*) = connected with hearing.] [ACROAMATIC.] Properly that which was heard by the select few who attended the more recondite lectures of the great philosopher Aristotle. What may be called his professorial teaching was of two kinds—that which was *ἀκροαματικόν* (*akroamatikon*), or *ἀκροατικόν* (*akroaitikon*), that is, was heard by his genuine disciples; and that which was *ἐκτελεστικόν* (*ektelestikon*) = external, from *ἐξω* (*exō*) = without, out of—namely, for outsiders, or the public generally. The

former was, of course, the more abstruse, and more rigorously established than the merely popular exoteric teaching. [ACROAMATIC.]

ác-rō-bāt, s. [Gr. *ἀκροβάτης* (*akrobatēs*), from *ἀκροβάτος* (*akrobatēs*) = to walk on tiptoe: *ἀκρον* (*akron*) = a point; *βατέω* (*bateō*) = to tread; from *βαίω* (*baíō*) = to walk.] A daucer on a tight rope.

ác-rōb'-a-ta, ác-rōb'-a-tēs, s. [Gr. *ἀκρόβατος* (*akrobatos*) = walking on tiptoe.] [ACROBAT.] A genus of Mammalia of the



ACROBATA (PETAURISTA PYGMAEA).

Marsupial sub-class. A small species, *A. pygmaeus*, now called *Petaurista pygmaea*, inhabits Australia.

† ác-rō-bāt'-i-ca, ác-rō-bāt'-i-cüm, s. [ACROBAT.] An ancient engine designed to lift people to a high position that they might have a better view.

ác-rō-car-pid'-i-úm, s. [Gr. *ἀκρόκαρπος* (*akrokarpos*) = fruiting at the top: *ἀκρον* (*akron*) = top; *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Piperaceae, or Pepperworts, one species of which, *A. hispidulum*, is used in the West Indies as a bitter and stomachic.

ác-rō-çér'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *κέρας* (*keras*) = horn.] A family of two-winged flies belonging to the order Diptera, and the sub-order Brachycera (short-horned, or having short antennae). The organs of the mouth are sometimes entirely wanting.

ác-rō-chord-ón, s. [Gr. *ἀκροχορδών* (*akrochordōn*) = a wart with a thin neck: *ἀκρον* (*akron*) = the top; *χορδή* (*chorde*) = (1) a string made of gut, as in the lyre, (2) a sausage.]

Med.: A wart or excrescence connected to the body by a slender base.

ác-rō-chord-ús (Latinised Greek), **ác-rō-chord** (Eng.), s. [ACROCHORDON.] A genus of non-venomous serpents belonging to the family Hydrophidae, or Water-snakes. The type is the *A. Javanica*, the *Calacarcron* of Java. The genus is named from the small keeled, wart-like scales with which the heads and bodies of the several species are covered.

ác-rō-çí-nūs, s. [Gr. *ἀκρον* (*akron*) = the top; *κίνη* (*kínē*) = to set in motion, to move.] The appellation given by Illiger to a genus of beetles belonging to the tribe of Longicorns. The name refers to the fact that these insects have, on each side of the thorax, a movable tubercle terminated in a point. Example: *A. longimanus*, the Harlequin Beetle; locality, South America.

ác-rō-clín'-i-úm, s. [Gr. *ἀκρον* (*akron*) = the top; *κλίνη* (*klinē*) = a couch, a bed, probably from the snowy down by which the fruit is surmounted.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceae, or Compositae. *A. roseum* has been introduced from Western Australia, and is a fine plant, with the florets yellow, and the involucre tipped with rose colour.

ác-rō-cō-mí-a, s. [Gr. *ἀκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *κόμη* (*komē*) = hair. Named from the appearance of the elegant tuft of leaves at the top of the stem.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Palmaceae, or Palms. *A. sclerocarpa* is found through a great part of South America.

ác-rō-dæc'-týl-úm, s. [Gr. *ἀκρον* (*akron*) = the top; *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Anat.: The upper surface of each digit.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -līg. -cian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -gion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -çious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl. cre = kēr.

ác-rô-dí-clíd-í-úm, s. [*ἀκρον* (*akron*) = the top; *διδίς*, genit. *-ιδος* (*diklis, -idos*) = double folding; or *δι* (*di*), in composition = twice, two; *κλειδών* (*kleidōn*) = a little key.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lauraceae, or Laurels. It contains the Acka-wai nutmeg (q.v.).

ác-rô-dūs, s. [*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *ὄδους* (*odous*) = a tooth.] A genus of placoid fishes established by Agassiz. The teeth of *A. nobilis* (Agass.) are abundant in the lias of England and Germany; and at Lyme Regis are called by collectors fossil leeches.

ác-rôg-én-ous, a. [ACROGEN.]

Gen.: Growing at the top.

Spec.: Pertaining to the flowerless plants called *Acrogens*. When applied to fungi, it signifies = attached to the tips of threads.

ác-rôg-ens (Eng.), **ác-rôg-én-æ** (Latinised Greek), s. pl. [*ἄκρον* (*akron*) = a point or top, and *γεννάω* (*gennáo*) = to engender, to bring forth; (lit.) top-growers or point-growers.] Plants of which the growth takes place at the extremity of the axis. The word was formerly used in a wider sense than now.

1. Formerly it included all flowerless plants—Linnaeus's *Cryptogamia*. The term, however, referred not to the absence of flowers, or to the obscure character of the fructification, but to the growth of the stem. All plants were divided into *Exogens*, or those growing around the circumference of the trunk, just within the bark; *Endogens*, or those growing inside, that is, along the central axis; and *Acrogens*, or those increasing at the extremity of the stem. In Lindley's *Natural System of Botany*, 2nd edit. (1836), the *Acrogens*, used in this extensive sense, constitute the fifth class of the Vegetable Kingdom, the other four being *Exogens*, *Gymnosperms*, *Endogens*, and *Rhizanth*s. They are made to contain five alliances: 1, *Filicales* (Ferns); 2, *Lycopodales* (Club-mosses); 3, *Muscales* (Mosses); 4, *Charales* (Charas); and, 5, *Fungales* (Mushrooms, Lichens, and Algae).

2. The meaning is now more restricted. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* (1846) the flowerless plants compose not one, but two classes: (1) *Thallogens* and (2) *Acrogens*. The former are the lower in organisation. The latter compose three alliances—*Muscales*, *Lycopodales*, and *Filicales*. The arrangement, it will be observed, is now an ascending one, whereas before it was descending.

ác-rô-gna-thūs, s. [*ἄκρον* (*akron*) = a point, the tip; *γνάθος* (*gnathos*) = the jaw.] A genus of fossil fishes established by Agassiz. The *A. boops*, an abdominal cycloid fish, was discovered by Dr. Mantell in a block of chalk from Southerham. (See his *Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 446.)

ác-rôg-ra-phŷs, s. [*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *γραφί* (*graphē*) = a drawing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to grave, to write.] The art of making blocks in relief, with the view of printing illustrations from them, in place of having recourse to wood-engraving. M. Schönberg was its inventor.

***a-crôl-sa, a-crû-ŷi-a**, s. Blindness.

***a-crô'ke**, adv. [A.S. *a* = on; *croke* = a hook.] Crookedly.

"Who so lydheth after every man his house, hit schalle stonde *acroke*."—*M.S. Douce*, 52. (*Halliwel*.)

ác-rô-lê-in, s. [*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = on the top.] [See ACRYLIC ALDEHYDE.]

ác-rô-lêp-is, s. [*ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the tip, and *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.] A genus of ganoid fossil fishes founded by Agassiz. The species occur in the magnesian limestones and marlstones of Durham, which are of Permian age.

ác-rô-lith, s. [*ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the tip; *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Sculpture: A statue, the extremities of which are made of stone, while the trunk is generally of wood.

ác-rôl-ith-an, a. [ACROLITH.] Pertaining to an acrolith, framed like an acrolith.

ác-rô-mi-al, a. [ACROMION.]

Anat.: Belonging to the acromion.

"—to the acromial extremity of the clavicle."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*

acromio-clavicular, a. Pertaining to that portion of the clavicle which adjoins the acromion.

ác-rô-mi-ôn, s. [*ἄκρον* (*akron*) = top; *ὤμος* (*omos*) = shoulder.]

Anat.: The upper portion of the shoulder-blade (scapula).

"... the third has a free end, usually more or less prolonged into a curved, flattened process called the *acromion*."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia*, p. 221.

ác-rô-môn-ô-grâm-mât-í-cũm, s. [*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = top or end; *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone; and *γραμματικόν* (*grammatikon*) = alphabet.]

Poet.: A kind of poem in which each verse subsequent to the first begins with the letter on which its predecessor terminated.

ác-rô-my-gál-í-a, s.

Path.: A term now given to a rare disease, or form of physical atavism, marked by apparent gradual degeneration in both feature and body toward the animal type. First recognized in 1886 by Dr. Marie, of Paris, who considered it a return to primitive form. Virolow, however, regarded it as a nervous disease, likely to result in paralysis and death. A case was noted by Dr. F. D. Weise, of New York, in January, 1896.

a-crôn-íc, a-crôn-íc-al, *a-crôn-ýc-al, a. [*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the extremity; *νύξ* (*nyx*) = night.]

Astron.: Pertaining to the rising of a star at the time when the sun is setting, or the setting of a star when the sun is rising. It is opposed to COSMICAL (q.v.).

a-crôn-íc-al-lŷ, *a-crôn-ýc-al-lŷ, adv. [ACRONICAL.] At the acronical time.

ác-rô-nô-tine, a. [ACRONOTUS.] Pertaining to the mammalian genus *Acrnotus*. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 346.)

ác-rô-nô-tūs, s. [*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = on the top, highest; *νότος* (*nōtos*), or *νῶτος* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Damalis*, a genus of ruminating animals. The species are confined to Africa. Example: *Damalis (acronotus) bubalis* = the bubalis.

ác-rôn-ých-í-a, s. [*ἄκρονυχία* (*akronuchia*) = nightfall; *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = on the top or edge of = at the beginning of; *νύξ* (*nyx*) = night.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, or Rueworts.

ác-rô-phŷl-lũm, s. [*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cunoniaceæ, or Cunoniads. *A. venosum* is a handsome greenhouse shrub.

ác-rô-pô-dĩ-ũm, s. [*ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the top; *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = foot.]

Anat.: The upper surface of the foot.

a-crôp-ôl-is, s. [*ἀκρόπολις* (*akropolis*) = the upper or higher city; *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = a point or top, height; *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city.]



ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS.

1. Lit.: The citadel crowning the hill at Athens, which is said to have been occupied before there were any buildings on the plain.

2. Fig.: Any citadel similarly situated.

ác-rô-spĩre, ác-rô-spŷre, ác-kér-sprĩt (Eng.), **ác-kér-spyre** (Scotch), s.

[*ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; and *σπείρα* (*speira*), Lat. *spira* = anything wound, coiled, or twisted; a spire.] A name sometimes given to the plumule of a germinating seed of corn, because it has a somewhat spiral appearance. "That part which shoots out toward the smaller end of the seed." (*Kersey*.)

"Many corns will suilt or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream, and will send forth their substance in an *acrosire*."—*Mortimer*.

***ác-rô-spĩre**, v. [From the substantive.]

Malt-making, &c.: To send forth a germinating plumule, or to sprout at both ends, emitting both a radicle and a plumule, as grain kept for malting will do in wet weather.

"For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrosired*, and is fit only for swine."—*Mortimer*.

***ác-rô-spĩred**, pa. par. & a.

***ác-rô-spĩ-rĩng**, pr. par. [ACROSPIRE.]

across (pron. *a-cráss*), adv. [Eng. *a* = on; cross.]

A. Literally:

1. On cross.

"When other lovers in arms *across* Rejoice their chief delight."—*Surrey: Complaint of Absence*.

II. Transversely.

1. The opposite of *along*, in a direction at right angles to, so that the two lines, the longitudinal and the transverse ones, constitute a cross of the ordinary form.

"... the shoulders very wide *across*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 70.

2. Intersecting at any angle, passing over in some direction or other; athwart; placed or moving over something, so as to cross it.

"Of deep that calls to deep *across* the hills."—*Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches*.

"... and pushing ivory balls *Across* a velvet level."—*Cowper: Task*, vi.

B. Figuratively:

¶ An exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. The allusion is to the procedure in jousting.

a-crôs-tíc, s. & a. [*ἄκροστιχίον* (*akrostichion*), from *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the point or end, and *στιχός* (*stichos*) = (1) a row, (2) a line of poetry; *στέιχō* (*steichō*) = to ascend; Fr. *acrostiche*; Ital. *acrostico*.]

1. As substantive: A series of lines so disposed that their initial letters taken in order constitute a name or a short sentence.

Acrostic verses are now regarded as somewhat puerile, and are consequently less cultivated than once they were. The best known are by Sir John Davies. The following *Hymn to the Spring* is from his pen, and the words spelled out by the initial letters of the several lines are *Elisabetha Regina*:

Earth now is green, and heaven is blue,
I lily Spring which makes all new,
I lily Spring doth enter,
Sweet young sun-beams doe subdue
A nrgy, aged Winter.

B lasts are mild, and seas are calm,
E very meadow flowers with balme,
T he earth weaves all her riches,
H armonious birds sing such a psalm
A s eare and heart bewitches.

R eesue (sweet Spring) this nymph of ours,
E ternal garlands of thy flowers,
G reene garlands neuer wasting;
I n her shall last our state's faire spring,
N ow and for euer flourishing,
A s long as heauen is lasting.

2. As adjective: Pertaining to an acrostic, containing an acrostic.

"Some peaceful province in *acrostic* land."—*Dryden*.

***a-crôs-tíc**, a. [ACROSS.] Crossed on the breast.

"Agreed; but what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes from the family?"—*Middleton: Works*, ii. 173.

***a-crôs-tíc-al**, a. [ACROSTIC, s.]—Pertaining to an acrostic.

***a-crôs-tíc-al-lŷ**, adv. [ACROSTIC, s.] In an acrostical manner, in a way to present the phenomena of an acrostic composition.

a-crôs-tích-ê-æ, s. pl. [ACROSTICHUM.] A family of Polypodiaceous ferns, with naked sori.

a-crôs-tích-ũm, s. [In Fr. *acrostique*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *acrostico*; Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top, and *στιχός* = (1) a row, order, or line, (2) a line of writing. Said to be so called

fate, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, eûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. lŷre. qu = kw.

because on the back of the frond are markings like the commencement of lines of poetry.] Rusty-back, Wall-rue, or Fork-fern. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceae. The sori cover the whole back of the frond. It is not British. *A. aureum*, the golden acrostichum, occasionally seen in hot-houses, is sometimes five or six feet high. It grows in the West Indies and South America, and also in Africa and India. *A. huascar* is said to have solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, and antihelmintic properties. The New Zealanders formerly used *A. furcatum* as food.

ác-rôs-tô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, parasitic in the annuities of cows.

ác-rô-tar-si-um, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = the top; *ταρόος* (*taros*) = (1) a flat basket, (2) anything flat, (3) the flat portion of the foot.]

Anat.: The upper side of the tarsi.

***a-crôtch**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *acrocher*.] To take up, to seize. (*Huloet*.)

***ác-rô-tê-leu-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the tip, point, or end; *τελευτή* (*teleutê*) = finishing, the end.] Pertaining to anything appended to a psalm, as, for instance, a doxology.

ác-rô-têm-nûs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *τίμιον* (*temion*) = to cut.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, founded by Agassiz.

ác-rô-têr, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκροτέριον* (*akroterion*) = the topmost or most prominent part of anything, as, for instance, a mountain-peak: from *ἄκρον* (*akron*) = the top.]

Arch.: The angle of a gable or pediment in which a statue stands. [ACROTERIA.]

ác-rô-têr-al, *a.* [ACROTER.] Pertaining to an acroter.

ác-rô-têr-î-a, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *acroteres*; Ital. *acroterio*; Lat. *acroteria*, fr. Gr. *ἀκροτήρια* (*akroteria*), pl. of *ἀκροτήριον* (*akroterion*).] [ACROTER.]

Arch.: Pedestals for statues placed on the



ACROTERIA.

apex or at the basal angles of a pediment, or in other external parts of an edifice.

¶ It was used in this sense by Vitruvius.

ác-rô-têr-î-a-l, *a.* [ACROTERIA.] Pertaining to acroteria.

ác-rô-têr-î-um, *s.* [Lat.] The singular of ACROTERIA (q.v.).

ác-rô-thy-mi-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *θύμος* (*thymos*), in Lat. *thymum* = thyme.]

Old Med.: A kind of wart with a narrow base, a broad top, and a colour like thyme.

ác-rôt-îs-mûs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄ*, priv.; *ῥότος* (*rotos*) = sound produced by striking.]

Med.: Deficiency in the beating of the pulse.

ác-rôt-ôm-ôus, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος* (*akros*) = at the top; *ρέμμα* (*lemnô*) = to cut.]

Min.: Having its cleavage parallel to the top. (*Dana*.)

a-crû-çi-a, *s.* [ACROISA.]

a-crÿl-î-a, *a.* [ACROLEIN.]

acrylic acid, *s.* ($C_3H_4O_3 = C_2H_3CO.OH$.)

Chem.: A monatomic organic acid obtained by oxidation of acrolein. It is a colourless liquid; its salts are soluble. It is converted by nascent hydrogen into propionic acid. It is isomeric with iso-acrylic acid. When acrylic acid is fused with caustic potash it eliminates hydrogen, and forms acetate and formate of potassium.

acrylic alcohol, *s.* [ALLYLIC ALCOHOL.]

acrylic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: (C_3H_4O) = Acrolein = $\frac{C(CH_3)O}{HCO}$;

obtained by the oxidation of allylic alcohol, by the dehydration of glycerine. It is formed in the destructive distillation of fats which contain glycerine, and is the cause of the unpleasant smell produced by blowing out a candle. Acrolein is a thin, colourless, volatile liquid, boiling at 52°. Its vapour is very irritating, attacking the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes. It oxidises to acrylic acid. It changes into a white flocculent body, disacryl.

***áce**, *v.* [A.S. *acsian*, *achsan* = to ask.] To ask. [ASK.]

"The kyng Alesandre *accede*
Hwan said that be."—*Levi's*, i. 30.

ăct, ***ăck** (Eng.), and ***ăkik** (O. Scotch), *v.t. & i.* [ACT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To actuate, to drive, to incite, to influence, to urge.

"Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes."—*South*.

2. To do, to achieve, to perform. (Used in a good sense.)

"With emulation what I *act* survey."

Pope: *Homage*; *Iliad*, xix. 162.

3. To perpetrate, to commit, to be guilty of, as a fault, a crime, or an offence. (Used in a bad sense.)

"Uplifted hands, that at convenient times
Could *act* extortion as the worst of crimes."

Cooper: *Exposition*, 147.

4. To obey, to do according to; to carry out, to execute.

"Th' unwilling heralds *act* their lord's commands
Pensive they walk along the barren sands."

Pope: *Homage*; *Iliad*, i. 426.

5. To play the part of, to behave as; as, To act the fool.

II. Technically:

1. *Dram.*: To play the part of, to impersonate, to represent dramatically upon the stage or elsewhere.

"... the masks and plays which were *acted* in the court."—*Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes followed by the preposition *over*.

"How many ages hence,
Shall this our lofty scene be *acted* over
In states unborn, and accents yet unknown?"

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

2. *Scotch Law*: To require by judicial authority.

"Nearly the same with English *enact*, with this difference, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards." (*Jamieson*.)

"Seeing I am *actit* in the bulks of the said committee not to depart of the towne without licence."—*Acts Cha. I.*, ed. 1814, v. 361.

¶ For example of *act*, see *Acts Dom. Conc.* (A.D. 1491), p. 221; and of *akk*, *Ibid.*, 1493, p. 310.

¶ To *act upon*: To exert power over or upon, to produce an effect upon.

"The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, *all act upon* the aliment."—*Arbuthnot on Aliment*.

"All the waves of the spectrum, from the extreme red to the extreme violet, are thus *acted upon*."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 142.

To *act up to*: To act in a manner not inferior to what one's promises, professions, reputation, or advantages would lead people to expect.

"... vigorously to exert those powers and *act up* to those advantages."—*Rogers*: *Sermons*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Of persons:

1. To move, as opposed to remaining at rest; or to proceed to carry out a resolution, as opposed to meditating or talking about it.

"You have seen,
Have *acted*, suffer'd."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

"And I may now cry '*act*!': but the potency of action must be yours."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., v. 108.

2. To conduct one's self in a particular manner, to behave.

"The plain that she, who for a kingdom now
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, be thinking of a throne."

Dryden: *1 Conquest of Granada*, ii. 1.

3. To take part in dramatic representation on the boards of a theatre or elsewhere.

"Or wrap himself in Hamlet's iuxta cloak,
And strut and storm, and straddle, stamp and stare,
To show the world how Garrick did not *act*."
Cooper: *Tusk*, bk. vi.

II. Of things: To exert power, to produce an effect.

¶ In general to or upon is prefixed to the object operated upon; sometimes, however, by is used instead of to. [ACT UPON (A. III.).]

"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part
Some *act* by the delicate mind."

Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart
Already to sorrow resigned." Cooper: *The Rosa*.

ăct, *s.* [Lat. *actum* = a thing done; neut. sing. of *actus*, 1a. par. of *ago* = to do, to drive, to put into motion; Gr. *ἄγω* (*ago*); Icel. *aka*; Ger. *akte*; Fr. *acte*; Ital. *atto*.]

A. Subjectively:

I. Gen.: The exertion of power, whether physical, mental, or moral; doing, acting, action.

"It argues an *act*: and an *act* hath three branches; it is, to act, to do, and to perform."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

"... to demand from real life
The best of act and suffering."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

"... of alienated feeling, if not of alienated *act*."
—*Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"By act of naked reason."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

¶ In act:

(a) Just commencing action, on the eve of doing anything.

"The rattlesnake's in *act* to strike."

Symonds: *Macbeth*, xiii.

"Gloomy as night he stands in *act* to throw."

Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, bk. xi. 749.

(b) In a state of real existence as opposed to mere possibility.

"The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility what they afterwards grow to be."—*Hooker*.

"... the Cyprus wars
(Which even now stand in *act*)."

Shakespeare: *Othello*, i. 1.

In the *act* signifies that action has commenced, but has not been completed.

"In the leaves of plants the sunbeams also wrench these atoms asunder, and sacrifice themselves in the *act*."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 21.

"Taken ... in the very *act*."—*John* viii. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Mental Phil. & Logic*: An operation of the mind supposed to require the putting forth of energy as distinguished from a state of mind in which the faculties remain passive.

"... the distinction which the German metaphysicians and their French and English followers so elaborately draw between the *act* of the mind and all merely passive states; between what it receives from and what it gives to the crude materials of its experience."—*J. & Mill*: *Logic*, 2nd ed., ch. iii. § 4.

¶ In this sense such expressions as the following are used: the act of thinking, the act of judging, the act of resolving, the act of reasoning or of reason; each of these being viewed as a single operation of the human mind. (See second example under ACT, v., B. i. 1.)

"The act of volition."—*Todd and Bostman*: *Psychol. Anal.*, vol. i, chap. vii, 200.

2. *Theol.*: The carrying out of an operation in a moment, as contradistinguished from the performance of a work requiring a considerable time for its accomplishment.

"Justification is an *act* of God's free grace. . . . Sanctification is an *act* of God's free grace. . . . Sanctification is the work of God's free grace."—*Shorter Catechism*, Questions 33, 34, 35.

B. Objectively: Anything done.

(a) *Generally:*

"But your eyes have seen all the great *acts* of the Lord which he did."—*Deut.* xi. 7.

"And the rest of the *acts* of Abijah, and his ways, and his sayings, are written in the story of the prophet Isido."—*2 Chron.* xiii. 22.

(b) *Technically:*

1. *Dramatic Language*: A portion of a play performed continuously, after which the representation is suspended for a little, and the actors have the opportunity of taking a brief rest. As early as the time of Horace there were five *acts* in a drama, and this number still remains without modification. Acts are divided into smaller portions called scenes. (See Shakespeare throughout.)

2. *Parliamentary Lang.*: An ellipsis for an Act of Parliament, Congress, Legislature, &c. A statute, law, or edict which has been successively carried through any parliamentary body, such as the two Houses of the English Parliament or of the American Congress, and (in some countries) has received the assent of the executive or ruling head of the government.

"For on that day (26th May, 1679) the Habeas Corpus *act* received the royal assent."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. li.

lôil, bôy; pôt, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cia = sha; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -gion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -çious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c = bel, del.

In this country such assent may be dispensed with. Thus the 1894 Tariff Act became law without the President's assent, on the morning of August 24, because the ten days within which he might express his assent or his dissent had expired at midnight, without his doing so.

3. Law:

(1) *Gen.*: Anything officially done by the Court, as the phrases *Acts of Court*, *Acts of Sederunt*, &c.

(2) *Spec.*: An instrument in writing for declaring or proving the truth of anything. Such is a report, a certificate, a decree, a sentence, &c.

Act of Bankruptcy: An act, the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt (Bankruptcy Act, 1869).

Acts done: Distinguished into acts of God, of the law and of men.

(3) Scotch Law:

Act of Grace: An Act passed by the Scottish Parliament, in 1696, which provided maintenance for debtors whilst they were in prison at the suit of their creditors.

Acts of Sederunt: Statutes for ordering the procedure and forms for administering justice, made by the Lords of Session, sitting in judgment, the power to do so having been conferred by an Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1540.

*4. *Universities*: A thesis publicly maintained by a student to show his powers, and especially to prove his fitness for a degree.

5. *Ch. Hist.* *Act of Faith*: The English rendering of the Spanish *Auto da Fé* (q.v.).

Acts of the Apostles. The fifth book of the New Testament. It contains a narrative of the achievements of the leading apostles, and especially of St. Paul, the greatest and most successful of them all. Its author was St. Luke (compare Luke i. 1—4 with Acts i. 1), who was Paul's companion from the time of his visit to Troas (Acts xvi. 8—11) to the advanced period of his life when he penned the 2nd Epistle to Timothy (2 Tim. iv. 11). Internal evidence would seem to show that it was written in all probability about A.D. 61, though external testimony from the Fathers to its existence is not obtainable till a considerably later date. The undesigned coincidences between the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul are numerous and important.

***ac-ta-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *act*; *abil.*] Capable of being done or acted; practically possible.

"Is naked truth *actable* in true life?"
Tennyson: *Harold*, lii. 1.

ac-tæ-a, *s.* [In Fr. *actée*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *actea*; Lat. *actæa* from Gr. *ἀκτῆα* (*aktēa*), *ἀκτῆ* (*aktē*), and *ἀκτῆ* (*aktē*) = the elder-tree, which these plants were supposed to resemble in foliage and fructification.] Herb-Christopher. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots. One species, the *A. spicata* = the bane-berry, or Herb Christopher, is indigenous to Great Britain. It bears black berries, which are poisonous. With alum they yield a black dye. The roots are anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and astringent. *A. racemosa*, the Snakeroot, receives its English name from being used in America as an antidote against the bite of the rattlesnake.

***ac-tæ**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*akte*) = a headland; Lat. *acta* = the sea-shore.] The sea-shore.

***ac-tē**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆα* (*aktēa*), *ἀκτῆ*, and *ἀκτῆ* (*aktē*) = the elder-tree.] The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. (Phillips.)

† **Act-ēr-ai-mine**, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?)] A star of the 3rd magnitude, in the left shoulder of Cepheus. [ALDERAMIN.]

Ac-tis, *s. pl.* [Fr. *actif* = active.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of monks who are said to have lived on nothing but roots and herbs.

ac-til-ly, *adv.* [ACTUALLY.] [Chiefly in Lancashire.]

ac-tin-ēn-chy-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray of light; *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *χυμα* (*chuma*), or *χυμα* (*chuma*) = that which is poured out, a liquid, fr. *χεω* (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot.: Stellate cellular tissue, the tissue of medullary rays. (Cooke: *Manual of Botanical Terms*.)

act-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ACT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

"Acting the law we live by without fear."
Tennyson: *Æneid*, 146

B. As adjective:

1. *Gen. (of persons or things)*: Operating in any way.

"A continual direction of the acting force towards the centre to which this character belongs."—Sir J. F. W. Herschel: *Astronomy*, 6th ed. (1858), § 490.

2. *Spec. (of persons only)*: Doing duty for another during his absence; officiating, as in the phrase "the acting governor."

C. As substantive:

1. *Gen. (of persons or things)*: Action, operation, doing of any kind.

"Or that the resolute acting of your blood
Could have attained the effect of your own purpose."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, li. 1.

2. *Spec.*: Performance of a part in a dramatic representation on the stage or elsewhere.

"... the natural turn for acting and rhetoric, which are indigenous on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ac-tin-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray of light.]

Zool.: A genus of polypes, with many arms radiating from around their mouth, in a manner somewhat resembling the rays of the sun surrounding his disc, or a double flower. From this arrangement of the tentacles, coupled with the bright colours of these animals, they are called also Animal-flowers (q.v.). Though simple and not aggregated, they still have a somewhat close affinity to the coral-building polypes. They are the type of the class Actinozoa (q.v.). Cuvier placed them with his *Polypi Carnosi*. They feed on crustacea, mollusca, small fishes, &c. In 1847 Dr. Johnston enumerated twenty species as British.

ac-tin-ī-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [ACTINIA.] The family of polypes, of which Actinia is the type. [ACTINIA.]

ac-tin-ī-cæ, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray of light.] Pertaining to a ray of light, or to rays of light.

actinic rays, *s.* Invisible rays, which occur most abundantly beyond the violet part of the spectrum; they effect the chemical changes produced by light. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

ac-tin-ī-form, *a.* [Eng. & Lat. *actinia*, and Eng. *form*, or Lat. *forma*.] Of the form of an Actinia, shaped like an Actinia.

"Many of the large actiniform polypes of the tropical sea combine with a structure which is essentially similar to our own sea-anemones, an external calcareous axis or skeleton."—Owen: *Compar. Anat. Invertebr. Anim.*, Lect. VII.

ac-tin-ī-na, *s. pl.* [ACTINIA.]

Zoology: Dr. Johnston's fourth section of Helianthoida, an order of polypes belonging to the class Anthozoa. He divides it into two families—the Actiniadæ and the Lucernariadæ.

ac-tin-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = ray; *ισμός* (*ismos*) = a fern.] The chemical action of sunlight. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

ac-tin-ī-ōp-tēr-is, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = ray; *πτερίς* (*ptēris*) = a fern.] A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. The species resemble minute palms, with fan-shaped fronds. *A. radiata* is from India and Africa, and *A. australis* is from Africa.

ac-tin-ō-bā-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = ray, and *βαίς* (*baïs*) = a skate (?)] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, established by Agassiz on fossil remains of tertiary age.

ac-tin-ō-car-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = ray, and *καρπός* (*karpōs*) = fruit. *Lit.*: Rayed fruit.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Alismaceæ, or Alismads. One species, the *A. Damasonium*, or common Star-frog, occurs in Great Britain. It has floating leaves and delicate petals, the latter coloured white with a yellow spot.

ac-tin-ōc-ēr-ās (of Brown), *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn. *Lit.*: Ray-horned, i.e. having the "horns" or feelers radiated.]

Zool.: The second sub-genus of the molluscous genus Orthoceras (q.v.). In 1851

Woodward estimated the known species at six. They are all fossil, and extend from the Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks.

ac-tin-ōc-rin-īte, *s.* [ACTINOCRINITES.] An animal of the genus Actinocrinites (q.v.).

ac-tin-ōc-rin-ī-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray; *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily; and Gr. suff. *-της* (*itēs*).]

Paleont.: A genus of Encrinites. Their body is formed of several rays of angular laminae. All are fossil.

ac-tin-ō-py-clūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*) = ray; *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a ring, a circle.]

Bot.: A genus of diatomaceous plants, resembling minute round shells. They are found in the ocean, and also occasionally in Peruvian guano.

ac-tin-ō-gast-ræ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = ray; *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*), genit. *γαστέρος* (*gastēros*), contr. to *γαστρός* (*gastros*) = the belly, the stomach.] Hæckel's first sub-class of the class of Star-fishes, which he calls Asterida, or Sea-stars. It consists of "Sea-stars with a radiated stomach." (Hæckel: *Hist. of Creation*, li. 166.)

ac-tin-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to delineate, to write down.] An instrument invented by Mr. Hunt for regulating the variations of chemical influence on the solar rays. It is described in *Brit. Assoc. Reports* for 1845 and 1846.

ac-tin-ō-lite, † **ac-tyn-ō-lite** (Incorrect spelling), *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone. The translation of the German *strahlstein* = radiated stone.]

Min.: A variety of Amphibole (q.v.). It is the Actinote of Häy. Its affinity and composition are indicated by Dana's compound name for it—Magnesia-Lime-Iron Amphibole. It is bright green, or greyish-green, the green colour being imparted by the iron it contains. It occurs crystallised, columnar, fibrous, or massive. Sp. gr. 3 to 3.2. There are three sub-varieties of it—Glassy Actinolite, which occurs in long, bright green crystals; Asbestiform Actinolite; and Radiated Actinolite.

actinolite-schist, *s.* A slaty foliated rock, of metamorphic origin. It is composed chiefly of actinolite, with a small admixture of felspar, quartz, or mica. (Lyell: *Elements of Geol.*)

ac-tin-ō-lit-īcæ, *a.* [ACTINOLITE.] Pertaining to actinolite, composed in whole or in part, or resembling actinolite.

ac-tin-ō-lō-bæ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray, and *λοβός* = a pod.] [ANEMONE.]

ac-tin-ōm-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure. *Lit.*: Measurer of solar rays.] An instrument devised by Sir John Herschel for measuring the intensity of the solar rays. It consists of a thermometer with a large bulb filled with a dark-blue fluid, and enclosed in a box, the sides of which are blackened, and which is covered with glass. It is placed for a minute in the shade, then a minute in the sun, and then one more again in the shade. The mean of the two variations in the shade is then subtracted from that in the sun, and the result measures the influence due to the solar rays.

"By direct measurement with the actinometer I find that out of 1,000 caloric solar rays, 816 penetrate a sheet of plate glass 0.12 inch thick; and that of 1,000 rays which have passed through one such plate, 559 are capable of passing through another."—Note in Herschel's "Astronomy," 5th ed. (1858), § 396.

ac-tin-ōm-ēt-ricæ, *a.* [ACTINOMETER.] Pertaining or belonging to an actinometer.

ac-tin-ōph-rī-na, *s. pl.* [ACTINOPHYRYS.] *Zool.*: A family of Radiolaria Rhizopods. Some have a shell, while others have not.

ac-tin-ōph-rys, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray, and *ὄφρυς* (*ophrys*) = the eyebrow.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopods, the type of the family Actinophryna. They are found both in fresh and salt water.

ac-tin-ō-phyl-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀκτῆ* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῆνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray, and *φύλλον*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

(*phullon*) = a leaf.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Araliaceae, or Ivyworts. The *A. digitatum*, an East Indian species, has inconspicuous flowers, but beautiful foliage.

ăc-tîn-ô-te, s. [Name altered without reason by Häufy from Actinolite (q.v.).] A mineral. [ACTINOLITE.]

ăc-tîn-ô-tûs, s. [Gr. *ăkris* (*ăktis*), genit. *ăktrios* (*ăktinos*) = a ray.] A genus of Umbelliferous plants. *A. helianthus* is the sunflower *Actinotus*, from Australia.

ăc-tîn-ô-zô-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ăkris* (*ăktis*), genit. *ăktrios* (*ăktinos*), and *ζῷον* (*zôon*) = a living creature, an animal.] A class of animals which Cuvier would have placed under his Radiata, but which unite with Hydrozoa to constitute the Coelenterata of Frey, Leuckart, and Huxley. It contains the sea-anemones and coral polypes. It is to animals of this class that the erection of the vast coral reefs is owing. Most Actinozoa have a central mouth with tentacles around it. Their alimentary canal freely passes, by means of a wide aperture, into the general cavity of the body. That cavity is then prolonged into the stomach, which is internal, a character in which the Actinozoa differ from the Hydrozoa, to which they are closely allied.

ăc-tion (Eng.), **ăc-tioun** (O. Scotch), s. [In Ger. *aktion* (rhet.); Fr. *action*; Ital. *azione*; fr. Lat. *actio* = a doing, an action; fr. *ago* (lit.) = to set in motion, to drive, as cattle.]

I. The doing of a deed, the effecting of an operation.

(a) Of persons or other living beings capable of carrying out a purpose:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The doing of a deed, as distinguished from thinking, feeling, speaking, or even writing.

"The men seem formed for action, the women for love."—Gibbon: *Decl. & Fall*, ch. xiii.

"One wise in council, one in action brave."—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii., 298.

2. *Spec.*: Fighting, which, demanding the utmost energy, is deemed in the last degree worthy of being called action.

"The King gave orders . . . that the Guards should be held ready for action."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. *Manège*: The movement of parts of the body: as, A horse has a fine action.

4. *Technically*:

(a) *Mental Phil.*: A volition carried into effect.

"Now, what is an action? Not one, but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. The volition or intention to produce the effect is one thing; the effect produced in consequence of the intention is another thing; the two together constitute the action."—J. & Mill: *Logic*, vol. I., ch. iii., § 5, pp. 71, 72.

(b) *Ethics*: The doing of a deed viewed as an expression of the moral sentiments or state of a responsible being.

(c) *Oratory*: The accommodation of a speaker's voice, attitude, and especially his gesture, to the subject on which at the moment he is addressing his audience.

"For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth, Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech, To stir men's blood: I only speak right on."—Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

"As 'twere encouraging the Greeks to fight; Making such sober action with his hand, That it beguiled attention, charm'd the sight."—Shakespeare: *Tarquin and Lucretia*.

(b) *Of things*:

1. *Gen.*: The exertion of force or influence upon; operation, setting in motion, an acting upon.

"Some little effect may, perhaps, be attributed to the direct action of the external conditions of life."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. I.

2. *Technically*:

(a) *Nat. Phil.*: The exertion of a force by one material body upon another. It may be by contact or by percussion. In either case it is met by resistance precisely equal to that produced by itself, or, in philosophical language, action and re-action are equal and contrary; that is, they are equal in force and contrary in direction. If an elastic ball be struck against the ground, action compresses it, and reaction brings it back again to its natural shape. When birds fly, the action produced by the strokes of their wings produces a contrary reaction on the part of the air, and it is this reaction which carries them forward.

" . . . the frost ruptures their cohesion, and hands them over to the action of gravity."—Tyndall: *Frags. of Science*, 3rd ed., l. 24.

"Action and reaction being equal, and in contrary directions."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 723.

(b) *Chem.*: The production of a chemical reaction by the action of acid.

(c) *Geol. (spec. of volcanoes)*: In action = in eruption.

"I was surprised at hearing afterwards that Acouaguta, in Chile, 480 miles northwards, was in action on the same night."—Darwin: *Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv., p. 291.

(d) *Art (of machines)*, &c.: Operation, movement, or anything similar produced by external agency of whatever kind (lit. & fig.).

"At length the new machinery was put in action, and soon from every corner of the realm arrived the news of complete and hopeless failure."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(e) *Law*: In action. [See No. II., 4, d.]

(f) *Mach.*, &c.: The mechanism of a piano, organ, &c.; the movement or works of a watch or clock.

II. A deed done, an operation effected.

1. *Gen.*: A deed, something done.

"There is a shade of difference in meaning between an action in this sense and an act. Strictly speaking, action is the general word used of deeds, whether important or the reverse; whilst act is more appropriately applied to a deed of some importance. The examples which follow illustrate the difference, which, however, is not universally observed."

"The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by his actions are weighed."—1 Sam. ii. 3.

"He made known His ways unto Moses, His acts unto the children of Israel."—Ps. ciii. 7.

"And she said to the king, It was a true report which I heard in mine own land of thine acts, and of thy wisdom."—2 Chron. ix. 5.

"Here perhaps Some advantageous act may be achieved By sudden onset."—Milton: *P. L.*, II. 363.

2. *Spec.*: A battle.

"All this William perfectly understood, and determined to avoid an action as long as possible."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. *Old Scotch*: Affair, business, interest.

"Yit sa far as pertains to our action, consider that our enemies are to fetch us in, quhome we never offend with inuria."—Bellemé: *Cron.*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

4. *Technically*:

(a) *Phys.*: The functions of the body, divided into vital actions, natural actions, and animal actions. [FUNCTIONS.]

(b) *Painting & Sculpture*: Passion or movement more or less correctly imitated. The more life-like and spirited the figures represented appear to be, the more action are they said to possess.

(c) *Epic Poetry, the Drama, or History*: The leading subject of an epic poem, drama, or history. In the former two it is divided into two portions—the principal fable treated in a lofty style, and the episodes which are introduced to give fullness of detail, the whole being carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. So also there are a leading theme and episodes in history.

"The voyage of Æneas from Troy to Italy, and his establishment in Latium (constituting, as they do, the main action of the *Æneid*)."—Lewis: *Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. ix.

"But these resting-places, as it were, must be rare, exceptional, brief, and altogether subordinate to what may be called the action, the unfolding of the drama of events."—Münnan: *Hist. of Jews*. (Freil.)

(d) *Law*:

(1) *Eng. Law*: The form prescribed by law for the recovery of one's due, or the lawful demand of one's right. Actions are divided into civil and criminal; the former are called also prosecutions, and are divided into three classes—(1) *Personal Actions*, by which a man claims a debt or personal duty to him, or damages in lieu of it. These again are subdivided into *Actions ex contractu*, as for debt, promises, covenant, &c., and *Actions ex delicto*, or torts, as negligences, trespass, and nuisance. (2) *Real or Feudal Actions*, concerning real property only, in which the plaintiff, called in this relation the demandant, claims a title to lands, tenements, or rents. (3) *Mixed Actions*, partaking of the character of both; as, for example, when some real property is demanded, and, in addition to this, personal damages for a wrong sustained, such, for instance, as ejectment. There are many kinds of actions ranked under these three classes. Criminal Actions consist of prosecutions and actions penal to recover some penalty under statute.

"Actions were brought against persons who had defamed the Duke of York."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *In action*. A plea in action is an answering the merits of a complaint; that is, by confirming or denying it. Property in action is property which a man has not at present in his possession, but which another has covenanted to give him. He may sue for the performance of the contract, and the property thus recoverable is called, from the French word *chose* = a thing, a *chose in action*.

Chose in Action is thus a thing of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but which he has a right to demand by action or other proceeding, as a debt, a bond, &c. A *chose in action* must be reduced into possession by a trustee without delay.

(ii) *Scots Law*: Actions are sometimes divided into ordinary and reccisory. [RECCISORY.]

(c) *Comm. (in France and some other foreign countries)*: A certain share of a public company's capital stock. Persons may subscribe for actions in the latter as they do here for shares.

action-sermon, s. (*Scotch*.) A sermon preached previously to the administration of the sacred communion. (*Supp. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.*)

action-taking, a. Prone to have recourse to law, litigious.

"A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a filly-livered action-taking knave."—Shakespeare: *King Lear*, II. 2.

ăc-tion-a-ble, a. [Eng. *action*; -able.] Of a character to provoke and justify an action at law.

"His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was actionable, but of ambition."—Howell: *Vocal Forest*.

ăc-tion-a-bly, adv. [ACTIONABLE.] In a manner to provoke and justify an action at law.

ăc-tion-a-rŷ, **ăc-tion-ist**, s. [Ital. *azionario*.]

In France and other Continental countries: A proprietor of an action or share of a public company's stock.

* **ăc-tious**, a. [ACT.] Active.

"Martial men . . . very active for valour, such as scorn to shrink for a wetting."—Webster: *Works*, II. 298.

* **ăc-ti-tă-tion**, s. [Lat. *actitatum*, supine of *actio* = to act frequently.]

1. *Gen.*: Quick and frequent action.

2. *Spec.*: A debating of lawsuits.

* **ăc-tiv-ă-te**, v. t. [ACTIVE.] To render active.

" . . . snow and ice especially being ho'pen, and their cold ac'tivated by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice."—Bacon.

* **ăc-tiv-ă-ted**, *pa. par.* [ACTIVATE.]

* **ăc-tiv-ă-tiŷ**, *pr. par.* [ACTIVATE.]

ăc-tive, a. & s. [In Ger. *aktivum*; Fr. *actif*; Ital. *attivo*; fr. Lat. *activus*, fr. *actum*, supine of *ago*.] [ACT.]

A. As adjective:

Essential signification: Possessed of the power of acting; communicating action or motion to anything else, instead of being itself acted on.

¶ Used properly of the mind or spirit of a living being. "It is usual to speak of physical causes as active; but when any series of natural changes is scrutinised, it appears that what at first we called a cause, is itself the effect of some preceding event, which was, in its turn, an effect. . . . Strictly speaking, mind is the only active principle." (Isaac Taylor: *Elements of Thought*.)

I. *Ordinary Language*:

(a) *Of animated beings*:

1. Acting, as opposed to being acted upon. [See example from Donne (B. 1).]

2. Quick in movement, nimble, agile. (Opposed to languid or inert.)

"As a decrepit father takes delight To see his active child do deeds of youth."—Shakespeare: *Sonnets*, xxxvii.

"Active and nervous was his gait."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. I.

3. Continually employed, not idle or capable of idleness. Used of the body, the mind, or their operations. (Opposed to idle or indolent.)

"Speed, Malice, speed; 'such cause of haste These active sinners never brace."

Bend 'gainst the steep hill thy breast, Burst down like torrent from its crest."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, canto II., 12.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**îng**, -**cia** = **şaş**; -**clan** = **şhan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhün**; -**şlon**, -**ştion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**çious** = **şhüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

"His zeal, still *active* for the common-weal."

Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. iv.

4. Given to action rather than to contemplation, solitary meditation, study, or the making of plans which are found in practice to be unworkable. (Opposed to *contemplative* or *speculative*.)

"What the engineer is to the mathematician, the *active* statesman is to the contemplative statesman."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"The only statesman, indeed, *active* or speculative, who was too wise to share in the general delusion was Edmund Burke."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(b) *Of things inanimate*:

1. In continued, rapid, or powerful operation. (Opposed to *quiescent* or *dormant*.) [See II. (b).]

"Let *active* laws apply the needful curb,
To guard the peace that riot would disturb."

Cooper: *Table Talk*.

2. Requiring activity.

(a) *Opposed to tranquil*:

"The richest earthly boon his hands afford,
Deserves to be beloved, but not adored.
Post away swiftly to more *active* scenes,
Collect the scattered truth that study gleams,
Mix with the world, but with its wiser part,
No longer give an image all thine heart."
Cooper: *Retirement*.

(b) *Opposed to sedentary*:

"... shorten his life, or render it unfit for active employment."—Goldsmith: *On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

II. *Technically*:

(a) *Of things animate*:

1. *Physiology*:

(a) *Active life* in an organised body is a state in which the several functions of life are in activity, as in an ordinary vegetable or plant. It is opposed to dormant life, in which these are quiescent. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anal.*, Introd.)

(b) *Active organs of locomotion*: The textures which form the skeleton, and by which its segments are united. They are contradistinguished from the *passive organs* of locomotion, which are the muscles to which the nerves convey the mandates of the will. (*Ibid.*, i. 67.)

(c) *Active disease*: An acute disease.

"'Active congestion,' 'active dropsies,' 'active hemorrhage.'"—Index to Tanner: *Manual of Med.*

2. *Mental Phil.*: A division of the powers of the mind. Reid and his followers classified the mental powers in two categories—(1) Intellectual powers, and (2) *Active* powers.

3. *Mech.*: *Active* or living force. [Vis VIVA.]

(b) *Of things inanimate*:

1. *Gram.*: Acting upon something else instead of itself being acted on.

An *active verb* or a *verb active*: One which expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent and an object acted upon. In this classification there are two other descriptions of verbs—*passive* and *neuter* verbs, the former expressing passion, or suffering, or the receiving of an action; and the latter denoting neither action nor passion, but being, or a state of being. (Lindley Murray: *Grammar*.) A *verb active* is now generally called a *transitive verb*, in this Dictionary marked *v.t.*

A *compound active verb* (Dr. Campbell): an *active transitive verb* (Crombie): One which, when standing alone, is neuter and intransitive, but which being followed by a preposition inseparably connected with it, forms with it a compound verb, which is active or transitive. Example: *To laugh at*. Omit *at*, and the verb is neuter, or intransitive, as "He laughed." Insert it, however, and a *compound active verb* is formed, as "He laughed at them," "they were laughed at." (Crombie: *Etym. & Synt. Eng. Lang.*, 1802, p. 86.)

2. *Political Economy and Commerce*:

Active capital: Wealth in the readily-available form of money, or which may without delay be converted into money, and used for any purpose requiring capital.

Active Commerce: The commerce of a nation which carries goods to and from its own and other lands in its own ships, and by means of its own sailors, in place of allowing the profit of these lucrative transactions to be reaped by foreigners. The commerce of our own country is highly active, that of the Asiatic nations is mostly passive.

3. *Law*:

An *active debt*: A debt due to a person. — An *active trust*: A confidence connected with a duty.

Active use: A present legal estate.

4. *Geology*. An *active volcano*: One which at not very remote intervals bursts forth in eruption. It is opposed to a *dormant volcano*, or to an *extinct volcano*. [DORMANT, EXTINGUISHED.]

B. *As substantive*:

1. That which acts on something else instead of being itself acted on. (Opposed to *passive*.)

"When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was, indulgently to fit
Actives to passives: correspondency
Only his subject was."—Donne.

**active-vallant*, *a*. Possessed both of activity and valour.

"I do not think a braver gentleman,
More *active-vallant*, or more valiant young,
More daring, or more bold, is now alive."
Shakespeare: *1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

**ac-tive-a-ble*, *a*. [Eng. *active*; -able.] Capable of activity.

**ac-tive-ly*, *adv*. [Eng. *active*; -ly.]

1. Energetically, briskly.

2. By active application.

†*ac-tive-ness*, *s*. [ACTIVE.] Activity. Nearly obsolete, activity having taken its place.

"What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise!"—Wilkins: *Math. Magic*.

**ac-tiv-i-ty*, *s*. [In Fr. *activité*; Ital. *attività*.]

I. *Subjective*: The quality or state of being active.

1. *Of persons or other animated beings*:

(a) *Chiefly of the body*:

"... and if thou knowest any men of *activity* among them, make them rulers over my cattle."—Gen. xlviii. 6.

(b) *Chiefly of the mind*:

"... if we compare the brain and the mental activity belonging to it, in wild animals and those domestic animals which are descended from them."—Haeckel: *Hist. of Creation*, i. 229.

2. *Figuratively (of things)*:

"Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold."—Bacon.

II. *Objective*: Occupation or sphere in which sustained and energetic action is required; exercise of energy or force.

¶ In this sense it has a plural.

"A comparative survey of the history of nations, or what is called 'universal history,' will yield to us, as the first and most general result, evidence of a continually increasing variety of human activities, both in the life of individuals and in that of families and states."—Haeckel: *Hist. of Creation*, i. 231.

**ac-t-less*, *a*. [Eng. *act*; -less.] Without action.

**ac-t-ōn*, **ac-ke-tōn*, *s*. [Fr. *hoqueton*;

O. Fr. *auqueton*, *haqueton*; Ger. *hockette*, from Low Lat. *aketon*, *acton*. Matthew Paris calls it *alcuto*.]

1. A kind of quilted leathern jacket or vest, worn in the Middle Ages under a coat of mail.

"But Cranstoun's lance, of more avail,
Pierced through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;
Through shield and jack, and aceton past,
Deep in his bosom broke at last."

Scott: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, lili. 6.

2. The coat of mail itself.

"Hys fomen were well boun
To perche hys acetoun."—
Lybeaus Diacamus, l. 1, 175.

**ac-t-ōr*, *s*. [In Fr. *acteur*; Ital. *attore*, from Lat. *actor*=one who drives or sets in motion; one who does or accomplishes anything; one who acts upon the stage. Law Lat.=a plaintiff or defendant.] [ACT.]

1. One who acts or performs any part upon the stage.

"When a good actor doth his part present
In every act he dur attention draws;
That at the last he may find just applause."
Dehnam.

2. One who takes a part in any drama of actual life, especially if that drama be of an important character.

"The mayor was a simple man who had passed his whole life in obscurity, and was bewildered by finding himself an important actor in a mighty revolution."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. *Among civilians*: An advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

**ac-t-ōr-a*, *s*.

En om.: A genus of Diptera.

**ac-t-ōre*, *s*. [A.N.] A governor, a keeper. (Wycliffe.)

**ac-trēss*, *s*. [The fem. form of *actor*. In Fr. *actrice*.]

*1. A female doer.

"Actress. A female doer."—Cockeram.

2. A female who acts upon the stage.

"They were almost always recited by favourite actresses."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

¶ There were few, if any, actresses till after the Restoration of Charles II. Prior to this epoch, female parts in plays were performed by boys, as was the case in Shakespeare's time.

3. A real or imaginary female who performs her part in ordinary life.

"Virgil had indeed admitted Fame, as an actress, in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of this divine work."—Addison.

**ac-tu-al* (O. Scotch, *ac-tu-all*), *a*. [In Fr. *actuel*; Ital. *attuale*, fr. Lat. *actualis*=active, practical.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Involving action as opposed to rest

"Besides her walking and other actual performances."—Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, v. 1.

II. *Real, in point of fact existing*.

1. Existing in act or really, as opposed to existing no more than potentially; in action, in operation at the moment.

"Sin, there in pow'r, before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant."—Milton: *Par. Lost*, bk. x.

¶ See also example under B. 1.

2. Existing in fact or in reality, instead of being simply imagined.

(a) *Opposed to theoretical, speculative, imagined, or hypothetically assumed*.

"The mimic passion of his eye
Was turned to *actual* agony."
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 10.

"... viewed by the light of *actual* knowledge."—Owen: *Classics of the Mammalia*, p. 101.

"Actual may be opposed to theoretical."—Marineau: *Comics Positive Philosophy*, ch. i., p. 3.

(b) *Opposed to figurative or allegorical*. Speaking of divine and angelic communications to man in Paradise, Wordsworth says,—

"Whether of *actual* vision, sensible
To sight and feeling, or that in this sort
Have condescendingly been shadow'd forth
Communications spiritually maintain'd
And intentional moral and divine."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*.

3. Existing as a case to be settled at present, in contradistinction to one disposed of at some bygone period.

"... it is necessary to understand the circumstances of the cases adduced as precedents, in order to be able to apply them with propriety to the *actual* case under discussion."—Lewin: *Credibility of Early Roman Hist.*, ch. iv., § 5, vol. I.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Nat. Phil.* *Actual* or *dynamic energy*: Energy possessed by a body or bodies already in motion.

"Energy is possessed by bodies already in motion; it is then *actual*, and we call it *actual* or *dynamic energy*."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, i. 23.

2. *Law*. *Actual* as opposed to *apparent* right of possession of property is one which will stand the test against all comers. The *actual* possession by a person of any property creates the presumption that he is its rightful owner. This presumption may be overthrown by proof adduced by a claimant that the property really is his; but unless he urge his suit, his right will ultimately lapse, and the wrongful possessor become the legal owner.

*3. O. Scotch *Law* and *Ch. Hist.* An *actual minister*: One ordained to the ministry, and not simply a probationer licensed to preach.

"... he always being an *actual* minister of the kirk, and shall elect none other than an *actual* minister to be so nominated and recommend to his ministry."—Acts Ja. VI. (1617), p. 529.

4. *Theol.* *Actual sins*: Those committed by the individual himself, as contradistinguished from *original sin*, that of Adam, the father of the race.

**ac-tu-al-i-ty*, *s*. [ACTUAL.] The state of being actual; reality.

"The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed."—Cheyne.

†*ac-tu-al-ize*, *v.t.* [Eng. *actual*; -ize.] To make actual. (Coleridge.)

†*ac-tu-al-ized*, *pa. par.* [ACTUALIZE.]

†*ac-tu-al-i-zing*, *pr. par.* [ACTUALIZE.]

**ac-tu-al-ly*, *adv.* [ACTUAL.] In fact, in truth, really.

"... and candidates for the regal office were *actually* named."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

**ac-tu-al-ness*, *s*. [ACTUAL.] The quality of being actual; actuality, reality.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hōr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, ø = ē; ey = ā.

äc-tu-a-rý, s. [In Ger. *aktuar*; Fr. *actuaire*; Ital. *attuario*, fr. Lat. *actuaris* and *acturius* = (1) a shorthand-writer, (2) a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar; fr. adj. *acturius* = that which is easily moved, swift, agile; *actus* = a moving or driving; *ago* = to drive, to lead.]

* 1. Formerly: The registrar who drew out the minutes of courts of law, or registered the acts and constitution of the Lower House of Convocation; also, the officer appointed to keep savings' bank accounts, or the proceedings of a common court.

"Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself; certainly in this case the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred."—*Aylife*.

* 2. Now: An officer of a mercantile or insurance company, skilled in financial calculations, specially on such subjects as the expectancy of life. He is generally manager of the company, under the nominal or real superintendence of a board of directors.

äc-tu-äte, v.t. [From Ital. *attuare*; Low Lat. *actus* = to drive, to impel, from Lat. *actus*, pa. par. of *ago* = to drive, to move, urge, or impel.]

1. To excite to action, to put in action, to furnish the motive of. (Used of persons, but formerly sometimes of things.)

"For, on this occasion, the chief motive which actuated them was not greediness, but the fear of degradation and ruin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 2. To put in action, to produce, to invigorate, to develop.

*** äc-tu-äte,** a. Actuated.

"The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuated* into a third and distinct perfection of practice."—*South*.

äc-tu-ä-tion, s. [ACTUATE.] The state of being put in action; effectual operation. (Glanville.)

† äc-tu-ös-i-ty, s. [Lat. *actuosus* = full of activity; fr. *actus* = a moving, a driving; *actus*, pa. par. of *ago* = to drive.]

1. Power of action.

2. State of action.

† äc-türe, s. [Lat. *actus* = done.] Action.

"Love made them not: with *acture* they may be, Where neither party is nor true nor kind."—*Shakespeare: A Lover's Complaint*.

äc-tüs, s. [Lat. *actus* = (1) A lineal measure = 120 Roman feet; (2) the length of one furrow.]

Civil Law: A right of way through land; a servitude of footway and horseway. (SERVITUDE.)

A-cü-a-nites, s. pl. [From *Acua*, alleged to have been a disciple of the apostle Thomas.]
Ch. Hist.: A name sometimes given to the Manichæans. [MANICHÆANS.]

† äc-ü-äte, v.t. [Lat. *acuo* = to sharpen.] [ACUTE.] To sharpen, to make corrosive.

"Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and delecting with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood; whereby it is capitated to corrode the lungs."—*Harvey on Consumption*.

*** äc-ü-äte,** a. [From the verb.] Sharpened.
"And also with a quantity of spices *acuate*."—*Asimole: Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 191.

Äc-ü-bë-në, s. A star of the fourth magnitude, in the southern claw of Cancer.

*** ä-cü-i,** pl. **ä-cü-is,** s. [Old or misspelt form of *Ague* (q.v.).] An ague. (MS. of 14th Cent.) (Wright.)

äc-ü-tion, s. [Lat. *acuo* = to sharpen; *acus* = a needle or pin.] The sharpening of medicines, i.e., the rendering them more pungent, to increase their effect.

a-cü-i-tý, s. [Lat. *acuo* = to sharpen.] Sharpness.

a-cü-lë-ä-tä, s. [Lat. n. pl. of adj. *aculeatus* = furnished with stings or prickles, from *aculeus* = a sting, spine, or prickle; Gr. *aké* (*aké*) = a point.] [ACUTE.]

Entom.: One of the two leading divisions or sub-orders of the order Hymenoptera. It consists of those families in which the females and neuters of the social species, and the females of those which are solitary, are generally provided with a sting. It is divided into four tribes: (1) the *Heterogyna*, or Ants and Mutillas; (2) the *Fossoræ*, or Sand-wasps; (3)

the *Diploptera*, or True-wasps; and (4) the *Anthophila*, or Bees. The other tribe of *Hymenoptera*, the *Terebrantia*, consists of insects whose females are furnished with an auger instead of a sting.

a-cü-lë-äte, v.t. [ACULEATE.] To furnish with a point, to sharpen.

a-cü-lë-äte, a. & s. [ACULEATE.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Sharpened, pointed (*lit.* & *fig.*).

"The one of extreme bitterness of words, especially if they be *aculeate* and proper . . ."—*Bacon: Essays*.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Furnished with prickles, prickly. Example, a rose-stem.

2. Zool.: Furnished with a sting.

"We now pass to the *aculeate* series of the Hymenoptera."—*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, p. 209.

B. As substantive: A hymenopterous insect of the division *Aculeata* (q.v.).

a-cü-lë-ä-tëd, pa. par. & a. [ACULEATE, v.]

a-cü-lë-ä-tiing, pr. par. [ACULEATE, v.]

a-cü-lë-i, s. pl. [ACULEUS.]

a-cü-lër, v.t. [Fr. *aculer*.]

Manège: A fault committed by most horses when learning to make demoultos. It consists in failing to go far enough forward at each motion, so that the shoulder of the animal takes in too little ground, and his croup comes too near the centre of the volt.

a-cü-lë-üs, s. [Lat. (1) the sting of an animal; (2) the spine or prickle of a plant. Probably a dimin. from *acus* = a needle or pin; but *acus* is fem., and *aculeus* masc.]

Bot.: A prickle; a sharp, hard process of the epidermis falling off when old, whilst a spine or thorn does not fall off. (Loudon.)

¶ *Aculeus* enters into the composition of *aculeata*, *aculeate*, &c. (q.v.).

äc-ü-lës, s. [Gr. *äkulos* (*äkulos*) = an esculent acorn, the fruit of the prickly oak, and of another more hardy species.]

Bot.: 'The fruit or acorn of the Ilex, or Scarlet-oak.'

*** a-cüm-blën,** v.t. [ACOMELVD.] To become cramped. (Stratmann.)

*** a-cüm-blid,** pa. par. [ACUMBLÉN.]

*** a-cüm-bre,** v.t. [A.N.] [ACOMBRE.]

1. To encumber.

"Gill of Warlike mi name is,
Ivel ich an *acumberd* yow."—*Gy of Warlike*, p. 217.

2. To worry. (Halliwell.)

*** a-cüm-ën,** v.t. & i. [A.S. *acuman* = to come to, to pursue, to bear, to sustain, to suffer, to perform, to overcome.] To attain. (Halliwell.)

a-cü-mën, s. [Lat. = a sharpened point, a sting; sharpness; fr. *acus* = a needle or pin.] Acuteness of mind, shrewdness; ability nicely to distinguish between things which closely resemble each other.

"The author of the *Reliquia Diluviana* observes with his usual acumen . . ."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*.

† a-cü-min-äte, v.t. [From Lat. *acuminatus*, pa. par. of *acumino* = to sharpen.] [ACUMEN.] To sharpen. (Rider: Dict., 1640.)

a-cü-min-äte, a. [See the verb.]

Nat. Science: Taper-pointed, tapering gradually to the tip.

" . . . scarcely reconcilable with the idea of its applying its slender *acuminate* teeth to the act of gnawing bones."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 118.

Bot.: Applied chiefly to the mode of termination of certain leaves. When the tapering is at the other extremity of the leaf, the term employed is *acuminata* at the base.

" . . . leaves often opposite, broader upwards, *acuminate*, serrulate."—*Description of Solix purpurea*. (Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flora.)

† a-cü-min-ä-tëd, pa. par. & a. [ACUMINATE.]
Nat. Science: The same as *ACUMINATE*, but not so frequently employed.

"This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but *scemeth*, as it were, cut off."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

† a-cü-min-ä-tiing, pr. par. [ACUMINATE.]

a-cü-min-ä-tion, s. [Lat. *acuminatum*, supine of *acumino* = to sharpen.]

1. The act or process of making sharp.

2. Termination in a sharp point.

a-cü-min-öse, s. [ACUMEN.] Terminating gradually in a flat narrow end. (Lindley: *Int. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., p. 459.)

*** a-cün-tre,** v.t. [A.N.] To encounter.

"So kenit the *acuntred* at the coupling to-galere
That the knight spere in *speldes* al to-shivered."—*William and the Werwolf*, p. 180.

äc-ü-päl-püs, s. [Lat. *acus* = a needle or pin; *päpus* or *pälynum* = a stroking. Now by entomologists used for a feeler.] [FALPUS.]

Entom.: A genus of predatory beetles of the family Harpalidae.

äc-ü-prëss, v.t. [Lat. *acus* = a needle, and Eng. *press*.]

Surg.: To treat, as a bleeding artery, by acupressure.

äc-ü-prëss-lön (ss as sh), s. [ACUPRESS.] The same as *ACUPRESSURE* (q.v.).

äc-ü-prëss-üre (ss as sh), s. [ACUPRESS.]

Surg.: A method of stopping arterial hemorrhage by pressing the artery with a needle in place of tying it.

äc-ü-pünë-tür-ä-tion, s. [ACUPUNCTURE.] The making of a puncture or punctures by means of a needle. A less proper word than *ACUPUNCTURE* (q.v.).

"From forgetting that the word *puncture* has two significations—that it is used to signify both the wound and the act of making it—some have termed the operation *acupuncturation*."—*Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, art. "Acupuncture."

äc-ü-pünë-türe, s. [In Ger. *acupunctur*; Fr. *acupuncture*; Ital. *acopuntura*; Sp. *acupuntura*; fr. Lat. *acu*, ablative of *acus* = a needle or pin, and *punctura* = puncture, pricking; *pungo* = to prick.]

Med.: The puncturing of portions of the body by means of a needle made for the purpose. The practice has existed from a remote period of antiquity among the Chinese. From them it passed to Japan; then it was made known in Europe; and finally, after a long interval, was actually tried, and with good effect, in cases of rheumatism not involving much inflammation, in rheumatic neuralgia, and some other diseases.

äc-ü-pünë-türe, v.t. [ACUPUNCTURE, s.] To practice acupuncture upon.

" . . . those who are nothing about being *acupunctured*."—*Dr. Eliotson: Cyclo. Pract. Med.*

äc-ü-pünë-türëd, pa. par. & a. [ACUPUNCTURE.]

äc-ü-pünë-tür-ing, pr. par. [ACUPUNCTURE.]

*** a-cür-se,** * **a-cür-sen,** v.t. [ACCURSE.] To accurse.

"Which is list that our Lord
In alle lawes *acursed*."—*Piers Ploughman*, p. 375.

a-cür-ü, s. [ACUYARI.]

a-cüt-än-gul-ar, a. [Lat. *acutus* = acute; *angulus* = an angle.]

Bot.: Having acute angles. Example, the capsule of *Corchorus acutangulus*. (Loudon: *Cycl. of Plants*, Gloss.)

a-cüt-e, a. [In Ital. *acuto*, fr. Lat. *acutus* = sharp, pa. par. of *acuo* = to sharpen, *acus* = a needle or pin, fr. old root *ac* = sharp = the primeval Aryan root *as* = to be sharp or swift, as in Sansc. *asva* = the runner, i.e. the horse.] (Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*)

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of material things: Terminating in a sharp point.

II. Of immaterial things:

1. Of the senses of man or of the inferior animals: Sharp, keen.

"Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us."—*Locke*.

böil, boy; pöüt, jöwi; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cla = shä; -cian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -sion, -tion = zhün. -tions, -cious = shüs. -bre = ber; -tre = ter.

2. *Of the intellect*: Having the power of perceiving minute differences, penetrating; the reverse of obtuse, dull, or stupid.

"Some more acute and more industrious still
Contrive creation, travel nature up."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. 2.

3. *Of the feelings or emotions*: Keen, easily and deeply affected for the time or more permanently.

B. Technically:

1. Geometry:

An *acute angle* is one which is less than a right angle.

An *acute-angled triangle* is one of which all the three angles are acute, that is, each of them is less than a right angle.

An *acute-angled cone* is one having the solid angle at its vertex acute.

An *acute octahedron*. [OCTAHEDRON.]

An *acute rhomboid*. [RHOMBOID.]

2. *Bot.*: Sharp-pointed, terminating at once in a point, neither abruptly nor tapering.



ACUTE LEAVES OF THE OLEANDER.

3. *Music*. An *acute sound*: One which is high or shrill, as opposed to one which is grave.

4. *Grammar*. An *acute accent*: One which marks where the voice should rise instead of falling. [ACCENT, s. II. 2.]

5. *Pathology*. An *acute disease*: One in which the symptoms are severe, and which speedily reaches a crisis. It is opposed to a chronic disease.

acute-angled, a.

1. *Geom.*: Having an acute angle. [See ACUTE, a., B. I.]

2. *Bot.*: With sharp instead of rounded margins. [ANGULAR.]

† *a-cū'te*, v.t. [From the substantive.] To make the accent on a word acute or sharp.

‡ *a-cū'te-lŷ*, adv. [ACUTE.] In an acute manner, sharply, keenly.

1. Of material substances:

"... the upper base acutely auricled."—*Descript.*
Apydium Leonchitis. [Hooker and Arnott: *Bris. Flora*.]

2. Of things immaterial:

(a & b) *Of the senses or of the intellect*: Keenly, discriminatingly.

"He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism."—Locke.

(c) *Of the feelings or emotions*: Keenly, deeply.

§ *a-cū'te-nēss*, s. [ACUTE, a.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. *Of material bodies*: Sharpness, keenness of edge or of point.

II. Of things immaterial:

1. *Of the senses*: Sharpness, keenness of perception.

"If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-glass, their owner could not be benefited by that acuteness; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use."—Locke.

2. *Of the intellect*: Subtlety of intellect, the power of perceiving minute differences and discriminating them in language.

"... a much higher notion of his sincerity than of his judgment or acuteness."—Magulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

3. *Of the feelings or emotions*: Keenness, the power of being easily or deeply affected; susceptibility of impression.

B. Technically:

1. *Music*: The sharpness or shrillness of a note.

"This acuteness of sound will show that, whilst to the eye the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air."—Boyle.

2. *Med.*: The violence of a disease which, however, makes it more speedily reach a crisis.

"We apply present remedies, according to indications; respecting rather the acuteness of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars."—Brown.

* *a-cū'ti-ā-tōr*, s. [Low Lat. *acutator*.] One who, in mediæval times, attended armies to sharpen the weapons of the soldiers.

a-cū'-ya-rī, *a-cūr'-u*, s. [Local name.] The name given in India to the fragrant wood of *Icica alissima*, a plant of the old order Amyridaceæ, or Amyrids. [CEDAR-WOOD OF GUIANA.]

* *a-cwā'-kī-en*, v.i. [CWACIAN.] To quake, to tremble.

* *ā-cwēc'-chen*, v.t. [A.S. *acweccan* = to shake, to brandish.] To shake, to brandish.

* *ā-cwē'-den*, v.i. [A.S. *acwethan* = to answer, connected with *acwethan* = to say.] To answer.

-*acy*. [Lat. suffix *-acia*, *-atio* = the state or quality of. Examples: *f* *lacy* (Lat. *fallacia*), *advocacy* (Lat. *advocatio*).]

* *a-cŷ'-den-ān-dŷs*, * *a-cŷd'-nānde*, * *a-cŷ'-dēn-am*, adv. [Apparently a corrupt spelling of *ASIDENANDS*. (Wright.)] Aside, obliquely. (Prompt. Parv.) (Halliwell.)

* *a-cŷ'-nen*, v.t. Old form of *ASSIGN*. (Prompt. Parv.)

§ *āc'-ŷn-ōs*, s. [ACINOS.]

* *a-cŷr'-ō-lōg'-ī-call*, a. [Gr. *ἀκρολογία* (*akrologia*) = an improper phrase; *ἀκρος* (*akros*) = without authority; *ἀ*, priv.; *κίρος* (*kuros*) = authority; *λόγος* (*logos*) = word.] Containing an impropriety of expression. (Rider: "Dict.", 1640.)

* *a-cŷse*, s. [ASSIZE, II. 3.] Manner, custom.
"An halyday tŷl, as ys the *acyse*
Men to go to Goddys serveŷe."
MS. Harl. 1,701, l. 81. (Halliwell.)

a-cŷt-tār'-ī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *κύτταρος* (*kuttaros*) = (1) a hollow, (2) the cell of a honeycomb or of a plant.]

Zool.: Chamber-shells. Hæckel's name for the first "legion" of the Ray-streamers, or Rhizopoda (Root-feet) Though the lowest in organisation of the class, the whole of their body consisting merely of slimy cell-matter, yet most of them secrete a shell of calcareous earth, and generally of exquisite form. The larger number of the species live at the bottom of the sea.

§ *ād*, s. A favorite abbreviation of *ADVERTISE-MENT* (U. S.).

* *ād*, 3rd person sing., pres. indic. of verb to have. Obsolete spelling of *hath*. [HAVE.]

"Lo, how he ad me to rent"

"Mi bodi and mi face i-schent."

The Seven Sages, 409.

§ *ād*, Lat. prep. [In Lat. = to. Cognate with Eng. *at*, and many words in other Aryan tongues. (Ar.) Perhaps more remotely akin to various Syro-Arabian verbs, as Heb. *E. Arap.*, and Sam. *אֵתָהּ* (*athah*) = to come, to go; Arab. *at* (*a-the*) = to come near, to approach. (See *Ad*, II., in compos.) *Ad* was formerly written *ar*, a form which still remains in some words, such as *arbitr*.]

I. *As an independent word*: A purely Latin preposition, used in many phrases from that tongue more or less frequently quoted in English composition.

ad admittendum clericum (lit.) = to admit a clergyman.

Law: A writ requiring a bishop to admit to a church a clerk who has been found to have legal right to be instituted.

ad arbitrium = at will, at pleasure.

ad captandum = to captivate.

† *Captandum* is the accusative of the gerund or the gerundive participle of *capto* = to catch at frequently or eagerly, freq. of *capio* = to take.]

Oratory: With the view of captivating. Used specially of public speakers who utter sentiments which they do not themselves believe, but which they think will render them acceptable to their hearers.

ad eundem. [Lat. = to the same degree (gradum).] A term employed when a graduate of one university is admitted to the same degree of another university without having to undergo any examination for it. Such a person is said to take an *ad eundem*.

ad finem = to the end.

ad hoc = with respect to this, specially of this.

"... appoint their various ambassadors and consuls as reporters *ad hoc*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1877.

ad hominem (lit.) = to a or the man.

Logic. [ARGUMENTUM, under which also similar logical phrases will be found.]

ad indefinitum. [Lit. = to the indefinite.] To an indefinite extent.

ad infinitum. [Lit. = to the infinite.] To infinity, without any limit.

"Nay, then, thought I, if that you breed so fast, I'll put you by yourselves, lest you at last Should prove *ad infinitum*, and eat out The book that I already am about."

Bungay: *Pilgr. Prop.*, Apology.

ad inquirendum = to be inquired into.

Law: Used when a writ is issued ordering an inquiry to be made.

ad interim = in the meantime.

ad largum (*Law*) = at large.

ad leones (lit.) = to the lions.

Ch. Hist.: A popular cry or a magisterial sentence among the old Romans, dooming a real or supposed criminal to be given to the lions. The cry "*Ad leones*!" was raised against the apostolic father Polycarp, though death was ultimately inflicted in another way.

ad libitum = at pleasure.

1. *Gen.*: As much as one likes.

2. *Music*: At the performer's pleasure; generally applied to a portion of the piece which may be played or passed over as the performer likes.

ad manes fratrum = to the manes of [some one's] brothers. [MANES.]

"Give us the proudest prisoner of the Goths, That we may hew his limbs, and on a pile, Ad manes fratrum sacrifice his flesh."

Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, l. 1.

ad quod damnum (lit.) = to what damage.

Law: A writ instituted in the time of Edward I., and issued by the sheriff, to ascertain what damage might arise from the grant of certain liberties or franchises. By means of it the king's licence might be obtained for the alienation of lands, unless the design were to give these over to the Church.

ad referendum = to be referred to a higher authority, or held over for the present that it may receive further consideration.

ad valorem. [Lit. = to or according to value. *Valor*, however, it should be added, is not classical Latin.]

Comm.: A term applied (1) to the amount of the duties or customs paid on certain goods taxed according to their value, and not simply by their number, weight, or measure; (2) to stamp-duties, payable according to the value of the subject-matter of the particular instruments or writings.

ad vitam aut culpam. [Lat. (lit.) = to (one's) lifetime or fault.]

Law: Used of the tenure of an office which the incumbent holds for life, provided that he conduct himself with propriety. A beneficed clergyman holds office *ad vitam aut culpam*.

II. *In composition*, *ad* = to: as Lat. *adherere*, Eng. *adhere* = to stick to. In the Latin words into which it enters, the final letter *d* generally remains unchanged when it is followed by a vowel, or by some one of the consonants *b, d, h, m*, and *v*, as *adbello*, *addo*, *adherere*, *admiror*, and *adveho*; while, for euphony's sake, it is assimilated to the succeeding letter when that letter is one of the consonants *c, f, g, i, l, n, p, r, s*, or *t*, as *accelero*, *affero*, *aggredior*, *alligo*, *annuncio*, *appareo*, *arripio*, *assigno*, *attendo*. The Latin preposition *ad* enters directly or indirectly into the composition of many English words derived from the Latin; and the laws of assimilation are essentially the same in both

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tongues. Examples—(1), unassimilated: *addition, adhere, admire, advocate*; (2) assimilated: *accelerate, affluence, aggressive, allegiance, announce, apparent, assignation, attention*.

A.D. Initials for *Anno Domini* (lit.) = in the year of the Lord, i.e., our Lord Jesus Christ.

* **ād-āct', v.t.** [Lat. *adigo*, -ēgi, -actum = to drive to: *ad* = to, and *ago* = to drive.] To drive, to compel, to drive in by force. (*Minsheu*.)

* **ād-āct'-ēd**, *pa. par.* [ADACT.]

* **ād-āct'-īng**, *pr. par.* [ADACT.]

ā-dāc'-tyle, *s.* [Gr. *ā*, priv.; *δάκτυλος* (*dactulos*) = a finger.]
Anat.: Used of a foot without toes, or a hand without fingers.

* **ā-dād', adv.** [A.S. *a* = in; *dæd* = deed, or it may be a corruption of *egad* = bygad, bygod.] Indeed truly.

"They are all deep, they are very deep and sharp, sharp as needles, *adad*, the wittiest men in England."
—*Shadwell*: *Squire of Alsatia* (1588).

* **ād-æ-quāte**, *a.* [ADEQUATE.]

* **ā-dāff', v.t.** To daunt. [Junius refers to *adaffed* as occurring in Chaucer, but Urry reads *adassed* = dazzled.] (*Halliwel*.)

* **ā-dāffed**, *pa. par.* [ADAFF.]

ād-āge, * **ād-ā-gy**, *s.* [In Fr. *adage*; from Lat. *adagium* = a proverb, an adage.] A proverb or short sentence, embodying a wise saying, generally discovered by popular observation or experience; a pithy saying, hoary with antiquity, but whose easily-apprehended truth keeps it in popular currency still.

"That is because I have done it myself, and not left it to others.
Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent adage."
—*Longfellow*: *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, L. 37.

ād-āg'-ī-al, *a.* [ADAGE.] Pertaining to an adage, proverbial.

ād-ā-gī-ō, *adv. & s.* [Ital. *adagio*: fr. *ad* = with; *agio* = ease, leisure.]

Music:

1. *As adverb*: Slowly, in a leisurely manner, with ease and grace.

2. *As substantive*: A slow movement.

"He teaches those to read, whom schools dismiss'd,
And colleges, untaught; sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer
The *adagio* and *andante* it demands."
—*Cowper*: *Task*, bk. II.

* **ād-ā-gy**, *s.* [ADAGE.]

ād-am, *s.* [In Lat. *Adamus*; Gr. *Ἀδάμ* (*Adam*), fr. Heb. *אָדָם* (*Adam*) = (1) man in general; (2) *Spec.*, Adam, the first man, fr. *אָדָם* (*adam*) = to be red. Cognate with these are *אָדָם* (*adamah*) = the ground, *אָדָם* (*edom*) and *אָדָם* (*odem*) = the ruby or sardine stone. In Gen. ii. 7, it is stated that God formed man (*אָדָם* *adamah*, *eth-ha-adam* = the man) of dust (*אָדָם* *adamah*, *min-ha-adamah* = from the ground), as if to suggest that man was made of red earth, or perhaps that his blood (in Heb. *דָם*, *dam*) remotely resembles the colour of some reddish or brownish-red soils.]

1. *Gen.*: The name given in the Hebrew Scriptures (1) to the human race or man in general; and (2) to Adam, as being the first man and the progenitor of the human race.

* 2. *Technically*. *Mirthfully*: A serjeant, a bailiff, a jailor.

"Not that Adam that kept the Paradise, but that Adam that keeps the prison."—*Shakespeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

Adam and Eve, *s.* [Adam, see etym.; Eve = the first mother of the human race.]

* 1. *Bot.*: The two tubers of *Orchis maculata*, which, by the fanciful, were held, singly, to resemble the human figure, and, together, to suggest the first parents of our race. (*Craven*.)

2. *In America*: The similar tubers of another orchid, the *Aplectrum hyemale*. It is called also the Putty-plant. It grows in the United States.

Adam's ale, *s.* Water. (*Eng. colloquial*.)

Adam's apple, *s.* [In Lat. *Adam's pomum*.]

* 1. *Bot.*: (1) The name given by Gerard and other old authors to the plantain-tree (*Musa paradisiaca*), from the notion that its fruit was that sinfully eaten by Adam in Eden. (2) The name given for the same reason to a species of *Citrus*.

2. *Anat.*: A protuberance on the fore part of the throat formed by the *os hyoides*. The name is supposed to have arisen from the absurd popular notion that a portion of the forbidden fruit, assumed to have been an apple, stuck in Adam's throat when he attempted to swallow it down.

* **Adam's flannel**, *s.* [Named possibly from the soft white hairs which densely clothe both sides of the leaves of the plant.] (*Carr*.)

Bot.: The white mullein (*Verbascum lychnitis*). (*Craven*.)

Adam's needle, *s.*

Bot.: The popular name of the genus *Yucca*, magnificent plants of the Liliaceous order. The term *needle* refers to the sharp-pointed leaves. [*Yucca*.]

Adam's wine, *s.* Water. (*Colloquial*.) (*Scotch*.)

"Some take a mitchkin of porter to their dinner, but I sicken my drouth wth Adam's wine."—*Sir A. Wylie*, L. 107.

* **Ād-am tī-lōr**, *s.* [Apparently from a certain Adam Tiler.] A pickpocket's associate, who receives stolen goods and runs off with them. (*Wright*.)

ād-a-mānt, *s. & a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *adamanta*, acc. of *adamus*; from Gr. *ἀδάμας* (*adamas*). As substantive = (1) the hardest metal, probably steel; (2) a compound of gold and steel; (3) the diamond. As adjective = unconquerable: *ā* priv.; *δαμάζω* (*damazo*) = to overpower, to subdue; Ger. *demant* or *diamant*; Sw. *damant*; Fr. *diamant*; Ital. *diamante*.] [DIAMOND.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A stone of such impenetrable hardness that it cannot be subdued.

"So great a fear my name amongst them spread,
That they supposed I could rend bars of steel,
And spurn in pieces poets of adamant."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI*, l. 4.

"As an adamant harder than flint have I made this forehead."—*Shakespeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

Specially:

* 1. The loadstone.

"As iron, toucht by the adamant's effect,
To the North Pole doth ever point direct."
—*Sylvester*: *Du Bartas*, p. 64.

"Het, Yon draw me, you hard-hearted adamant;
But yet you draw not iron, for my heart
Is true as steel."
—*Shakespeare*: *Midsommer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

¶ See also the ballad *Romaunt of the Rose*, 1, 182.

2. The diamond, the hardest of minerals.

"Laws inscribed on adamant."
—*Cowper*: *Transal*, of Milton.

Still used in this sense, but chiefly in poetry.

3. The scoria of gold.

II. Fig.: Hard, incapable of feeling, destitute of pity.

"An unblushing forehead, a smooth, lying tongue,
and a heart of adamant."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. As adj.: Made of adamant, pertaining to adamant. (*Literally & figuratively*.) [See the substantive.]

"Ah! I strike off this adamant chain,
And make me eternally free."
—*Cowper*: *Olney Hymns*, lxviii.

ād-a-mān-tē-an, *a.* [Lat. *adamanteus* = made of steel, adamantine.] As hard as adamant.

"Of brazen shield and spear, the hammered cuirass,
Chalybeo-temper'd steel, and flock of mail
Adamantine proof!"—*Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, 134.

ād-a-mān-tine, *a.* [Lat. *adamantinus*; Gr. *ἀδαμαντινός* (*adamantinos*) = hard as steel, adamantine.] Very hard. (*Rider*: *Dict.*, 1640.)

1. *Lit.*: Made of adamant.

"Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on high
With adamantine columns, threatens the sky."
—*Dryden*: *Virgil*: *Jneid* vi. 748.

2. *Fig.*: Which cannot be broken.

"With hideous rule and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition; there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire."
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 48.

¶ In poetry it is not always easy to decide whether the word *adamantine* is used in a literal or figurative sense.

adamantine spar, *s.*

Min. [So called from its lustre.] The name given by Black and others to corundum from India. It is of a dark-greyish smoke-brown tint, but is greenish or bluish by transmitted light, that is, in specimens sufficiently translucent to admit of the experiment being made. When ground it is used as a polishing material. Dana classifies it with his anhydrous oxides.

ād-a-mās, *s.* [Lat.] [ADAMANT.] (*Pliny*, xxxvii. 15.) The diamond. [See ADAMANT and DIAMOND.]

Adamas siderites. [Gr. *σίδηρος* (*sidēros*) = iron.] Pliny's name for corundum. (*Pliny*, xxxvii. 15.) [CORUNDUM.] (*Dana*.)

* **ād-a-māte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *amo*, -avi, -atum = to love.] To love dearly. (*Minsheu*.)

Ād-a-mī, *genit. of Lat. s. Adamus* = Adam. [ADAM.] Of Adam.

Adamī pomum, *s.* [ADAM'S APPLE.]

Ād-ām-īc, **Ād-ām-ī-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *Adamiteus*.] Pertaining to Adam (q.v.).

Adamic earth, *s.* A term for red clay.

ād-a-mine, *s.* [ADAMITE, 2.]

Ād-a-mite (1), *s.* [From ADAM, our first father.]

1. A descendant of Adam.

"... to an Adamite
Forgive, my Seraph! that such thoughts appear,
For sorrow is our element."
—*Byron*: *Heaven and Earth*, l. 1.

2. *Plural. Ch. Hist.*: A sect of Gnostics which arose in the second century. Professing to imitate the state of our first father in Paradise, they rejected marriage and the use of raiment. It was not long before the sect became extinct. It was, however, revived again in the twelfth, and subsequently in the early part of the fifteenth century. John Zisca, the famous general of the Hussites, attacked the Adamites, who were bringing discredit upon his army, slew some of them, and committed others to the flames. [See *Merry Beggars*, li. 1.]

ād-a-mite (2) (*Dana*, &c.), **ād-a-mine** (*Friedel*), *s.* [In Ger. *adamits*. Named after Mr. Adam, of Paris.] A mineral classed by Dana with his Hydrous Phosphates and Arsenates. Its composition is arsenic 39.95, zinc 54.32, with a trace of iron and manganese. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 4.338; lustre, strongly vitreous. It is of a honey colour, with violet externally. It is transparent. The crystals are orthorhombic. Found in Chili.

Ād-a-mīt-īc, **Ād-a-mīt-ī-cal**, *a.* [ADAMITE (1).] Pertaining to the Adamites, resembling the Adamites.

ād-am-īte, *s.* [Named by Shepard after a Mr. Adams.] A mineral, a variety, or perhaps a mere synonym of Muscovite (q.v.). It is a greenish-black mica, from the United States.

ād-ān-sō-nī-a, *s.* [In Fr. *Adansonie*. Named after Adanson, a celebrated French traveller, who lived from 1749 to 1754 in Senegal, investigating its natural history.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Erucaeales, or Sterculiads. The *A. digitata* is the Baobab, Monkey-bread, African calabash, or Ethiopian sour-gourd tree. It has a fantastic look, its stem being of little height, but of great thickness; one specimen was found thirty feet in diameter. The fruit is about ten inches long. Externally it is downy; within this down is a hard woody rind, which requires a saw to cut it across; and inside the rind is an eatable pulp, of slightly acid taste. The juice mixed with sugar is serviceable in putrid and pestilential fevers. The Africans mix the dried and powdered leaves with their food to promote perspiration, and Europeans have found them useful in diarrhoea and dysentery. The *Adansonie* is properly a native of Africa, but it has been introduced, probably by the Mussulmans, into India, where its large white flowers appear in May and June, to be in due time followed by fruit.

* **ā-dānt**, *v.t.* [ADAUNT.]

ād-a-pis, *s.* [From *adapis*, a synonym for the common rabbit, given by Gesner, and adopted for this genus from its resemblance in size, structure, and, it is believed, in habits, to the rabbit.]

Palæont.: A fossil mammal of which some

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cla = shā; -ciar = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -çious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

remains were met with in the gypsum of Montmartre, near Paris. It appears to have resembled a hedgehog, but it may have been one-third larger. It was of eocene age.

ad-apt', v.t. [In Fr. *adapter*; Sp. *adaptar*; Ital. *adattare*; Lat. *ad* = to; *apto* = to fit; Gr. *ἀρμα* (*haptō*) = to fasten, or bind to.] To fit, to adjust, to, to make suitable for. (Used either of things material or immaterial.)

"Ships adapted both for war and for trade were required."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"Can portion out his pleasure and adapt His round of pastoral duties."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

***ad-apt', a.** [ADAPT, v.] Fitted.

"Adapt to prudent husbandry."—*D'Urfey*: *Colin's Walk*, ch. l.

ad-apt-a-bil'i-ty, s. [ADAPTABLE.]

I. Gen.: The quality of being able to be adapted.

"One of the most wonderful circumstances in the construction of the hand is its adaptability to an infinite number of offices."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, i, 149.

II. Technically:

Darwinism. *Variability*: The capability possessed by organized beings to acquire new qualities through the operation of the external conditions of life under which they are placed.

"On the other hand we call adaptability (*adaptabilitas*), or variability (*variabilitas*), the capability inherent in all organisms to acquire such new qualities under the influence of the outer world."—*Haeckel*: *Hist. of Creation*, i, 220.

ad-apt-a-ble, a. [ADAPT.] That may be adapted.

ad-apt-a-ble-ness, s. [ADAPTABLE.] The quality of being able to be adapted or adjusted.

"Nearly obsolete, its place being supplied by ADAPTABILITY.

ad-apt-a-tion, ***ad-āp-tion**, s. [In Fr. *adaptation*.]

A. Generally: The act of adapting, adjusting, or fitting to; the state of being adapted, adjusted, or fitted to; the thing adjusted.

"Its [the eye's] capacity of adaptation, under the influence of the will, to distinct vision at every distance beyond that of a few inches."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii, 41.

B. Technically:

Darwinism: The capability of acquiring new characters; also the new characters acquired by a living being through the operation of the external conditions of life under which it is placed.

"They can hardly be due to adaptations within a late period."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, pt. i, ch. vi.

"... more perfect adaptation to the external conditions of life."—*Ibid.*, pt. ii, ch. viii.

ad-apt-ed, *pa. par.* & a. [ADAPT.]

"But in the case of an island, or of a country partly surrounded by barriers, into which new and better adapted forms could not freely enter..."—*Darwin*: *Orig. of Species*, ch. iv.

ad-apt-ed-ness, s. [ADAPT.] The state of being adapted, suitableness.

ad-apt-ēr, s. [ADAPT.]

Gen.: One who or that which adapts.

"The term *adapter* is also used to denote that piece of tubing by which the smaller tube of a telescope or microscope containing the eye-piece, &c., is connected with the larger or main tube. It also signifies, in chemical apparatus, a connecting piece of tube to unite a retort to a bottle, &c."

ad-apt-ing, *pr. par.* & a. [ADAPT.]

***ad-āp-tion**, s. [ADAPTATION.]

ad-apt-ive, a. [ADAPT.]

1. In an active sense: Having the power of adapting one thing to another, or in fact so adapting it.

"... the adaptive understanding."—*Coleridge*: *Aids to Reflection*, p. 81.

"The adaptive power = the understanding which has the faculty of adapting means to ends."

"... what I have elsewhere called the adaptive power, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends."—*Coleridge*: *Aids to Reflection*, p. 178.

2. In a passive sense. *Spec. in Biology*: Capability of being adapted, or being actually adapted to something else.

"In the greater number of mammals the bones assume a very modified and adaptive position."—*Foster*: *Ontology of the Mammalia*, p. 242.

"... adaptive changes of structure."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. iv.

"Biol. An adaptive character: An ana-

logical character; one founded not on affinity, but on analogy. [ANALOGY.]

"These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely adaptive or analogical characters."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

ad-apt-ive-ly, *adv.* [ADAPTIVE.] In an adaptive manner, so as to be adapted to something else.

"... such later and less typical mammalia do more effectively work by virtue of their adaptively modified structures."—*Owen*: *Classif. of Mammalia*.

***ad-apt-ness**, s. [ADAPTNESS.] The state of being fitted to.

"Adaptation and aptness have now taken its place."

"Some notes are to display the adaptiveness of the sound to the sense."—*Dr. Newton*.

ad-apt-ōr-i-al, a. With the tendency to adapt; fitting, suitable.

A-dar', s. [Heb. אָדָר (*Adar*). Perhaps from the Syrians; or from the Heb. אָדָר (*adar*) = to be ample, to be magnificent.] The sixth month of the Jewish civil, and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year. The name was not introduced till after the Captivity (*Esther* iii. 7, 13; viii. 12; ix. 1, 13, 17, 21). It corresponded to the latter part of February and the beginning of March. If derived from the Heb. אָדָר = to be ample or magnificent, the name may refer to the splendid character of the spring vegetation as seen during *Adar*. The Jewish months being lunar, the year of twelve months thus constituted falls short of the solar one by about eleven days. To remedy this inequality, a second *Adar* was intercalated once in three years, which was called *Veadar*.

A-dār'-a, s. [Corrupted Arabic(?).]

Astron.: A fixed star of the 2.5 magnitude, called also *Canis Majoris*.

ād ar-bit-ri-ūm. [Lat.] [AD.]

***a-dar'-gē**, s. [Gr. ἀδάκων or ἀδάκωνος, or ἀδάκωνος or ἀδάκωνος (*adarkē*, *adarkēs*, *adarkos*, or *adarkion*) = a saline efflorescence on the herbage of marshes.] A saline efflorescence on marsh-herbage, first seen in Galatia. It was used in leprosy, tetters, and some other skin diseases.

a-dar'-cōn, s. [Heb. אֲדָרְקֹן (*adarkon*) = a darcic (I Chron. xxix. 7; Ezra viii. 27), in which our English translators rendered it "a dram." In Ezra ii. 69; Neh. vii. 70, 71, 72, the word is דַּרְמֶקֶן (*darkemon*), also rendered "a dram." Talmud, דַּרְקֶן (*darkon*); Gr. δαρκεῖος (*darkēios*).] A darcic, a Persian gold coin current in Palestine after the Captivity. Who first struck them is still a matter of dispute. [DARIC.]

a-dar'-mē, s. A small weight used in the Spanish peninsula and in Spanish America. It is the sixteenth part of a Spanish ounce.

***a-dar'-nēch**, s. A golden colour. (Howell.)

***a-da'rned**, a. Ashamed. (Coles.)

***a-dar'-rīs**, s. The flower of sea-water. (Howell.)

***a-dā'sē** (*pa. par. adased, adassid*), v. [Icel. *dasa*; cf. A.S. *dāwes* = stupid.] [DASE.]

1. Lit.: To dazle.

"My clere and shynynge eyen were all adased and derked."—*Caxton*: *Diverse Fruitful thowly Maters*.

2. Fig.: To put out of countenance.

"Beth not adased for your innocence."—*Chaucer* (ed. Urry), p. 106.

a-dā'-ta-is, **a-dā'-tis**, or **a-dā'-tys**, s. A kind of cloth made of muslin. It is manufactured in Bengal and other parts of India.

***a-dā'unt**, ***a-dā'unt**, v.t. [A.N. Old form of DAUNT (q.v.).]

1. To daunt. (*Dantel*.)

2. To tame, to subdue, to extinguish.

"His fleshe wolde have charged him with fatnesse, but that the witnesse of his wombe with travails and fasting he adawenteth."—*Robert of Gloucester*.

3. To mitigate, to restrain.

"Agyis heom thy wrahte adant. Get heom mercy."—*Kyng Alisaunder*, 2, 665.

***a-dā'unt-rēl-ēy**, s. [AUNTILAY.]

***a-dāw'**, ***a-dāw'e**, v.t. & i.

A. Transitive:

1. To daunt.

"As one adaw'd and half confused stood."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. v. 45.

2. To awake.

"But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe He may not sodenly wel taken kepe Upon a thing, he seen it partly Tili that he be adawed verily."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10, 274.

3. To abate.

B. Technically:

1. To be daunted. (Spenser.)

2. To awake.

***a-daw'e**, *adv.* [ADAW, v.] Of (from) day, i.e., life.

"Some wolde have hym adrowe,

And some sayde it was not lwe."

Richard Cœur de Leon, 973.

a-dāw'-lēt, **a-dāw'-lūt**, s. [Hindustani:

(1) Justice, equity; (2) a court of justice.]

In India: A court of justice. In those portions of our Oriental possessions where Mohammedan law terms are in use, the courts of justice are divided into *Deewanee* and *Foujdarry*, the former being civil and the latter criminal courts.

a-dā'y, **a-dā'y**, *adv.* [Eng. a; day.]

*1. In the day-time, by day.

"For what thing William won aday with his bowe, Were it fethered fol, or four-feted beste."

William and the Werwolf, p. 2.

2. Each day.

"Gym. Nay, let her languish

A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,

Die of this folly!"—*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, i, 2.

a-dā'ys, *adv.* [Eng. a; days.] On days or in days. Used in the expression "now-a-days."

"There be many servants now-a-days that break away every man from his master."—*1 Sam.* xxv. 10.

ād'-zē, s. [ADDICE.] (Kennel's MS. Gloss.)

(Halliwell.)

ād-cor'-por-āte, v.t. [Lat. *ad* = to; *corpus* = body.] To unite one body to another, to incorporate. (Minsheu: *Guide into Tongues*, 1627.)

ādd, v.t. & i. [In Ger. *addiren*; Fr. *additionner*; fr. Lat. *addo* = (1) to give in addition, to (2) to add = to, and *do* = to give.]

A. Transitive:

† 1. To give in addition to.

"And she called his name Joseph, and said, The Lord shall add to me another son."—*Gen.* xxx. 24.

2. To put a number or anything to another.

(a) To put one number to another with the view of ascertaining their sum. As a rule, the number added to is larger than that which is added to it, but it may be otherwise.

"Whatever positive idea a man has in his mind of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the former, as easily as he can add together the idea of two days or two years."—*Locke*.

(b) To put one thing to another.

"Can Nature add a charm, or Art confer A new-found luxury not seen in her?"

Cooper: *Expostulation*.

"In this sense it is often followed by *up*, with reference to the fact that one desirous of finding the sum of a series of figures placed line beneath line, generally commences with the lowest, and moves up, till he reaches the topmost one. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... as man can certainly produce great results by adding up in any given direction mere individual differences."—*Darwin*: *Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

"... rejecting that which is bad, preserving and adding up all that is good."—*Ibid.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To augment, to produce an increase.

"His influence at Edinburgh added to the terror which he inspired among the mountains."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. of England*, ch. xiii.

2. To append one statement to another.

"He added that he would willingly consent to the entire abolition of the tax if it should appear that the tax and the abuses were inseparable."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xi.

"In the example under B. 1, there may be an ellipsis of an accusative after *added*; and in that under B. 2, the whole statement commencing that *he would* may be regarded as a substitute for an accusative.

ād'-dā, s. [Arabic.] A small lizard, the *Scincus officinalis*, which occurs in Syria, Arabia, India, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and elsewhere. It is celebrated by Eastern physicians on account of its imagined efficacy in curing elephantiasis, leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases common in those regions.

† **ād'-dā-ble**, a. [ADDIBLE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ād-āx, *pret.* of *v.* [HAD.]
 genit. *addaxia* (Pliny, ii. 37.) Colonel Hamilton Smith considers Pliny's *strepsiceros* to be the genuine addax. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 193.)
 A species of antelope, formerly called *Oryx addax*, now *Oryx nasomaculata*. It is about three feet seven inches high at the shoulder, and three feet eight inches at the loins. It has a lengthened mane upon the neck, and a tuft of hair beneath the throat, points by which it is distinguished from the typical *Oryxes*. The horns are equally robust in both sexes, and have two and a-half spiral turns. The greater part of the animal is of a white colour. It is found in Arabia, in the Sahara, and as far west as Senegal.

* **ād-de**, *pret.* of *v.* [HAD.]

ād-dec'im-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *decimo* = to decimate; *decimus* = the tenth; *decem* = ten.] To take tithes, or to ascertain the amount of tithes.

ād-dēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ADD.]

A. As past participle:

"... I wish to get the added force of all ten."—*Tyndal: Frag. of Science*, iv. 77.

B. As adjective: Additional.

"The baby seems to smile with added charms."—*Crocker: Progress of Error*, 521.

* **ād-dēm'**, **ād-dēm'e**, *v.t.* [A.S. *adēman* = to judge, adjudge, doom, deem, or try.] To deem, to adjudge, to account, to regard.

"And for revengement of those wrongful smarte, Which I to others did inflict afore, Addeem'd me to endure this penance sore."—*Spenser: P. Q.*, vi. 11, viii. 22.

* **ād-dēm'ed**, **ād-dēm'ed**, *pa. par.* [AD-DEEM.]

ād-dēn-dūm, *pl.* **ād-dēn-da**, *gerundive par.* [LATIN.]

Sing.: A thing (*plur.* things) to be added.

ād-dē-phāg-i-a, *s.* [ADPHAGIA.]

ād-dēr, *s.* [A.S. *nædre* = an adder, the form adder having arisen from the wrong division of the article and the noun, a *nædre*, an adder; Dut. *adder* = a viper; Icel. *nadr*, *nadr*; Goth. *nadr*; Wel. *neidr*; Lat. *natrix* = a water-snake.] [NATRIX.]

I. Specifically:

1. The most common English name of the viper, *Pelias berus*. Its colour is yellowish-brown or olive, with a double series of black spots along the back, and the sides paler and spotted with black. It has a broad



THE ADDER (PELIAS BERUS).

triangular head and a short tail. It rarely exceeds two feet in length. It is the only poisonous reptile in Britain. The common snake (*Coluber natrix*), which is sometimes confounded with it, may be distinguished by having a longer tail, and what looks like a yellowish-white collar around its neck. The minute wounds made by an adder-bite should be promptly sucked and the poison spat out, after which they should be bathed with olive-oil, and ammonia administered internally.

"It is the bright day that brings forth the adder; And that craves wary walking."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

2. In Scripture: An appellation given to four probably venomous snakes:

(a) *achshub* (achshub), Gr. *aspis* (*aspis*) = the viper (Bochart, &c.) or the puff adder (Col. Hamilton Smith), Ps. xli. 3, quoted in Rom. iii. 13, where the reptile is called the asp.

(b) *phethen* (pethen), Ps. lvi. 5; xci. 13 = the "asp" of Deut. xxxii. 33; Job xx. 14, 16; Isa. xi. 8. It may be the *Naja haje* (Dr. Lindsay Alexander, &c.).

(c) *isaphon* (isaphon) and *sepha* (sepha), Prov. xxii. 32. In this passage it is rendered in Septuagint Greek *κεραστis* (*kerastis*). It is the "cockatrice" of Isa. xi. 8; xiv. 29; lix. 5. [COCKATRICE.]

(d) *shephiphon* (shephiphon), Gen. xlix. 17. Probably the *Vipera cerastes*.

"Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse heels, so that his rider shall fall backward."—Gen. xlix. 17.

II. Generically:

1. Any serpent of the extended Linnaean genus *Coluber*. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, ix. 256, 331.)

2. Plural. *Adders*: The name given by Haeckel's translator to the Aglyphodonta, a sub-order of Serpents.

3. An animal, plant, or anything more or less closely resembling the adder described under No. 1. (See the compounds below.)

adder-bead, *s.* [ADDER-STONE.] (Scotch.)

adder-bolt, **adder-fly**, *s.* A name sometimes given to various species of dragonflies.

adder-gem, *s.* A kind of charm.

adder-like, *a.* Like an adder.

Spec.: Venomous, revengeful.

"Worm-like 'twas trampled—adder-like avenged."—*Byron: Corsair*, canto i. 14.

adder-pike, *s.* The lesser weaver, or stinging-fish (*Trachinus vipera*).

adder-grass, *s.*

* 1. A plant; the *Cynosorchis*. (*Gerard: Herball*.)

2. A name sometimes given to the Adder's tongue (q.v.).

adder's mouth, *s.* A name for the plants of the genus *Microstylis*. (*American*.)

adder-stone, **adder-bead** (Scotch), *s.* [So called because it was formerly supposed to be formed by adders. (See *Jamieson: Scott. Dict.*)] A stone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet.

adder's tongue, *s.*

I. Singular:

1. The English name of the fern-genus *Ophioglossum*. The scientific appellation (fr. Gr. *ophis* (ophis) = a serpent; *γλῶσσα* (glōssa) = tongue) has nearly the same meaning. The



ADDER'S TONGUE (OPHIGLOSSUM VULGATUM).

1. Complete plant. 2. Fructification. 4. Spores.
 3. Portion of No. 2 magnified.

reference is to the fact that the fructification is not, as is usual with ferns, on the back of the frond, but is in a lengthened spike, remotely resembling a serpent's tongue. One species occurs in England, the common adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*).

2. Yellow adder's tongue: A name for the *Erythronium Americanum*, a genus of liliaceous plants.

II. Plural: Lindley's name for the *Ophioglossaceae*, an order of the Filicales or Fernalliance. [OPHIGLOSSACEÆ.]

adder-wort, *s.*

* 1. The common bistort, or snakeweed (*Polygonum bistorta*).

† 2. The adder's tongue (q.v.).

† *Sea-adder*. The fifteen-spined stickleback (q.v.); sometimes applied to *Syngnathus acus*, the needle-fish (q.v.).

* **ad-dēt-tit**, *pa. par.* [DEBT.] Indebted (Scotch.)

"And was addettit for my misdoinge Unto our contré to have sufferit paine."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 351.

ād-dī-bīl-i-tŷ, * **ād-da-bīl-i-tŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *addo* = to put to, to add.] Capability of being added.

"This endless addition or addibility (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity."—*Locke*.

ād-dī-ble, **ād-da-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *addo* = to put to, to add.] That may be added, capable of being added.

"The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number; the other the number or numbers added; and the numbers invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum."—*Cocker*.

"The clearest idea it can get of infinity is the confused incomprehensible remainder of endless *addable* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary."—*Locke*.

* **ād-dīce** (1), *s.* [ADZE.]

"The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a bevel on its inside to its outer edge."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises*.

* **ād-dīce** (2), *s.* An addled egg. (*Hulbeck: Halliwell*.)

ad-dict', *v.t.* [Lat. *addictus*, *pa. par.* of *addico* = to adjudge or assign to devote to: *ad* = to; *dicō*, *dicavi* = to dedicate, to consecrate.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Completely to give one's self over to a practice or pursuit. This may be good, indifferent, or bad.

(a) Good:

"They have addicted themselves to the ministry of the saints."—1 Cor. xvi. 15.

(b) Indifferent:

"... as little addicted to staying at home as their kinsfolk of New England."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ*

"A poet's cat, sedate and grave, As poet well could wish to have, Was much addicted to inquire For nooks to which she might retire."

"... the Hebrew, which stands second in point of antiquity, is less addicted to this practice."—*Beames: Compar. Gram., Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i, ch. iv

(c) Bad:

"A man gross indeed, sottish, and addicted to low company and low merriment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

† It is not creditable to human nature that the bad sense of the word now is the most common one, as if one more frequently gave himself over to an evil pursuit or practice than to a good one, and the devotion in the former case was, as a rule, greater than in the latter.

B. Technically. Old Roman Law: Various meanings, among others, to assign a debtor to the service of his creditor as a means of liquidating his debt. The principal of the debt, as contradistinguished from the interest accruing on it, was called *addictus*. With tacit reference to this Roman custom, Ben Jonson says, "I am neither author nor flatterer of any sect, but if I have any thing, defend it as truths."

"... the technical difference between the *nerus* and the *addictus*, or between the debt arising from the principal loan and that arising from unpaid interest."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

ad-dict', *a.* [Lat. *addictus*, *pa. par.* of *addico*.] Addicted.

"It he be addict to vice."

—*Shakespeare: Passionate Pilgrim*, 17.

ad-dict-ed, *pa. par.* [AD-DICT.] Wholly given over to. This may be done formally; or it may arise, without the deliberate intention of the individual, by his allowing himself to be overmastered by a habit.

† **ad-dict'-ed-ness**, *s.* [AD-DICTED.] The quality or the state of being addicted.

"Those know how little I have remitted of my former addictedness to make chemical experiments."—*Boyle*.

ad-dict-ing, *pr. par.* [AD-DICT.]

† It is generally followed by a reflexive pronoun. Its meaning is = devoting [one's self] to, giving one's self wholly over to; allowing one's self to become a slave to a habit.

ad-dic-tion, *s.* [Lat. *addictio* = the sentence of a praetor adjudging property to any one, or a debtor to the service of his creditor.]

1. The act of addicting or devoting.

2. The state of being addicted or devoted; propensity, proclivity.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = Ł**
-cia = şa; **-cian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şūn**; **-gion**, **-tion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious = şūş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

"Since his addiction was to courses vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., l. 1.

ad-ding, *pr. par.* [ADD.]

ad-dit-a-ment, *s.* [Lat. *additamentum*, q.v.] Something added, as property to property previously acquired, furniture to a house, or a commercial venture to one which has gone before. [ADDITAMENTUM.]

"But then it must be considered whether the charge of the additament will not destroy the profit."
—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ad-dit-a-mén-túm, *s.* [Lat. = an addition, an increase.]

Old Anat.: That method of joining bone to bone which is called epiphysis. [EPHYSIS.]

ad-dit-ion, *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *addition*; Ital. *addizione*; fr. Lat. *additio*; *addo* = to put to.] [ADD.]

I. The act of adding—

(a) An arithmetical number, an algebraic term, or more generally, anything to another of the same kind.

"The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless addition of finite degrees."—*Bacon*.

(b) Anything to one of a different kind, as "this addition of insult to injury."

II. The state of being added to.

"Their common object was to collect the memorials preserved in the different nations and cities, whether in sacred or civil depositaries, and to publish them for general information, in the form in which they were obtained, without addition or subtraction."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv.

III. The thing added.

(a) *Ordinary Language*: An arithmetical number, an algebraic term, or anything added to another of the same kind or to something else of a different character.

"Such a kingdom, had it been contiguous to Provence, would indeed have been a most formidable addition to the French monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"They are not mentioned by Livy, and probably formed no part of the Leicinan law, but were additions of a subsequent date."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii.

(b) *Technically*:

1. *Arith.*: The branch of arithmetic which teaches how one can find a number equal to the sum of two or more given numbers. It is divided into *simple* and *compound addition*. *Simple Addition* deals with numbers of the same denomination, as

	£2
6	£3
5	£4
11	£9

while *Compound Addition* has to do with those of different denominations, as

£	s.	d.
1	6	11
2	4	8
£3	11	7

"Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total."—*Cocker: Arithmetick*.

2. *Law*: The title or designation given to a person beyond his name and surname, with the view of more accurately distinguishing him from others. Thus in the title "A. B., Esq., Barrister at Law," the expressions *Esq.* and *Barrister at Law* are the addition. In "A. B., Esq., of —" [naming his estate], all after the Christian name A. and the surname B. is an addition. In Scotland the term *designation* is generally used instead of *addition*.

3. *Her.*: Something added to a coat of arms as a mark of honour, as, for instance, a bordure, a quarter, a canton, a gyron, or a pile. It is opposed to *ABATEMENT*. [ABATEMENT.] (*Lit. and fig.*)

"Ajax, I thank thee, Hector:
Thou art too gentle, and too free a man:
I came to kill thee, cousin, and bear hence
A great addition earned in thy death."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 3.

"They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soll our addition; and indeed it takes
From our achievements." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, l. 4.

4. *Music*: A dot placed at the right side of a note, to indicate that it is to be lengthened one half. Thus ♯ is a crotchet and a half, not simply a crotchet.

5. *Distillation*: Anything added to a wash or liquor when it is in a state of fermentation.

ad-dit-ion-al, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *additionnel*.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to that which is added.

"... whether any, or if any, how much, of these additional debts would be claimed."—*Froude: Hist. of Engl.*, vol. iv.

"... every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, additional employment to industry, and this without assignable limit."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy*.

B. *As substantive*: That which is added.

"Maybe, some little additional may further the incorporation."—*Bacon*.

ad-dit-ion-al-ly, *adv.* [ADDITION.] By way of addition.

* **ad-dit-ion-a-ry**, *a.* [ADDITION.] The same as ADDITIONAL.

ad-dit-ive, *a.* [Lat. *additivus*.] That may be or is to be added; opposed to subtractive. (Used of numbers, of algebraic quantities, or figuratively.)

"... all of it is additive, none of it is subtractive."
—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. IV.

ad-dit-ôr-y, *a.* [ADDITION.] That which adds or may add.

"The additory fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose."—*Arbuthnot*.

ad-dix, *s.* [Gr. *addixē* (*addix*) = a measure of four *xoivixē* (*choinixē*).] A Greek measure of capacity, containing about half an English gallon.

* **ad-dle** (1), *v. f. & t.* [O. Norse *odlask* = to get, to grow; Sw. *odla* = to till, to cultivate the soil, the sciences, the memory.]

A. *Transitive*: To earn, to get by cultivation or labour.

"With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay,
I addle my misdeeds every day."

Richard of Dalton Dale

¶ In this sense it is now confined to the North of England. (*Halliwel.*)

B. *Intransitive*: To grow, to thrive.

"Where lyve embraseth the tree very sore,
Kill lyve, ar tree else will addle no more."

Tusser: Five Hundred Points (1573), p. 47.

ad-dle (2), *v. t.* [In A.S. *adl*, *adel*, *adol* = a disease; as *adl* = diseased, corrupted, putrid; *adela* = filth, *adellit* = filthy; Wel. *hadru* = to decay, to rot; Sw. *odla* or *ala* = to pass urine. (Used of cows).] To cause to rot by depriving of vitality. (Used chiefly of eggs.) [See the adjective.]

¶ Rarely, if ever, employed, except in the pa. par. ADDLED (q.v.).

ad-dle, * **ad-ill** (O. Scotch), *a. & s.* [See the verb.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Putrid through having been deprived of vitality, as an egg.

"There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too fresh or addle;
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rubble rout bestows."—*Hudibras*

2. Deprived of intellectual vitality.

"... yet thy head has been beaten as addle as an egg."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Foul and putrid water.

"... sche gan behold
In black addle the hollow: water cold
Changit in the altare."—*Doug.: Virg.*, fil.

2. The dry lees of wine.

¶ In Somersetshire, *addle* = a swelling with pus in it; and in the South of England *addle-pool* is a pool into which the liquid from a dunghill trickles. (*Halliwel.*)

addle-headed, *a.* [Eng. *addle*; *head*.] A term of contempt applied to one whose brain seems destitute of all intellectual vitality.

addle-pated, *a.* [Eng. *addle*; *pate*.] The same as ADDLE-HEADED.

"Poor slaves in metre, dull and addle-pated;
Who rhyme, below even David's psalms translated."
Dryden.

ad-dled, *pa. par. & a.* [ADDLE (2).] Putrescent, rotten. (Used chiefly of eggs when in a state of decay through being deprived of vitality.)

"Now, if the cuckoo was obliged to sit on her own eggs, she would either have to sit on all together, and therefore leave those first laid so long that they probably would become addled."—*Darwin: Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

ad-dôl-ôr-âte, *v. i.* [Lat. *ad* = to, for; *dolor* = grief.] To grieve. (*Florio: Eng. & Ital. Diet.*, "Dolorare.")

ad-dôom, *v. t.* [A.S. *deman* = to deem, judge, think.] To adjudge, to doom. [DEEM, DOOM.]

ad-dor-se, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *dorsum* = back.] *Her.*: To place back to back. (Used of animals on coats of arms.)

ad-dor-sed, *pa. par. & a.* [ADDORSE.]

As adjective. Her.: Back to back (used of animals on coats of arms, or, less frequently, of any other figures capable of being placed back to back). In place of *addorsed*, the French term *adossé*, or the English word *endorsed*, is occasionally employed. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)



ADDORSED.

* **ad-dôub'ed**, *a.* [A.N.] Armed, accoutred.

"... was better than ever to provide himself of horse and armour, saying that he would go to the island bravely addoubed, and abow himself to his charge."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 277.

ad-dôul'se, *v. t.* [ADULCE.]

ad-dress, *v. f. & t.* [Fr. *adresser*; O. Fr. *adrescer*, *adrecier*, from Late Lat. *drectio*, *directio*, from Lat. *directus*.] [DRESS.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make straight.

2. To dispose, to make military or naval dispositions, or generally to prepare for any enterprise or work.

"They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the Earl of Warwick addressed his men, to take the flank."—*Hayward*.

¶ It is sometimes used in this sense with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves*.

"It lifted up its head, and did address
Itself to motion, like as it would speak."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, l. 1.

* 3. To put on: as, To address one's arms.

4. To direct prayers, vows, or, indeed, oral communications of any kind to a person or being. Followed by the accusative of the vow, petition, or other communication, and to applied to the person or being addressed.

"Away! address thy prayers to Heaven."
Byron: Parisina, 12.

Specially:

(a) To make a speech to, followed by the accusative of the public body or other audience addressed.

"He now addressed the House of Peers, for the first time, with characteristic eloquence, sprightliness, and suavity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(b) To present to a superior, and especially to the ruling sovereign, a congratulatory, supplicative, or other formal document in which he figures in the second person. Also to pray or return thanks to God.

"The representatives of the nation in Parliament, and the privy-council, addressed the king to have it recalled."—*Scott*.

"Strains follow'd of acknowledgment address'd
To an Authority enthroned above
The reach of sight."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

¶ In this second sense also it is sometimes used with the reflexive pronoun *self* or *selves*.

"In vain did she address herself to numerous places in Greece, the Asiatic coast, and the intermediate islands."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

5. To write a direction on the back of a letter. [ADDRESS, s., III. 8.]

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: To consign goods to the care of an agent, or generally, of another.

2. *Golf*: To aim: as, To address the ball

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To prepare.

2. To make a communication to, to speak to.

"Young Turnus too the beauteous maid addressed."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid viii. 83.

¶ By supposing ellipses of accusatives in the two last senses, the intransitive use of the verb will disappear.

ad-dress, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *adresse*.]

* I. The preparing of one's self for action or a course of conduct.

"His [Christ's] address to judgment shall sufficiently declare his Taylor, and his office, and his proper glories."—*J. Taylor: Sermon*.

II. The act of making a verbal or written communication.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

Specially:**1. Manner of speaking, delivery.**

"... Affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men."
—*Cowper: Task*, bk. II.

2. Talent, skilful management.

"Prior, with much address, and perhaps with the help of a little hypocrisy, completely removed this unfavourable impression."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

III. The verbal or written communication made.**Specially:**

1. A soft speech, or soft speeches, made to a female with the view of gaining her affections; courtship. Formerly sing. and plur., now plur. only. Chiefly in the phrases "to pay one's addresses to," or, more rarely, "to make one's addresses to."

"They often have revealed their passion to me; But tell me whose address, though favour's most; I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it."
—*Addison*.

"A gentleman, whom I am sure you yourself would have approved, made his addresses to me."—*Addison*.

2. A written or printed communication from one or both the Houses of Parliament, or from any inferior body, to the sovereign; a written communication to one who is about to receive a testimonial; a petition, or anything similar.

"The address was instantly sent up to the Lords."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

While Westminster was in this state of excitement, the Common Council was preparing at Guildhall an address of thanks and congratulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase."
—*Prior*.

3. The direction on the back of a letter; the intimation on a visiting card, or anything similar, as to what one's full name is and where one resides.

ad-dress'ed, *ad-drest', pa. par. [ADDRESS, v.] Prepared, ready.

"Philos. So please your grace, the prologue is address.
The. Let him approach."
—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

ad-dress'-er, s. [ADDRESS.] One who addresses.

"The addresses offer their own persons."—*Burke to the Sheriff of Bristol*.

ad-dress'-ful, a. [ADDRESS, s.] Full of address, full of tact, skilful. [ADDRESS, s. II. 2.]

ad-dress'-ing, pr. par. [ADDRESS, v.]

***ad-dress'-ment, s.** [Eng. address; -ment.] Addressing.

"The most solemn piece of all the Jewish service—I mean that great atonement—was performed towards the east, quite contrary to all other manner of addressment in their devotion."—*Ord MS. (Latham: Dict.)*

†ad-drest', pa. par. [ADDRESSED.]

ad-dū-ċe, v.t. [Lat. *adduco* = to lead to, to conduct; *ad* = to; *duco* = to lead.]

† 1. To lead or draw to.

2. To bring forward or cite a passage, an example, an argument, or decision in favour of a statement or opinion.

"In such cases it would seem to be the simple duty, and the only course for the historian, to relate the facts as recorded, to adduce his authorities, and to abstain from all explanation for which he has no ground."—*Mitman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd edit., Preface.

"Numerous examples of this power may be adduced."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, I. 11.

"Reasons of no great weight were adduced on both sides; for neither party ventured to speak out."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ad-dū-ċed, pa. par. [ADDUCE.]

ad-dū-ċent, a. [Lat. *adducens*, pr. par. of *adduco*.] [ADDUCE.] Leading or drawing to.

Anat.: A term applied to muscles which draw one portion of the bodily structure towards another.

Adduct muscles = adductor muscles. [ADDUCTOR.]

ad-dū-ċēr, s. [ADDUCE.] One who adduces or brings forward, or cites for the purpose of argument.

ad-dū-ċi-ble, a. [Eng. *adduce*; -ible = *able*.] Which may be adduced or brought forward.

"The adducible testimonies in favour of . . ."
—*Gladding: State in Relation to Church*.

ad-dū-ċing, pr. par. [ADDUCE.]

†ad-dūct', v.t. To draw or lead to, to lure.

"... either impelled by low disposition, or adduced by hope of rewards."—*Time's Storehouse*, Ord MS.

ad-dūct-ion, s. [Lat. *adductio*, supine of *adduco*.] [ADDUCE.]

A. Ord. Lang.: The act of leading or drawing to, bringing forward or citing; the state of being led or drawn to, brought forward or cited.

B. Technically:

Anat.: The drawing together of one part of the frame to another by the action of muscles.

ad-dūct'-ive, a. [In Fr. *adductif*.] Leading or drawing to; bringing forward; or fitted to do so.

"... their adductive motion."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 411.

ad-dūct'-ōr, s. or *a.* [Lat. (s.) That which leads or draws to; (a.) leading or drawing to.

Anat.: A term applied to a muscle whose function it is to bring one part of the physical frame towards or in contact with another one, which, as a rule, is larger or more important than the first.

"The muscular impressions [in bivalve shells] are those of the adductors, the foot and byssus, the siphons and the mantle."—*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 401.

"The adductor impressions are usually simple, although the muscles themselves may be composed of two elements."—*Ibid.*, pp. 400-1.

***ad-dūlce, *a-dūlce, *ad-dūlſe, v.t.** [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.]

Lit. & fig.: To sweeten. (*Minsheu: Dict. Howell: Dict.*)

"Thus did the French ambassadors, with great show of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to adduce all matters between the two kings."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

-āde. A suffix occurring in words originally French, as *cannonade*, *rodomontade*. It corresponds to the Spanish *ada*, the Italian *ata*, and the Latin *pa. par. ata*. It implies an action in progress.

a-dēb, s. [Arab.] An Egyptian weight, generally of 210 oke. In Rosetta, however, it is only 150 oke. The oke is about 2½ English pounds avoirdupois.

a-dē-la, s. [Gr. *ἀδελος* (*adēlos*) = not seen, inconspicuous; *a*, priv.; and *δῆλος* (*dēlos*) = visible.] A genus of moths, belonging to the family of Yponomeutidae. It contains the *A. De Geerella*, or Long-horn Moth, which spins thin gossamer threads like those of spiders. It is found in woods.

ād-ēl-ān-ta-dō, s. [Span.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant-governor. (*Minsheu*.)

"Open no door; if the adelantado of Spain were here, he should not enter."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*.

a-dē-ar-thrōs-ma-tā, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = not seen, inconspicuous, secret; *ἄρθρον* (*arthron*) = articulation, joint; and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = body.] Animals having bodies with inconspicuous joints.

Zool.: The third order of Trachearian spiders. It consists of animals which have the cephalothorax and the abdomen closely united; but in the latter, when closely examined, inconspicuous annulations will appear. They have jaws, connected with which are palpi and nipping claws like those of the scorpion. They are divided into three families—the Phalangidae, the Cheliferidae, and the Solpugidae (q. v.).

a-dēl-ās-tēr, s. [Gr. *ἀδελος* (*adēlos*) = not seen, and *ἀστήρ* (*astēr*) = a star. *Lit.*: An unseen star.]

Bot.: A nominal genus proposed for the purpose of placing under it those garden plants which, not having been seen in flower, or at least not yet having had the flowers botanically examined, cannot for the present be classified. With the progress of botany, one delaster after another will find another resting-place, and the artificial genus will disappear.

***ād-ēl-īng, *āth-ēl-īng, s.** [A.S. *ætheling*, *adelyng* = the son of a king, a prince, one of the royal blood, the heir apparent to the crown, a nobleman next in rank to the king. (*Bosworth*.) From *æthel*, *æthel* = noble, and *ling* = state or condition of a person. In Sw. *adelig*; Dut. *edel*; Ger. *edel* and *adelig* = noble. In Sp. *hidalgos* = an inferior grade of nobleman. In Arab. *athala* is = to be well rooted,

or to be of noble stock or birth.] A title of honour in common use among the Saxons. It occurs in the name Edgar Atheling. [ÆTHEL, ÆTHEL.]

ād-ēl-īte, s. [Sp.] A person belonging to the class of Spanish conjurers who pretended to read fortunes by the flight or singing of birds and other so-called omens. They were called also Almoganeans.

a-dēl'-ō-pōde, a. [Gr. *ἀδελος* (*adēlos*) = not seen, obscure; *a*, priv.; *δῆλος* (*dēlos*) = visible; *ποὺς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = foot.]

Zool.: Not having visible feet, not having the feet apparent.

a-dēl'-phī-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀδελφός* (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: Brotherhoods. The fanciful but still not inappropriate name given by Linnaeus to the aggregations or bundles of *s. amina* found in some genera of plants. When all the stamina in a flower were aggregated into one bundle, as in the mallows and geraniums, he placed the plant under his class Monadelphina (one brotherhood); when into two bundles, as in most of the papilionaceous sub-order, he ranked it under his Diadelphina (two brotherhoods); and when into more than two, as in the Hypericum, then it was assigned its place in his Polyadelphina (many brotherhoods).

A-dēl'-phī-ā-nī, A-dēl'-phī-āng, s. pl. [Named after their leader, Adelpheus.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in the fourth century, the members of which always fasted on Sunday. [EUCCHITES.]

a-dēl'-phō-līte, s. [In Ger. *Adelpholit*, fr. Gr. *ἀδελφός* (*adelphos*) = a brother, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A columbate of iron and manganese. It is subtranslucent, has tetragonal crystals, a greasy lustre, a brownish-yellow, brown, or black colour, and a white or yellowish-white streak. It is from Finland, where it occurs with columbite. (*Dana*.)

***ād-ēm-and, s.** [ADAMANT.]

ad-ēmp-tion, s. [Lat. *ademptio* = a taking away; *ad* = to; *emptio* = a buying; *adimo*, *ademi*, *ademptum* = to take to oneself, to take away; *ad* = to; *emo* = to take, to receive, to buy.]

Law: The revocation of a grant.

***a-dēn' (pa. par. *adenyd*), v.** [Old form of *DIN* (q. v.).] To din, to stun.

"I was *adenyd* of that dynt,
Hit stoned me and made me stont,
Styl out of my steven."
—*MS. Douce. (Halliwell)*

Ā-dēn, s. [Arabic for Heb. *Eden*.]

Poet.: Eden.

"For thee in those bright isles is built a bower,
Blooming as *Eden* in its earliest hour."
—*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, canto II. 33.

a-dēn-ānd'-rā, s. [(1) Gr. *ἀδην* (*adēn*) = (1) an acorn, (ii.) a gland; *ἀνθήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνθρός* (*andros*) = a male. *Bot.*: A stamen.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceae, Rueworts, and the section Diosmeae. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

a-dēn-ān'-thēr-a, s. [In Sp., Port., and Ital. *adenantera*, fr. Gr. *ἀδην* (*adēn*) = (1) an acorn, (2) a gland; *ἀνθρός* (*anthēros*) = flowery, blooming; *ἀνθήα* (*anthēa*) = to bloom; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] Bastard flower fence. A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosae, and the sub-order Mimoseae. The best known species is the *A. racemosa*, an unarmed tree, with small white flowers, in axillary and terminal racemes. It is wild in some parts of India, besides growing there in gardens. The bright scarlet seeds are worn by women in the East as beads, and the chips yield a yellow dye, called in the Malabar country *Rukta-chundum*, or red sandal-wood, which is used by the Brahmans for marking their foreheads.

a-dēn'-ī-form, a. [Gr. *ἀδην* (*adēn*) = (1) an acorn, (2) a gland; Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like a gland.

a-dēn'-ī-tis, s. [Gr. *ἀδην* (*adēn*) = . . . a gland; suff. -itis = inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. It almost always exists with angioleucitis = inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. It is produced when an open wound of any kind

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; gō, gēm; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng.
-cian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -sion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

comes in contact with irritating or poisonous matter, generally from without, though sometimes also generated within itself. When one with a sore on his hand has to touch a noxious fluid, he should smear the wound with oil or grease to prevent the poisoning of the absorbents.

α-δέν-ō.

In composition: Connected with a gland, affecting a gland.

adeno-meningeal fever, s. A particular kind of fever, believed by Pinel to arise from the diseases of the mucous follicles of the intestines, and from that alone. (*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med., art. "Fever."*)

α-δέν-ō-car-pūs, s. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = . . . a gland; καρπός (karpos) = fruit.]

Botany: A genus of papilionaceous plants allied to *Genista*. They have fine yellow flowers, and are found on the mountains of Southern Europe and the regions adjacent.

α-δέν-ō-çōle, s. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland; κήλη (kēlē) = a tumour.]

Surgery: A growth or tumour in the female breast, resembling the tissue of the breast itself. It takes a variety of forms, and has been called *Chronic Mammary Tumour*, *Pancreatic Sarcoma*, *Mammary Glandular Tumour*, *Hydatid Disease of the Breast*, and *Serocystic Sarcoma*. It requires excision.

α-δέν-ōg-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland, and γραφή (graphē) = a delineation, a description; γράφω (graphō) = to write.] The department of anatomy which treats of the glands.

α-δέν-ōid, a. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland; εἶδος (eidos) = that which is seen, form; from εἶδω (eido) = to see.] Having the form of a gland, glandiform.

α-δέν-ōl-ōg-ī-cal, a. [ADENOLOGY.] Pertaining to the science of adenology; pertaining to investigations regarding the glands.

α-δέν-ōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland; λόγος (logos) = a discourse.]

Anat.: That part of anatomical science which treats of the glands, their structure, function, and the alteration which they undergo in disease.

α-δέν-ōph-ŷ-ma, s. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland; φῦμα, or φύμα (phuma), in Lat. *phyma* = a growth, a tumour, fr. φῶω (phōō) = to bring forth.]

Med.: The swelling of a gland. When the liver is thus affected, the term used is *hepatophyma*; when the groin, then it is *bubo*.

α-δέν-ōs, s. "Marine cotton," a species of cotton brought from Aleppo.

α-δέν-ōso, a. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland.] Resembling a gland; pertaining to a gland; adenosus.

α-δέν-ōst-ŷ-lō-s, s. pl. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland; στυλος (stulos), Lat. *stylus* = a pillar, a style for writing with, the style of a plant.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe or sub-division of Composite plants of the tribe or division Eupatoriaceae. It consists of genera in which the style is covered with long glandular hairs. Examples: *Adenostylis*, *Eupatorium*, *Linatriis*. [ADENOSTYLIS.]

α-δέν-ōst-ŷ-lis, s. [ADENOSTYLEÆ.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Adenostyleae (q.v.). The species are found on the mountains of Southern Europe. *A. glabra* has been used in coughs.

α-δέν-ōt-ōm-ŷ, s. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland, and τομή (tomē) = a cutting, from τέμνω (temnō) = to cut.]

Anat.: The cutting of a gland.

α-δέν-ōūs, a. [Gr. δέν (adēn) = a gland.] The same as ADENOSE (q.v.).

***α-δέντ, v. t.** To fasten. (*Minsheu.*)

***α-δέν-ŷd, pa. par.** [ADEN, v.]

Αδ-ē-ō-na, s. [A Roman goddess.]

1. Astron.: An asteroid—the 145th found. It was discovered by Mr. C. H. T. Peters on the 3rd of June, 1875; another asteroid, Vibilia, having previously been met with by the same gentleman that night.

2. Zool.: A genus of Zoophytes allied to *Eschara*.

***α-δép'-çī-oun, s.** [ADEPTION.]

α-δép'h-a-ga, s. pl. [Gr. ἀδρῆφαγος (adēphagos) = eating one's fill and more: (1) ἀδρῆν (adēn) = to one's fill, enough; ἀδῶ (adō) = to satiate; (2) φάγειν (phagein) = to eat, 2 aor. of φάγομαι (phagomai) = to eat.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles). If the Coleopterous order be divided according to the number of joints in the tarsi, the Pentamera, or beetles with five joints, will head the list. At the commencement of the



BEETLE OF THE SUB-TRIBE ADEPHAGA.

tribe Pentamera is the sub-tribe Adephaga, consisting of beetles which have two palpi in each jaw, or six in all. All are predatory. They are divided into the Geodephaga, or Land Adephaga, and the Hydradephaga, or Water Adephaga. The Geodephaga contain the Cicindelidae, Carabidae, &c., and the Hydradephaga the Dytiscidae.

αδ-ē-phāg-ī-a, αδ-ē-phāg-ī-a, s. [Gr. ἀδρῆφαγία (adēphagia) = gluttony.] [ADEPH-AGIA.]

Med.: A morbidly voracious appetite for food. [BULIMIA.]

αδ-ēps, s. [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis*, the soft fat of animals.] Animal fat.

αδ-ēpt, or αδ-ēpt', s. & a. [In Gr. *adēpt*; Fr. *adapte*; fr. Lat. *adepsus*, pa. par. = obtained; *adepsus*, s. = an obtaining; *adepsor* = to come up to, to attain: *ad* = to, and *apsor* = to obtain.]

A. As substantive:

1. Alchemy: One who was supposed to have obtained the elixir and philosopher's stone which enabled him to transmute everything into gold.

2. One completely versed in any science or art.

¶ Followed by *in* of that in which the person is skilled.

"An adept next in penmanship she grows."

Byron: *A Sketch.*

"... adepts in the arts of factious agitation."

Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

B. As adjective: Thoroughly versed, well-skilled.

"If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums."—Boyle.

¶ It may be followed by *in*, or be without it.

α-δép'-tion, *αδ-ēp'-çī-oun, s. [Lat. *adepsio* = an obtaining.] An obtaining, acquisition; an acquirement.

"In the adeptness and obteynnyng of the garland."—Hall: *Richard III.*, 30.

***α-δép't-ist, s.** [ADEPT.] An adept.

αδ-ē-quā-çy, s. [Lat. *adæquatio* = a making equal; *adæquo* = to make equal: *ad* = to, and *æquo* = to make level or equal; *æquus* = level, equal.] The state or quality of being equal to, on a level with, proportionate, commensurate, or suitable to; sufficiency, commensurateness.

"... the adequacy of the forms observed."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

αδ-ē-quate, *αδ-ē-quate, a. [Lat. *adæquatus*, pa. par. of *adæquo* = to make equal; Ger. *adäquat*; Fr. *adéquat*; Sp. *alecuado*; Ital. *adequato*.]

1. Equal to.

"Why did the Lord from Adam Eve create? Because with him she should not be adequate. Had she been made of earth, she would have deem'd Herself his sister, and his equal seem'd."

Owen: *Epigrams* (1877).

2. Sufficient, proportionate, commensurate, suitable.

"... an ambassador of adequate rank."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

"Thus by the incessant dissolution of limits we arrive at a more or less adequate idea of the infinity of space."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., l. 2.

¶ It is often followed by *to*.

"Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek, is more than adequate to all I seek."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

***αδ-ē-quāte, *αδ-ē-quāte, v. t.** [See the adj.] To make even or equal; to equal; to resemble exactly. (*Minsheu*)

"Though it be an impossibility for any creature to adequate God in his eternity"—Shelford: *Discourses*, p. 277.

αδ-ē-quate-lŷ, adv. [ADEQUATE, a.] In an adequate manner, commensurately, suitably to, in proportion to, in correspondence with, on the level of.

"... a gulf of mystery which the prose of the historian will never adequately bridge."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. l.

"... an adequately modified form of the mechanism of sound."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 133.

αδ-ē-quate-nēss, s. [ADEQUATE.] The state or quality of being adequate or in just proportion to.

***αδ-ē-quā-tion, s.** [Lat. *adæquatio* = a making equal, an adapting; fr. *adæquo* = to make equal.] Adequateness. (*Barlow*)

†Αδ-ēr-aī-min, or Αλ-δέρ-a-min, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A star of the third magnitude in the left shoulder of Cepheus.

***αδ-ēr-cōp, s.** [ATTERCOP.]

***ā-deç, s.** [ADDICE.]

***Α-δēs, s.** [HADES.]

α-δēs-mī-a, s. [Gr. ἀδῆσμιος (adēsmiōs), ἀδῆσμιος (adēsmiōs) = unfettered.]

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants found in South America. The balsam, *A. balsamifera*, a Chilian species, is highly beneficial as an application to wounds.

α-δēs-mŷ, s. [ADESMIA.]

Bot.: The division of organs which are normally entire, or the separation of organs normally united.

Α-δēs-sén-ār-ī-ans, s. [Lat. *adesse* = to be present, infin. of *adsum*.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Christians in the sixteenth century who held that the body of Christ was really in the Eucharist, but rejected the hypothesis of transubstantiation. They had no universally accepted view of their own. They were at variance with each other as to whether the Saviour's body was in, about, or under the bread.

Αδ-ēs-tē Fī-dē-lēs. [Lat. (*lit.*) = "Be present, be faithful."] The first words of a Christmas carol, translated "Come, all ye faithful."

***α-δew, pa. par.** [A.S. *adon*, *don* = to do, to make.]

1. Done.

"Derfily to dede that chyftans was adew."

Walsace, vii., l. 199, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

2. Gone, departed, fled.

"Anone is he to the hie monte adew."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 304.

***α-dew.** [ADIEU.] (*O. Scotch.*)

αδ-fēct-ēd, a. [Lat. *adfectus* or *affectus* = endowed, furnished, constituted; *affectio* = to do to, to affect: *ad* = to; *facio* = to make or do.]

Alg.: Containing different powers of an unknown quantity. The term is used in describing quadratic or higher equations. Quadratic equations are divided into two classes: *Pure Quadratics*, involving only the square of the unknown quantity; and *Affected Quadratics*, involving both the square and the simple power of the unknown quantity. Thus, $2x^2 + 6 = 10$ is a pure quadratic; $x^2 + 5 = 11 - x$ is an affected one.

***αδ-fīl-ŷ-āte, v. t.** [AFFILIATE.]

αδ-fīl-ŷ-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *ad* = to, and *filius* = a son.] A Gothic custom, still perpetuated in some parts of Germany, by which the children of a first marriage are put on the same footing with those of a second one.

αδ-ha, s. [Arab.] A festival celebrated by the Mohammedans on the tenth day of their twelfth month, by the sacrifice of a sheep and other ceremonies. It is the feast called by the Turks the great Bairam.

***αδ-hān-tare, s.** [HAUNT.] One who haunts a place. (*O. Scotch.*)

"Valgaris adhantaris of allehoussa."—*Ab. Reg.*

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camp, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

ad-ha-to'-da, s. [Malayalam or Cingalese name Latinised.] A genus of Acauthacean plants. The fruit and other parts of *A. varica* are used in asthma, fever, and ague.

ad-hère, v. t. [Lat. *adhæreo* = to stick to; *ad* = to, and *hære* = to stick; Ital. *aderire*; Fr. *adhérer*.]

I. Literally:

1. To stick to, as a viscous substance more or less does to anything with which it is brought in contact.

2. To stick to anything, not through the possession of glutinous qualities, but by some other physical process.

"Each tooth has its peculiar socket, to which it firmly adheres by the close co-adaptation of their opposed surfaces."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 15.

II. Figuratively:

† 1. To cleave to, as a bribe does to the guilty hand which accepts it, or commission or other payment for work done left unobjectionably in the hand of the person who executed it.

"In this wealth, without reckoning the large portion which adheres to the hands employed in collecting it."—J. S. Mill: *Polit. Econ.*, p. 15.

2. To remain firmly attached to one's church, political party, or expressed opinions.

"Rochester had till that day adhered firmly to the royal cause."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"These people, probably somewhat under a million in number, had, with few exceptions, adhered to the Church of Rome."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

"A hundred and eighty-eight were for adhering to the vote of the eleventh of December."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 3. To cohere, to hang together, to be consistent, or agree with.

"Nor time, nor place,
Did then adhere."—Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, l. 7.

ad-hër'-ence, **ad-hër'-en-cy**, s. [In Fr. *adherence*; Ital. *aderenza*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

† I. Lit.: The act or the state of sticking to by the operation of something glutinous, or in any other way, to a material thing.

¶ In this sense the much more common word is **ADHESION** (q.v.).

II. Figuratively:

1. Of immaterial things: Power of sticking to, pertinacity in clinging to.

"Vices have a native adherency of vexation."—Bacon: *Piercy*.

2. Of persons: Firm attachment to one's church, political party, or opinion.

"The firm adherence of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth."—Addison.

* B. Scots Law. An action of adherence: One which may be brought by a husband to compel his wife to "adhere," or return to him when she has deserted him without adequate reason.

ad-hër'-ent, a. & s. [In Fr. *adhérent*; Ital. *aderente*; fr. Lat. *adhærens*, pr. par. of *adhæreo* = to stick to.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Sticking to, as a glutinous substance does to anything with which it is brought in contact, or as various non-glutinous bodies do in other ways. [See B. 1.]

2. Fig.: Tenaciously attached to a person, party, or opinion.

"If a man be adherent to the king's enemies in his realm, giving to them aid and comfort in the realm, or elsewhere, he is also declared guilty of high treason."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

II. Technically:

1. Botany: [ADHERING.]

2. Logic. Of modes: Improper. "Modes are said to be inherent or adherent; that is, proper or improper. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it: so, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are adherent modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl or to the boy."—Watts: *Logic*.

B. As substantive:

1. Of things: Anything adhering to one in whatever way.

"When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks; raise some prejudice against his discretion, his honour, his carriage, and his extrinsic adherents."—Dr. H. More: *Government of the Tongue*.

2. Of persons: One attached to another by veneration, affection, or other close bond, so as to be disposed to follow him as a leader;

one attached to a church, a political party, or an opinion, so as to be prepared to make sacrifices on its behalf.

"He had consequently a great body of personal adherents."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ad-hër'-ent-ly, adv. [ADHERENT.] In an adherent manner; after the fashion of a thing or of a person adherent to another.

ad-hër'-ër, s. [ADHERE.] An adherent; one who adheres to.

"He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm adherer to the Established Church."—Swift.

ad-hër'-ing, pr. par. & a. [ADHERE.]

"... the adhering impurities are got rid of."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, l. ch. i., p. 37.

Botany. An adhering or adherent organ is one united externally by its whole surface to another one.

ad-hë'-sion, s. [In Fr. *adhésion*; Lat. *ad-hæsus*, fr. par. of *adhæreo* = to adhere.] [ADHERE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The act or state of sticking to.

"... and by the firm adhesion of the alveolar peristomium to the organised genium which invests the fang or fangs of the tooth."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 15.

"So also by tapping the end of the poker we loosen the adhesion of the fluids to the atoms, and enable the earth to pull them apart."—Tynwall: *Frag. of Science*.

2. Fig.: A sticking to; but when the sense is figurative, *adherence* is the word more commonly used.

"... and choose justice with adhesion of the mind."—Jeremy Taylor: *Works* (1839), vol. iii., p. 4.

B. Technically:

1. Min. Adhesion to the tongue, or failure to do this, is one of the points to be tested when one seeks to identify a mineral. (Phillips: *Mineralogy*, 2nd ed., p. xxxvi.)

2. Nat. Phil.: The molecular attraction exerted between bodies in contact. Its effect is to make them adhere firmly together. It takes place between two solids, between a solid and a liquid, or between a solid and a gas. It acts only at insensible distances. It differs from chemical affinity in this respect, that it acts between surfaces of any size, and without altering the character of the adhering bodies; whereas chemical affinity takes place between the ultimate particles of substances, and generally alters the aspect of the latter in a remarkable way.

3. Med.: The sticking together or uniting of parts of the bodily frame which, in a perfectly healthy subject, remain apart; the reuniting of parts temporarily severed by wounds or bruises.

"The healing of wounds, the adhesion of divided parts, are familiar to every one."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, l. ch. ii.

4. Bot.: The growing together of two portions of a plant normally distinct, as of two opposite leaves, &c.

ad-hë'-sive, a. [Fr. *adhésif*, as if from Lat. *adhesivus*.] [ADHESION.]

I. Literally:

1. That adheres; sticky, tenacious, viscous.

2. Fitted with some appliance or means for adhesion: as, *adhesive* envelopes.

II. Fig.: That tends to adhere; clinging, persevering; remaining attached.

"If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the tract."

Thomson: *A. u. m. n.*, 437.

adhesive-felt, s. A kind of felt used for sheathing wooden ships.

adhesive-inflammation

Med.: Inflammation terminating in adhesion of parts of the body previously separated.

adhesive-plaster

Pharm.: A plaster of litharge, wax, and resin, used for closing wounds.

adhesive-slate

Min.: An absorbent slaty clay which adheres to the tongue.

ad-hë'-sive-ly, adv. [ADHESIVE.] In an adhesive manner; in a way to stick to.

ad-hë'-sive-ness, s. [ADHESIVE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The power of sticking to, the quality of sticking to; stickiness, tenacity of union.

"We might also name it [the associating principle] the law of adhesion, mental adhesiveness or acquisition."—Bain: *The Senses and the Intellect*, bk. II., ch. l.

2. Phren.: The mental faculty by which attachment is manifested and friendships are formed.

a'-dhi, **a'-di**, s. [Sansk. and Pali = over, supreme.]

adhi buddha, **adi buddha**, s.

Among the Buddhists: The first Buddha, identified with the Supreme Being.

adhi raja. [Lit. = over king.] Supreme king or ruler. The Sanscrit term suggested by Prof. Max Müller as the best rendering of the term *emperor* in the expression "Emperor of India" conferred by Parliament in 1876 on future English kings.

adhi rajni. [Lit. = over queen.] A term similarly suggested as the best to apply to Queen Victoria and any queens regnant who may succeed her as "Empress of India." (Max Müller. *Letter*, Times, April 10, 1876.)

* These terms, derived from Sanscrit, were not ultimately adopted; but terms derived from the European title of Caesar were used instead. [KAISER, KAISERIN.]

* **ad'-hib**, s. [Deriv. uncertain.] A plant; the eye-bright (*Euphrasia officinalis*). (Dr. Thos. More's MS. additions to Ray.) (Halliwell.)

ad-hib'-it, v. t. [Lat. *adhibitus*, pa. par. of *adhibeo* = to hold to, to apply one thing to another: *ad* = to; *hibeo* = to have or hold.]

* 1. To use, to employ.

"Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was adhibited and required in this view only, as an emblem of purification."—Pres. Forbes's Letter to a Bishop.

† 2. To apply, add, append: as, To *adhibit* one's name to a petition.

ad-hib'-it-ion, s. [From Lat. *adhibitus* = an employing; fr. *adhibeo*.] Application, use. "The adhibition of dilute wine . . ."—Whitaker: *Blood of the Grape*.

Ad'-hil, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A star of the sixth magnitude, in the constellation Andromeda. It is situated upon her garment, and under the last star in her foot.

* **ad-hort'**, v. t. [Lat. *adhortor*: *ad* = to; *hortor* = to exhort.] To exhort, to incite; to advise.

"Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britains publicly, and helping them privately, won them to build houses for themselves."—Stow: *Survey of London* (ed. 1598), p. 4.

ad-hort'-a-tion, s. [Lat. *adhortatio*, fr. *adhortor* = to exhort: *ad* = to; *hortor* = to exhort.] Exhortation, incitement, encouragement, advice.

"... the sweet *adhortations*: the hyge and assured promises that God maketh unto us."—Remedy for Sedition.

ad-hort'-a-tör'-y, a. [From Lat. *adhortator* = an exhorter.] Pertaining to an exhortation; addressed to one; hortatory.

a'-di, s. [ADHI.]

a-di-a-bät'-ic, s. [Gr. *ἀδιάβατος* (*adiabatos*) = not to be crossed or passed: *ä*, priv.; *diabatos* (*diabatos*) = to be crossed or passed; *diabaino* (*diabaino*) . . . = to step across, to pass over: *diä* (*dial*) = through; *baiw* (*baiw*) = to walk, to go.] Not able to be crossed or passed.

Nat. Phil. *Adiabatic compression* of a fluid: Compression under such circumstances that no heat enters or leaves the fluid. (Everett: *The C.G.S. System of Units*, ch. ix., p. 55.)

a-di-a-bät'-ic-al-ly, adv. [ADIBATIC.] In such a way that there is no passage through.

"Increase of pressure *adiabatically*."—Ibid., p. 55.

a-di-änt'-üm, s. [In Fr. *adiante*; Sp. *Port.*, and Ital. *adianto*; Lat. *adiantum*, from Gr. *ἀδιαντον* (*adianton*) = maiden-hair; *ἀδιαντος* (*adiantos*) = not wetted: *ä* = not; *diäiw* (*diäiw*) = to wet, to moisten, because, says Pliny, you in vain plunge it in water, it always remains dry.] [MAIDEN-HAIR.]

A genus of ferns of the order Polypodiaceæ. The involucres are membranaceous, and are formed from the margins of the frond turned inwards. The only British species is the graceful *A. capillus veneris*, or maiden-hair. It furnishes the substance called capillaire. Taken in small quantity, the maiden-hair is pectoral and slightly astringent, while in larger quantities it is emetic. Other species have similar properties. In India the leaves of *A. melanocaulon* are believed to be tonic.

a-di-äph'-ör-a-gy, s. [Gr. *ἀδιαφορία* (*adiaphoria*) = indifference, from *ἀδιαφορος* (*adiaphoros*) = not different. [ADIAPHORISTIC.] Indifference.

böl, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cia = sha; -cian = shan. -cioun, -tion, -sion = shün; -gion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, &c. = bəl

adi-aph-ör-ism, *s.* [Eng. *adiaphor(y)-ism*.] The belief or tenets of an adiaphorist.

"The Protestant Lecture Hall, says Scherr, rung for years with the most perverse counsels about *adiaphorism*."—*S. Barings Gould; Germany*, 1. 210.

adi-aph-ör-ist-tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀδιάφορος* (*adiaphoros*) = not different, indifferent; *ἀ* priv.; *διαφορος* (*diaphoros*) = different.] [DIFFER.]

Ch. Hist.: Pertaining to things indifferent, or looked upon as not worth disputing about. The term was introduced to designate an ecclesiastical controversy which broke out in the year 1548. The Emperor Charles V. having issued a paper, popularly called the *Interim*, in which he prescribed what faith and practice the Protestants were to adopt till the Council of Trent should dictate a permanent form of belief and worship, Maurice, Elector of Saxony, urged Melancthon and his friends to decide what portions of the document they would accept and follow. Melancthon, whose temperament was timid, and whose spirit was eminently conciliatory, proposed to go very far in the direction prescribed. Regarding many doctrines and practices in dispute between the antagonistic churches of Rome and Wittenberg as *adiaphoristic*—that is, as pertaining to matters indifferent—he considered that, for the sake of peace and harmony, the Emperor might be permitted to have his own way with regard to them, and that, to a very large extent, the *Interim* might be accepted and obeyed. Luther had died two years previously, but his followers, being specially irritated to find the doctrine of justification by faith figuring among the things *adiaphoristic*, refused to join in the great concessions proposed. A controversy in consequence arose between the followers of Luther and those of Melancthon. It was called the *adiaphoristic* controversy, and embraced two questions: (1) What things were indifferent; and (2) whether, with regard to things indifferent, the emperor could or could not, in conscience, be obeyed. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*)

adi-aph-ör-ists, **adi-aph-ör-ites**, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *Adiaphoristen*.]

Ch. Hist.: Those who sided with Melancthon in the *Adiaphoristic* controversy already described.

adi-aph-ör-ous, *a.* [Gr. *ἀδιάφορος* (*adiaphoros*) = not different.] Indifferent. [ADIAPHORISTIC.]

**O. Chem.*: Neutral. The name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar and some other substances. He called it *adiaphorous*, i.e., neutral or indifferent, because it was neither acid nor alkaline.

"Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies."—*Boyle*.

Med.: Producing no marked effect, either good or bad.

adi-aph-ör-y, *s.* [Gr. *ἀδιαφορία* (*adiaphoria*) = indifference.] Indifference.

adiēu, nominally an adverb, but more resembling the imperative of a verb; also a substantive. [In Ger. and Fr. *adiēu*, fr. Fr. *à Dieu* = to God.]

I. As adverb or imperative of a verb:

*1. Originally: A pious commendation of a friend, on parting with him, to God. [See *etym.*]

2. Now: Farewell; good wishes at parting, expressed after the French fashion. [ADIO.]

¶ It may be spoken to inanimate nature as well as to a person.

"My home henceforth is in the skies;

Earth, sea, and sun, adieu!"

Cooper: Stanza, "Bill of Mortality" (1789).

II. As substantive: Farewell.

¶ In this sense it has a plural.

"Where thou art gone

Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown."

Cooper: Mother's Picture.

ad-igh (*gh* silent), *a.* [A.S. *adigian* = to dress, to equip.] Made up, fitted up, done up, dressed, equipped. [BEDIGHT, DIGHT.]

"Yonder ben two yonge men, wonder well *adight*, And paraventure there ben mo, who so loked aright."

Chaucer: C. T., 635, 636.

ad-ih-te, *v.t.* [ADIGHT.] To fit, to suit. [Wright: *Political Songs* (Halliwell).]

ad-i-māin, *s.* The 'ong-legged sheep, a breed of sheep in South Africa remarkable for their long legs and their robust make.

ad-in-ōle, *s.* [Perhaps fr. Gr. *ἀδινός* (*adinos*) = close, thick.] A mineral classed doubtfully by Dana under his *Compact Albite = Albitic felsite*. He says of it—"Adulose is probably albitic; it is reddish, from Sala, Sweden." It cannot, therefore, be as yet considered an established species or variety.

† **ad-i-ō**, *s.* [Sp.] The Spanish form of ADIEU, with a similar derivation.

"In the evening I gave my *adios*, with a hearty good-will to my companion Mariano Gonzales, with whom I had ridden so many leagues in Chile."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

* **ad-i-or-nale**, * **ad-journ-al**, *s.* [ADORNISE.]

O. Scotch Law: The record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause.

"The saids persons to bring with theme, and produce before my said Lord Governour and three estates of Parliament, the pretitend acts of *adornate*, sentence and proces of fon fallour."—*Acts Mary* (1542), p. 420.

* **ad-i-or-nise**, *v.t.* [Fr. *adjourner* = to cite one to appear on a certain day; *jour* = a day.] To cite, to summon. (*Scotch.*)

"Tha had *adornist* him thairfor as insufficient etuf."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A.D. 1545.

ad-īp-īc, *a.* [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis* = the soft fat of animals.] Pertaining to fat.

adipic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_4$ ($C_4H_8O_2$) (CO_2H)₂. An organic diatomic dibasic acid produced by the oxidation of fats by nitric acid.

ad-īp-ō-gēr-āto, *v.t.* [Lat. *adeps*, genit. *adipis* = fat; *cera*, Gr. *κνός* (*kēros*) = wax; suff. *-ate* = to make.] To make into adipocere, to convert into adipocere.

ad-īp-ō-gēr-ā-tion, *s.* [ADIPOCERATE.] A making or conversion into adipocere.

ad-īp-ō-gēre, **ad-īp-ō-gire**, *s.* [In Fr. *adipicre*; Lat. *adeps* = fat, and *cera*, Gr. *κνός* (*kēros*) = wax.] A chemical substance in its character somewhat resembling wax or spermaceti. It arises through the chemistry of nature, where the bodies of men and animals buried in soil of a certain kind are subjected to the action of running water, or otherwise brought in contact with moisture. In such circumstances the soft parts of the corpses, instead of decaying, may become transformed into adipocere. A notable case of the kind occurred in a Parisian burial-ground in the year 1787.

¶ Mineral *adipocere* is a name given to a certain fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr.

ad-i-pōy-ōr-ous, *a.* [ADIPOCERE.] Full of adipocere; relating to, or containing, adipocere.

ad-īp-ō-gire, *s.* [ADIPOCERE.]

ad-īp-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *adipis*, genit. of *adeps* = fat; and suff. *-ose* = full of. Webster inquires whether *adeps* may be connected with Chaldee and Heb. *אִשָּׁשׁ* (*apshash*) = to grow fat, and Arab. *afashan* = fat, bulky.]

Phys.: Fat, loaded with fat, with fat abundantly secreted.

adipose cells, *s.* The cells described under ADIPOSE TISSUE (q.v.).

adipose cellular tissue, *s.* A term formerly applied to two distinct kinds of structure which the perfection of modern microscopes has now enabled physiologists to separate, as being different both in structure and function—*Adipose tissue*, properly so called, and *Areolar tissue*. [AREOLAR.]

adipose ducts, *s.* The ducts containing animal fat.

adipose membrane, *s.* The membrane whence the cells of the adipose tissue are formed. It does not exceed the $\frac{1}{800000}$ th of an inch in thickness, and is quite transparent.

adipose sacs, *s.* The sacs or vesicles containing animal fat.

adipose substance, *s.* Animal fat.

adipose tissue, *s.* A membrane in a state of great tenuity, fashioned into minute cells in which fat is deposited. It occurs in man, and in the inferior animals, both when mature and when of imperfect development.

adipose vesicles, *s.* [ADIPOSE SACS.] (Todd and Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*)

ad-īp-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *adipis*, genit. of *adeps* = fat.] Full of fat, fatty, fat. The same as ADIPOSE (q.v.).

ad-īp-si-a, **ad-īp-sy**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀδιψία* (*adipsē*) = to be free from thirst; *ἀδιψος* (*adipos*) = free from thirst.]

Med.: Absence of thirst.

* **ad-dir**, *a.* Old form of EITHER (q.v.).

"And that *adir* of them shall have . . ."—*Darwin: York Records*, p. 155. (Halliwell.)

ad-ist, *prep.* [Ger. *dies* = this.] On this side. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish you was neither *adist* her nor *ayont* her."—*Scotch Proverb*.

* **ad-īt**, *s.* [In Ital. *adito*, fr. Lat. *aditus* = a

going to, entrance, avenue: *adeo* = to go to; *ad* = to; *eo* = to go.]

1. A passage for the conveyance of water underground; a subterranean passage in general.

"For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as *adits*, pumps, and wheels driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets."—*Locke*.

2. The entrance to a mine, or sometimes to an ordinary building; also the approaches to these.

"Care has then to be taken for the drainage of the mine, which is partly effected by the excavation of an *adit* or tunnel."—*Black: Guide to Cornwall*, p. 223.

* 3. Entrance, approach.

"Taunt me no more:

Yourself and yours shall have free *adit*."

Tennyson: Princess, v. 283.

* **ad-ī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *aditio* = a going to, an approach; *aditum*, supine of *adeo* = to go to, to approach; *ad* = to; *itio* = going: *ad*, and *eo* = to go.] The act of going to, or approaching.

ad-it-ya, *s.* [Sansk.]

Hindoo Myth.: The sun, worshipped as a god.

ad-īve, *s.* [Local name.] A fox, the *Vulpes corsac*, found in Siberia.

* **ad-jā-çence**, **ad-jā-çen-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *adjacens*, pr. par. of *adjaceo* = to lie near to: *ad* = to; *jaceo* = to lie.] The state of lying adjacent or near to.

"Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands (remote as it were) equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*."

Brown: Vulgar Errors.

ad-jā-çent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adjacent*; Ital.

adiacente; Lat. *adjacens*, pr. par. of *adjaceo* = to lie near to, to adjoin: fr. *ad* = to; *jaceo* = to lie.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lying near to; situated contiguous to, in place.

" . . . the tribes inhabiting *adjacent* districts are almost always at war."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. iii.

2. Lying near to, in other respects than in place.

" . . . when the case to which we reason is an *adjacent* case; *adjacent*, not as before, in place or time, but in circumstances."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*.

B. As substantive: Anything lying near to, anything contiguous to another. (*Literally or figuratively.*)

"The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train; and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacencies*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate."—*Locke*.

Geom. *Adjacent angle*: One contiguous to another, so that one side and the vertex are common to them both. The term is most frequently employed when the other sides enclosing the angles are in the same straight line.

In Fig. 1, E is the vertex, CE the side common to the two adjacent angles CEA, BEC; AE and EB the other sides which, it will be observed, are in the same straight line AEB. In such a case the two adjacent angles together constitute two right angles, and each is the supplement of the other. *Adjacent*, when used of an angle, is opposed to *opposite*; CEA and BEC are opposite angles; so also are CEB and AED; whilst CEA and AED, AED and DEB, DEB and BEC, with BEC and CEA already mentioned, are adjacent angles.

In a triangle with one side produced, the angle contiguous to the exterior one is called the *interior adjacent*, whilst the others are denominated the *interior and opposite angles*.

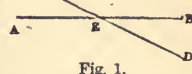


Fig. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāro, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, ɔ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

In the triangle *ABC* (Fig. 2), one side (*BC*) of which is produced to *D*, *ACD* is the exterior angle and *ACB* the interior adjacent, whilst *CBA* and *BAC* are the interior and opposite angles. (See Euclid I. 15, 16, 32.)

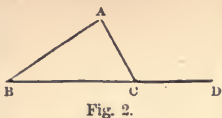


Fig. 2.

ad-jā-cent-lý, *adv.* [ADJACENT.] So as to be contiguous to.

***ad-jēct**, *v.t.* [Lat. *adjectum*, supine of *ad-jacio* = to throw to, to add to: from *ad* = to; *jacio* = to throw.] To put or add one thing to another.

***ad-jēct-ed**, *pa. par. & a.* [ADJECT.]

***ad-jēct-ing**, *pr. par.* [ADJECT.]

***ad-jēct-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *adjectio* = a throwing to, an addition.] The act of adding; the state of being added; anything added.

"That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity."—*Brocne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. v.

***ad-jēc-tī-tious**, *a.* [ADJECT.] Added.

ad-jēct-ī-val, *a.* [ADJECTIVE.] Pertaining to an adjective; used as an adjective.

"... and so an *adjectival* offspring."—*Key: Philological Essays*, p. 257.

ad-jēct-ive, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *adjektiv*; Fr. *adjectif*; Ital. *adiettivo*, fr. Lat. *adjectivus* = added; *ad-jicio* = to throw to: *ad* = to; *jacio* = to throw.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language.

1. Defining the quality of a noun.

"An *adjective* word."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*.

2. Adjectival.

II. Law: Relating to procedure.

"The whole English law, substantive and *adjective*, was, in the judgment of all the greatest lawyers, of Holt and Treby, of Maynard and Somers, exactly the same after the Revolution as before it."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. As substantive:

Grammar: One of the parts of speech, consisting of words joined to nouns to define and limit their signification, as *bright* silver, which is less extensive in signification than *silver* in general; and a *good* man, which is a narrower term than *man* in the abstract.

"For *adjectives* can't stand alone."—*Hall: Satires*, vi. l.

† ad-jēct-ive, *v.t.* To make into an adjective, to use with the meaning of an adjective. (*Horne Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, p. 650.)

adjective-colours, *s. pl.*

Dyeing: Colours which require to be fixed by some base or mordant in order to be used as permanent dye stuffs.

ad-jēct-ive-lý, *adv.* [ADJECTIVE.] After the manner of an adjective.

"In place of *bracen* in this sense we now substitute the substantive *brass*, used *adjectively*."—*Trench: English, Past & Present*.

ad-jōin, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *adjoindre*, from Lat. *adjungo*: *ad* = to, and *jungo* = to join.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To join to.

"To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things Are mortised and *adjoined*."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

2. To be situated next to: as, His house *adjoins* mine.

B. Intrans: To be immediately adjacent; to join as, Our houses *adjoin*.

***ad-jōin-ant**, ***ad-jōyn-ante**, *a. & s.* [ADJOIN.]

1. As adjective: Adjoining, lying immediately contiguous to. (*Hallivell*.)

2. As substantive: A person or thing contiguous to another.

"... to grave and hurt his neighbors and *adjoinments* of the realm of England."—*Hall: Henry VII.*, l. 53.

ad-jōin-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ADJOIN.] [ADJOINT, ADJOYNATE.]

ad-jōin-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ADJOIN.]

1. Transitive: Joining to.

2. Intransitive: Adjacent to, contiguous. (Either with or without the prefix *to*.)

"The *adjoining* hospital was sacked."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

***ad-jōint**, *s.* [ADJOINT.] An associate.

"This lady is your *adjoin*,"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 103.

ad-jōurn, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *ajourner*, *ajurner*: *a* = to, and *jour* = day.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put off (anything) for a single day.

"Or how the sun shall in mild heaven stand still
A day entire, a night's due course *adjoin*."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

Spec: To postpone till next day the remaining business of Parliament, of a law court, or other meeting, releasing the members from attendance meanwhile. The term *ad-journ* may be used indifferently of the business or of the meeting. (See No. 2.)

2. To postpone such business or meeting to a specified time, which need not be limited to the next day.

"The debate on this motion was repeatedly *ad-journed*."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"Hallifax, wishing probably to obtain time for communication with the prince, would have *ad-journed* the meeting; but Mulgrave begged the lords to keep their seats, and introduced the messenger."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

B. Intransitive: To defer business or cease to meet till the next day, or till some other date generally fixed beforehand.

"It was moved that Parliament should *ad-journ* for six weeks."—*Select Speeches*, vol. v, p. 403.

To *ad-journ sine die*. [ADJOURNMENT.]

¶ The Houses of Parliament *ad-journ* by their own authority, whilst the intervention of the sovereign is needful before they can be prorogued.

ad-jōurn-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ADJOURN.]

ad-jōurn-ing, *pr. par.* [ADJOURN.]

ad-jōurn-mēt, *s.* [Fr. *ajournement*: *a* = to, and *jour* = day; suffix *-ment* (q.v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The putting of anything off till next day, or, more loosely, till a future period.

*1. (*Spec.*) The putting off duty which should be done to-day till to-morrow, and when that arrives then again till to-morrow; procrastination.

"We will, and we will not; and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *ad-journment* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard."—*L'Estrange*.

2. Properly the putting off the remainder of a meeting of Parliament, or any other body, for one day; but it may be used in a wider signification for postponement till a specified day. When no day is indicated, then, if the word *ad-journment* is used at all, it is said to be *sine die*—i.e., without a day. The *ad-journment* of Parliament is not the same as either its prorogation [PROROGATION] or its dissolution [DISSOLUTION].

"Common decency required at least an *ad-journment*."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. The time during which or to which business or a meeting is postponed. Used, for example, of the time during which the Parliament or any other public body which has been *ad-journed* remains without re-assembling; as "the hon. member saw his friend for a few hours during the *ad-journment*."

B. Technically:

Law:

(a) A further day appointed by the judges at the *Nisi Prius* sittings for the trial of issues in fact, which were not before ready for disposal.

(b) *Ad-journment in eyre*: An appointment of a day when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. (*Cowell*). [EYRE.]

***ad-jōyn-ate**, *pa. par.* [ADJOIN.]

"Two semely princes, together *adjoynate*."—*Hardyng: Chronicle*, p. 154.

***ad-jōynt**, *s.* [A form of ADJOINED.] One joined with another, an associate, a companion, an attendant.

"Here with these grave *adjoyns*

(These learned masters) they were taught to see
Themselves, to read the world and keep their points."—*Daniel: Civ. Wars*, iv. 69.

ad-jūdgē, ***a-jūgē**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *ajuger*; Fr. *adjuer* = to adjudge, from *juger*, Lat. *judico* = to judge.] [JUDGE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To judge or try a person; to come to a judicial decision regarding a case; to announce such a decision when arrived at.

"*Adjudged* to death,
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

¶ Followed by the person whose case is pronounced upon in the objective, and to before the verdict given. (*Lit. & fig.*)

Sometimes, instead of *to*, the verdict constitutes the clause of a sentence introduced by *that*:

"The popular tribunal was more lenient: it was *ad-judged* that his offence should be expiated at the public expense."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xi.

2. To award by a judicial decision. (Followed by the thing awarded as the object, and *to* of the person.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharosian plains;
Where stern Bellona with one final stroke
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one."—*Philips*.

3. In a more general sense: To judge, to consider, to deem, to regard as, to decide to be.

"He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received."—*Knotes*.

B. Intransitive: In the same senses as **A.**

Spec: To decide, to settle.

"... there let Him still victor away,
As battle hath *adjudged*."—*Milton: Paradise Lost*, bk. x.

ad-jūdg-ed, *pa. par.* [ADJUDGE.]

ad-jūdg-ing, *pr. par.* [ADJUDGE.]

ad-jūdg-mēt, *s.* [ADJUDGE.] The act of judging or deciding by a judicial decision; also the judgment or verdict given.

ad-jū-dic-ate, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *adjudicatum*, supine of *ad-judico*: *ad* = to; *judico* = to judge; *judex* = a judge; *jus* = a judicial decision; *dico* = to pronounce.]

1. Transitive: To judge, to determine.

2. Intransitive: To come to a judicial decision.

¶ To *ad-judicate upon*: Judicially to decide upon.

ad-jū-dic-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* [ADJUDICATE.]

ad-jū-dic-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ADJUDICATE.]

ad-jū-dic-ā-tion, *s.* [In Ital. *aggiudicazione*, fr. Lat. *adjudicatio* = an adjudication.] A law term.

I. The act of adjudging or judging.

II. The state of being adjudged.

III. The decision, judgment, sentence or decree given forth for the act or process of judging is complete.

Specialty:

1. **Eng. Law:** The decision of a court that a person is bankrupt.

"Whereas, under a Bankruptcy petition presented to this Court against the said —, an order of *ad-judication* was made on the 18th day of March, 1875. This is to give notice that the said *ad-judication* was, by order of this Court, annulled on the 3rd day of November, 1875. Dated this 3rd day of November, 1875."—*Official Advertisement in Times*, Nov. 6, 1875.

2. **Scotch Law:** The "diligence" by which land is attached in security for the payment of a debt, or by which a feudal title is made upon a person holding an obligation to convey without procuratory or precept. It is thus of three kinds: (1) *Adjudication for debt*; (2) *Adjudication in security*; and (3) *Adjudication in implement*. The first two require no explanation. They are sometimes classified under the heading *Adjudication Special*. *Adjudication in implement* is a form of adjudication for the completion of a defective title to landed property.

ad-jū-dic-ā-tōr, *s.* [ADJUDICATE.] One who adjudicates.

ad-jū-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *adjuo* = to yoke to: *ad* = to; *jugum* = a yoke.] To yoke to.

***ad-jū-mēt**, *s.* [Lat. *adjuvmentum* = a means of aid; help: contracted from *adjuvamentum*; *adjuo* = to help: *ad* = to; *juvo* = to help.] Aid, assistance, help. (*Middle*.)

ad-jūnt, *s. & a.* [Lat. *adjunctus* = joined to: *pa. par.* of *adjuo* = to join to: *ad* = to, and *jungo* = to yoke, to join; Ger. *adjunkt*; Fr. *adjoind*.]

boil, boy; pouit, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cia = sha; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -gion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -hle, -dle, &c. = hpl, dpl.

A. As substantive:**I. Of things:**

1. In a general sense: Anything joined to another without being an essential part of it.

"But they were comparatively an idle adjunct of the matter."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

"... but to avoid the risk of asking smiles, we ought to purify the question of all adjuncts which do not necessarily belong to it."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii, 4, p. 180.

2. Technically:

(a) *Metaphysics*: Any quality of a physical substance or of the mind. Thus *weight* is an adjunct of a body, and *consciousness* of the mind.

(b) *Grammar*: Words used to qualify other leading words. For instance, in the sentence, "The stars visible in our latitude," the word *stars*, which, standing alone, would include all visible from any part of the globe, is limited in meaning by the adjunct or *adjuncts*, "visible in our latitude."

3. *Music*: The relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths.

II. Of persons:

1. *Gen.*: A person associated with another for the promotion of some pursuit, or for any other purpose.

"He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the Lord Cottingham, as an adjunct of singular experience and trust, in foreign travels, and in a business of love."—*Wotton*.

2. Law: An additional judge.**B. As adjective:**

1. *Gen.*: Added to, or conjoined with any person or thing of greater importance.

"At every humour hath his adjunct pleasure, Wherein it finds a joy above the rest."—*Shakespeare: Sonnets*, 91.

"And when great treasure is the meed proposed, Though death be adjunct, there's no death supposed."—*Shakespeare: Targuin and Lucrece*.

2. *Roman Archeology*: Adjunct deities were inferior gods or goddesses attendant upon those of higher rank. Thus Mars, the god of war, was at times attended by his wife or sister Bellona, the goddess of war. He was a *principal*, she an *adjunct* deity.

adj-ññc-tion, s. [In Fr. *adjunction*; fr. Lat. *adjunctio* = a joining to, a union; fr. *adjungo* = to join to; or from *ad* = to; *junctio* = a joining.] A joining to; the act of joining to, the state of being joined to, a thing joined to.

"... upon the *adjunction* of any kingdom unto the King of England."—*Bacon*.

adj-ññc-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *adjunctivus*.]

I. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Having the quality of joining or being added to.

2. *Latin Grammar*: The adjective *pronomina* are *ipse, ipse, ipsum* = self. (*Schmidt: Latin Grammar*. Chambers, 1860.)

II. As substantive:

(another).

adj-ññc-tive-ly, adv. [ADJUNCTIVE.] In an adjunctive manner, as is the case with anything joined to.

adj-ññct-ly, adv. [ADJUNCT.] As is the case with anything joined to; in connection with; consequently.

adj-jñr-ñ-tion, s. [In Fr. *adjuration*; fr. Lat. *adjuratio* = a swearing by; adjuration.]

1. The act of adjuring, or charging one on oath or solemnly; also the act of swearing by.

"A Persian, humble servant of the emn, Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none, Hearing a lawyer, grave in his address, With adjurations every word impress, Supposed the man a bishop, or at least, God's name so much upon his lips, a priest: Bow'd at the close with all his graceful airs, And begg'd an interest in his frequent prayers."—*Cowper: Conversation*.

2. The thing sworn; the form of oath tendered in adjuring one; also the particular oath used by a solemn or by a profane swearer.

3. A solemn charge or adjuring conjunction. "These learned men saw the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods by persons who only made use of prayer and adjurations in the name of their crucified Saviour."—*Adams: On the Christian Religion*.

adj-jñre-vñt. [In Fr. *adjurer*; fr. Lat. *adjuro* = to swear, to confirm by oath: *ad* = to, and *juro* = to swear; *jus* = equity or law.]

1. To charge upon oath, to charge upon pain of a curse or of the divine displeasure.

"And Joshua adjured them that at that time, saying, Cursed be the man that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho."—*Josh. vi, 26*.

"I adjure thee by God, that thou torment me not."—*Mark v, 7*.

2. To charge solemnly.

"But he adjured them as gentlemen and soldiers not to imitate the shameful example of Cornbury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

† 3. To attempt to procure by adjuration or earnest entreaty. (*Poetic*)

"My friends embraid my knees, adjurd my stay; But stronger love impell'd, and I obey."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxii, 307, 308.

adj-jñr'ed, pa. par. & a. [ADJURE.]

adj-jñr'ër, s. [ADJURE.] One who adjures.

adj-jñr'-ing, pr. par. [ADJURE.]

adj-jñst', v.t. [Sp. *ajustar*; Fr. *ajuster*; Ital. *aggiustare* = to adjust: Lat. *ad* = to; *justus* = just.] [JUST.]

1. To fit, to adapt to, mechanically or otherwise.

"A striding level is furnished with the [transit] instrument, to be used when required for adjusting the axis."—*Chambers: Astron.*, bk. vii, p. 652.

2. To regulate, to dispose.

"... the representative system was adjusted to the altered state of the country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To arrange, as the terms of a treaty, by mutual negotiation.

"... the terms of the treaty known as the Second Treaty of Partition were nearly adjusted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

4. To put on properly, as dress, arms, or the like. (Also used reflex.)

adj-jñst'-a-ble, a. [ADJUST.] That may or cannot be adjusted.

† **adj-jñst'-age (age = ïg), s.** [ADJUST.] The same as ADJUSTMENT.

adj-jñst'-ed, pa. par. & a. [ADJUST.] Fitted; regulated; arranged.

"... taking advantage of nicely adjusted combinations of circumstance."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 40.

adj-jñst'-ër, s. [ADJUST.] One who or that which adjusts.

"... collectors of various readings and adjusters of texts."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope*, li, 298.

adj-jñst'-ing, pr. par. [ADJUST.]

"... the precision of this adjusting power."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ch. vii.

"... the adjusting screen."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3rd ed., p. 303.

† **adj-jñst'-ive, a.** [ADJUST.] Tending to adjust.

adj-jñst'-mënt, s. [In Fr. *ajustement*.] [ADJUST.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of adjusting, fitting to, rendering conformable to a certain standard; or reducing to order.

1. The act of fitting to (lit. or fig.).

"... the time which was absolutely required for the erection and adjustment of the instruments, with or without observations over them."—*Transit of Venus*; Times, April 20, 1875.

"... let us see what, by checking and balancing, and good adjustment of tooth and pinion, can be made of it."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. V.

2. The act of arranging or coming to an agreement about.

"The farther and clearer adjustment of this affair I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise."—*Woodward*.

II. The state of being adjusted, fitted, or adapted to.

"As the prismatic camera was the instrument requiring least time for adjustment, so it was the one which could be employed for the longest period during the eclipse."—*Transit of Venus*; Times, April 20, 1875.

III. Things adjusted, fitted or adapted to each other; the nature of the fitting itself.

"... the various parts of the body are weights, and in the muscular adjustments are treated as such."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ch. vii.

"... the eye may be perfect in all its optical adjustments."—*Ibid.*, ch. viii.

"... the mechanical adjustments of his frame are less favourable to preserve the standing posture than in the four-footed animal."—*Ibid.*, ch. lii.

B. Technically. *Marine Insurance*: The ascertainment of the exact loss at sea on goods which have been insured, and the fixing the proportion which each underwriter is liable to pay.

adj-jñt'-age, or a-jñt'-age (age = ïg), s. [Fr. *ajutage*; fr. *ajouter* = to adjoin.]

Hydraulics: The effect of a tube fitted to an

aperture in a vessel from which water is flowing, as, for instance, in a jet or fountain.

adj-jñ-tant-ö-y, s. [ADJUTANT.]

1. The office of an adjutant.

2. Skillful arrangement.

"Disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division."—*Burke: Appeal to Old Whigs*.

adj-jñ-tant, a. & s. [In Ger. and Fr. *adjutant*; Ital. *ajutante*; fr. Lat. *adjutus*, pr. par. of *adjuvo* = to help often or much; freq. from *adjuvo*.] [ADJUVANT.]

A. As adj.: Auxiliary.**B. As substantive:**

I. *Of persons*: An officer whose duty it is to assist the major. Each regiment of horse and each battalion of foot has one. Every evening he receives the orders of the brigade-major, and after communicating them to the colonel, then issues them to the sergeants.

Adjutant-General:

1. *Military*: A high functionary who stands to the whole army in the same relation that an ordinary adjutant does to a battalion or regiment. The department of the *Adjutant-general* is charged with the execution of all orders relating to the recruiting and equipment of troops, their instruction, and their preservation in proper efficiency. There are also *assistant* and *deputy-assistant adjutants-general* of divisions and districts.

2. *Ecclesiastical*: A certain number of fathers who resided with the general of the Jesuits, and made known to him the important events passing throughout the world. Each limited his attention to a single country, in which he had emissaries, visitors, regents, provincials, &c., to furnish him with information and forward his views.

3. Any assistant.**II. Of a genus of birds:**

Spec.: The gigantic crane. The name *adjutant* was given by the Anglo-Indians of Bengal to this bird from the fancy that it resembled the dress and the dignified walk of the military functionary called an adjutant. It is the *Leptoptilus Argala*, and belongs to the Ciconiina, or Storks, a sub-family of the Ardeidae, or Herons, which again are ranged under the order Grallatores, or Wading birds. The *adjutant* of Bengal and of Southern Africa is about five feet high, and is an extremely voracious bird. The expanse of its throat is so wide that it can swallow a large cat entire. It is deemed sacred in the East, and, apart from superstition, earns the title to be left without molestation by being so useful a scavenger. A somewhat smaller species, the *L. Marabou*, which furnishes the marabou feathers, occurs in tropical Africa.

III. *Of things in general*: An assistant. "A fine violin must and ever will be the best adjutant to a fine voice."—*Mason: Ch. M.*, p. 74.

† **adj-jñ-tā-tör, v.t.** [Fr. *ajouter* = to add.] To add.

***adj-jñ-to, v.t.** [Fr. *ajouter* = to add.] To add.

"Six bachelors as bold as he, Adjusting to his company."—*Ben Jonson: Underwoods*.

† **adj-jñt'-ör, s.** [Lat. *adjutor*.] One who aids or assists. [COADJUTOR.]

"All the rest, as his *adjutor*, and assistants, you must awake out of this error."—*Spalden: Rocks of Christian Shipwreck* (1618), p. 12.

adj-jñ-tör'-i-üm, s. [Lat. = assistance, support.]

Anat.: A name applied to the humerus from the assistance which it renders at times when it is useful to raise the arm.

adj-jñt'-ör-ÿ, a. [Lat. *adjutorius*.] Aiding, assisting; which aids or assists.

adj-jñ-trix, s. [Lat. The feminine corresponding to the masc. ADJUTOR.] A female assistant.



ADJUTANT (LEPTOPTILUS ARGALA).

ād-jūv-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *adjuvans* = helping; *pr. par.* of *adjuvo* = to give help to: *ad*, and *juvo* = to help.]

As adjective: Which aids or assists; aiding, assisting.

"They [minerals] meeting with apt matter and *adjuvant* causes . . ."—*Boscwell: Littera*, I, 635.

As substantive: An assistant; he who, or that which assists.

"I have only been a careful *adjuvant*, and was sorry I could not be the efficient."—*Yelverton* (1609): *Archæol.*, xv, 51.

Specially. Med.: A substance added to the principal one prescribed in order to increase its efficiency.

† **ād-jūv-āte**, v.t. [In Ital. *ajutare*, fr. Lat. *adjuvo*.] To give aid to, to assist, to help.

ād-lā-gūm. [AD.]

ā-dle, ād-dle, s. [ADDLE, s.] Foul and putrid water. (*Scotch*.)

"Then lug out your ladle, deal brimstone like *adde*."—*Burns: The Kirk's Alarm*.

ād-lēg-ā-tion, s. [In Ger. *allegation*; Lat. *ad* = to; *legatio* = the office of an ambassador; *lego*, *-avi* = to send as an ambassador.] A term formerly used in the public law of the German empire to designate the right claimed by the several states of sending plenipotentiaries to be associated with those of the emperor in negotiating treaties and transacting other public business which affected their welfare. When a dignitary sent a negotiator not out state business, but on his own affairs, this was called *legation*, and not *allegation*.

ād-lōc-ū-tion, s. [ALLOCATION.]

† **ād-mar-gin-āte**, v.t. [Lat. *ad* = to; *marginem*, acc. of *margo* = margin.] To write on the margin of a book, or anything else capable of being so treated.

ād-mēa-šūre (§ as zh), v.t. [Lat. *ad*; Eng. *measure*.]

1. *Gen.*: To measure with the view of ascertaining the dimensions or capacity of anything. [MEASURE.]

2. *Law*: To apportion, as in the case of dower, pasture, &c. [ADMEASUREMENT.]

"It recited a complaint that the defendant hath *enchargead*, *enperchargead*, the common; and therefore commandeth the sheriff to *admeasure* and apportion it."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 16.

ād-mēa-šūred (§ as zh), *pa. par.* [ADMEASURE.]

ād-mēa-šūre-mēnt (§ as zh), s. [ADMEASURE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of measuring.

"In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath."—*Bacon*.

2. The state of being measured.

3. The dimensions ascertained.

B. Technically:

Law. A writ of *admeasurement* is a writ directed to the sheriff, and designed in two specified cases to reduce to their proper share of goods or privileges those who have obtained more than a fair amount of either. The two cases are called *Admeasurement of Dower* and *Admeasurement of Pasture*. The former is had recourse to when an heir (being under age) or his guardian assigns to the widow of his former occupant of an estate more dower chargeable against it than she is fairly entitled to; and the latter is put in force when a person not having the privilege of sending his cattle to graze upon a common does so, or one who has the privilege puts in more than a reasonable number, or in place of "commonable animals," such as cows and sheep, sends "uncommonable ones," as, for instance, hogs and goats. (See *Blackstone's Comm.*, bk. II, ch. 8; bk. III, chaps. 10 & 16.)

ād-mēa-šūr-ēr (§ as zh), s. [ADMEASURE.] One who admeasures.

ād-mēa-šūr-īng (§ as zh), *pr. par.* & s. [ADMEASURE.]

† **ād-mēn-sū-rā-tion** (s as sh), s. [Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *mensuration*.] The act or process of measuring; the state of being measured; the amount, capacity, &c., ascertained by measurement.

* **ād-mēr-all**, s. [ADMIRAL.]

† **ād-mō-ti-āte**, v.t. [Lat. *admetiatus*, *pa. par.* of *admetior* = to measure out.] To measure.

† **ād-mīn-ī-cle, † ād-mīn-ā-cle**, s. [In Fr. *adminicula* = help, aid, support; fr. Lat. *adminiculum* = (1) the prop by which a vine twines; (2) aid, assistance; *adminiculus* = to prop, or support.] A law term.

1. *Old Law Books*: Aid, help, assistance, support.

2. *Civil Law*: Imperfect proof.

3. *Scotch Law*: A collateral deed produced to prove, or at least throw light upon, the contents of another deed or document which has been lost.

"When it is to be proved by the testimony of witnesses, the purport ought, in the general sense, to produce some *adminicula* in writing, i.e., some collateral deed referring to that which was lost, in order to found the action."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. IV.

* **ād-mīn-īc-ū-lar, ād-mīn-īc-ū-lar-ŷ**, a. [ADMINICULAR.] Pertaining to aid, helpful, auxiliary.

"He should never help, aid, supply, succour, or grant them any substitutive furtherance, auxiliary aid, or administrative assistance."—*Translation of Rabelais*, III, 34.

Law. *Adminiculary evidence*: Evidence of an explanatory or completing tendency.

* **ād-mīn-īc-ū-lāte**, v.i. [Lat. *adminiculatus*, *pa. par.* of *adminiculus* = to prop up.]

Law: To give adminiculary evidence (q.v.).

* **ād-mīn-īc-ū-lāte**, a. [See the verb.] Supported, set forth. (*Scotch*.)

"It is so notoriously *adminiculated* by an act of secret council, upon each by the principal officers of state."—*Crookshank: Hist.*, I, 381.

* **ād-mīn-īc-ū-lā-tion**, s. [Lat. *adminiculatus*, *pa. par.* of *adminiculus*.] A prop or support.

"Some plants are helped by *adminiculation* to be straight."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, II, 217.

ād-mīn-īst-ēr, v.t. & i. [In Ger. *administrieren*; Fr. *administrer*; Ital. *amministrare*; fr. Lat. *administro* = (1) to attend upon, to assist, to serve, (2) to execute, to perform: *ad* = to, and *ministro* = to attend, to wait upon; fr. *minister* = a servant.] [MINISTER.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To act as minister, i.e., as servant to. (Used of the political ministers of a constitutional country, who constitute the executive government for carrying out the enactments of the legislative body.)

"Beyond that mark is treason. He is ours. To administer, to guard, to adorn the state."—*Cooper: Task*, bk. v.

2. To dispense, as, e.g., justice, the sacraments, grace, &c.

" . . . the settlements of those quarters who, far to the west of the Mississippi, administer a rude justice, with the rifle and the dagger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

"Have not they the old popish custom of administering the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with water cakes?"—*Hooker*.

" . . . this grace, which is administered by us to the glory of the same Lord."—*2 Cor.* viii, 19.

3. To tender an oath. Authoritatively to require one to take an oath.

"Swear by the oath that you owe to heaven."—*Shakespeare: Richard III*, I, 2.

4. To give to one as medicine is given.

"He asserted that his malady was not natural, that a noxious drug had been administered to him in a dish of porridge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. To grant, to bestow, to afford.

"When he was come up to the gate, he looked up to the writing that was above, and then began to knock, saying that entrance should have been quickly administered to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*.

II. Technically. Law: To take legal charge of the affairs of a person dying intestate; to act as administrator. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

" . . . that in case of intestacy, the ordinary shall depote the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. II, ch. 32.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To condescend, to tend.

¶ The simple form *minister* is generally used in this sense.

"I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and administers to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place."—*Spectator*.

2. *Law*: To arrange financial matters connected with the real or personal estate of one dying without a will. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

† **ād-mīn-īst-ēr**, s. [From the verb.] An administrator.

" . . . a good administrator of the revenue."—*Bacon: To Sir John Denham*.

* **ād-mīn-is-tēr-ī-āl**, a. [ADMINISTER.] Administering, having the power of performing ministerial functions; conducive to an end.

ād-mīn-īs-tra-ble, a. [ADMINISTER.] Able to be administered.

† **ād-mīn-īs-trāte**, v.t. [From Lat. *administram*, supine of *administro* = to attend upon.] [ADMINISTER.] To administer.

"They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly administered to animal bodies."—*Woodward*.

† **ād-mīn-īs-trā-tēd**, *pa. par.* [ADMINISTRATE.]

ād-mīn-īs-trā-tion, s. [In Fr. *administration*; Ital. *amministrazione*, fr. Lat. *administratio*.] [ADMINISTER.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of administering:

1. The act of managing anything on certain principles or by certain methods. *Spec.*, the carrying out by a constitutional minister of the laws and regulations established by the legislature for the management of the several departments of government. [See No. III.]

" . . . those effects which make up what we term good or bad administration."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2d ed., vol. II, ch. xx.

" . . . the conducting of delicate negotiations and for the administration of war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

"His financial administration was of a piece with his military administration."—*Ibid.*, ch. v.

2. The act of dispensing anything, as justice, the sacraments, or medicine.

" . . . the very scheme and model of the administration of common justice between party and party was entirely settled by this king (Edward I.)."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. IV, ch. 38.

"By the universal administration of grace (begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end, all types that darkened the faith, are enlightened."—*Sprat: Sermons*.

II. The state of being administered:

"There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of administration."—*Hooker*.

III. That which is administered, or those who administer:

1. The thing administered; the duties or responsibilities of government, or of some department of it, as the civil, the military, the naval, or the financial departments.

"Sunderland had good reason for recommending that the administration should be entrusted to the Whigs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

" . . . to take on himself the civil and military administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

"The naval administration and the financial administration were confided to Boards."—*Ibid.*, ch. XI.

"And there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord."—*1 Cor.* xii, 5.

2. The administrators; the members of government taken collectively.

"Did the administration in that reign [in Queen Anne's] avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?"—*Burke: Tracts on the Popery Laws*.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: The management, by means of an administrator, of the estate of any one dying intestate. First the king's ministers of justice were commissioned to undertake the duty, next it was given over to the bishops, who, having in many cases abused their trust, were compelled by the statute 31 Edw. III., c. 11, to appoint as administrators the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased intestate. The person so appointed can do nothing till letters of administration are first issued. He then buries the dead person in a manner suitable to his rank, collects debts due him, pays what he owes, and finally distributes the property among the heirs.

2. The office or power of an administrator.

" . . . that the ordinary is compellable to grant administration of the goods and chattels of the wife to the husband, or her representatives."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 32.

3. The document, or documents, called letters of administration, conferring on one the right to act as administrator.

"First, as to the original of testaments and administrations."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, p. 493.

" . . . then general letters of administration must be granted by the ordinary."—*Ibid.*, bk. II, ch. 32.

ād-mīn-īs-tra-tive, a. [In Fr. *administratif*, from Lat. *administrativus* = fit for administration.]

1. Fit for administration, or which actually administers.

"It was too large and too divided to be a good administrative body."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ãem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2 -cian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -sion, -çion = çhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = şūs. -ble, -cle, -dle, &c = beł, keł, deł.

2. Pertaining to administration, designed for administration.

* Suffolk is, for administrative purposes, divided into an Eastern and a Western division.—"Census of Eng. and Wales (1871), Population Tables, vol. I, p. 861.

ad-mín-ís-trā-tōr, *s.* [In Ger. *administrator*; Fr. *administrateur*; Ital. *amministratore*, fr. Lat. *administrator* = a manager, an agent. There is also in Lat. *administer* = a servant.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. One whose languages affairs in general; one who conducts the administration of the country, or of any institution or business within its limits.

"It is indeed most important that legislators and administrators should be versed in the philosophy of government."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ Among the persons who have been specially called administrators may be enumerated the regent of a kingdom during the minority of a king, the governor of a province, a nobleman who enjoys the revenues of a secularised bishopric, and one who receives and distributes the revenues of a religious house.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: One who administers to the estate of a person who has died without making a will. [ADMINISTRATION, B. 1.]

"But if the deceased died wholly intestate, without making either will or executor, then general letters of administration must be granted by the ordinary to such administrator as the statutes of Edward III. and Henry VIII. before mentioned direct."—Blackstone, *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 32.

2. *Ecclesiastical*: One who dispenses the sacraments.

"I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person who distributes these elements be only an occasional or a settled administrator."—Watts.

ad-mín-ís-trā-tōr-ship, *s.* [ADMINISTRATOR.] The office of an administrator.

ad-mín-ís-trā-trix (fem. form of ADMINISTRATOR), *s.* [Lat., but not classical. In Fr. *administratrice*.] A female who administers either in government or to the estate of one dying without a will.

"... and any female-covert may make her will of goods which are in her possession in *curia droit*, as executrix or administratrix."—Blackstone, *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 32.

* **ad-mír-āb-il-ís sāl**. [Lat. = admirable salt.] Glauber's salt.

ad-mír-a-bil-í-tý, *s.* [Lat. *admirabilis* = (1) the quality of exciting wonder; (2) admirableness.] Admirableness; worthiness of being admired.

ad-mír-a-ble, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *admirable*; Ital. *ammirabile*, fr. Lat. *admirabilis* = worthy of admiration.]

A. As adjective:

* 1. Exciting wonder, without its being stated whether or not this is combined with moral approval.

"In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness."—Jeremy Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii, bk. i, § 7.

2. Exciting wonder, mingled with approval.

"Covered defended himself and those who were said to be his accomplices with *admirable* ability and self-possession."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"His fortitude was the more *admirable* because he was not willing to die."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxv.

"I have attempted to show how much light the principle of gradation throws on the *admirable* architectural powers of the hive-bee."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.

* **B. As substantive**: That which is to be admired.

1. A liquor made of peaches, plums, sugar, water, and spirit. (*Ogilvie: Dick, Supp.*)

2. *The White Admirable*: The name given in Harris's *Auricularia* to the butterfly more commonly called the White Admiral (*Limnitis camilla*). [ADMIRAL, C.; LIMENITIS.]

ad-mír-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [ADMIRABLE.] Admirability; worthiness of exciting admiration.

"Eternal wisdom appears in the *admirableness* of the contrivance of the gospel."—Halliwell: *Saving of Souls*, p. 115.

ad-mír-a-blý, *adv.* [ADMIRABLE.] In an admirable manner.

"... the whole hand is *admirably* adapted for retaining a firm grasp of the boughs of trees."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 66.

ad-mír-al, * **ad-mér-all**, * **ám-ér-al**, * **ad-mýr-öld**, * **ám-or-áyle**, * **ám-röll**, * **ám-räyl**, * **ám-ý-räl**, *s.* [In Ger. *admiral*; Fr. *amiral*; Sp. *almirante*; O. Sp. *admirat*; Ital. *ammiraglio*, as if from Lat. *admirabilis*; Low Lat. *admiraldus*, *amiratus*; Byzantine Gr. *ἀμύρας* (*améras*), *ἀμύρας* (*améras*).] The first part of the word is pretty certainly Arab. *amir*, often spelled in Eng. *emir* = a prince, a leader; perhaps with the Arab. article *al* merged in it. The second half is more doubtful. "Hamer's derivation from *amir-al-ahr* = commander of the sea, is untenable." (Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., ii. 264.) Others make the word *Emir-alma* = emir of the water.]

A. Of persons:

* **I. A Saracen commander or king.**

"The spee on *admyrall*,
Of woldes he was swythe bold."

King Horn, 95.

II. A naval officer of high rank.

Specialty:

* 1. *Originally*: The Lord High Admiral of England. His office commenced in A.D. 1286, if not earlier. Among its duties were the trial and punishment of offences committed at sea. Under George II. the functions were divided among seven commissioners, and the arrangement having been continued till the present time, England has not now a Lord High Admiral, but in lieu of him possesses Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. *Now*: A naval officer of rank who, when in active employment, exercises a command over several ships of war, as a general does over several regiments.

"It was said of him that he was competent to fill any place on shipboard from that of carpenter up to that of admiral."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ There are various gradations in rank among admirals. The chief distinction is into *admirals*, *vice-admirals*, and *rear-admirals*. Among the former stand pre-eminent the "admirals of the fleet," of whom at present there are three. This distinction gives no additional command, but only additional pay. In each of the three grades of admirals there were till of late years three sub-divisions, named from the colour of their flags, the Red, the White, and the Blue: now they are styled respectively, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral. The flags of admirals, strictly so called, are displayed at the main-top-gallant mast-head; those of vice-admirals at the fore-top-gallant mast-head; and those of rear-admirals at the mizen-top-gallant mast-head. All are called flag-officers. The admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet ranks with a field-marshal in the army; admirals with flags at the main-top, with generals; vice-admirals with Lieutenant-generals; and rear-admirals with major-generals.

B. Of ships: A ship which carries an admiral; a flag-ship; the most considerable ship of any fleet, whether of merchantmen or fishing-vessels, hence, any large and fine ship.

"The mast of some great *admirall*."

Milton: *P. L.*, l. 294.

C. Of butterflies: A name given to more than one butterfly.

1. The Red Admiral Butterfly is the *Vanessa atalanta*. It has the wings black above,



THE RED ADMIRAL (VANESSA ATALANTA).

crossed by a bright red band, the upper pair with white spots, and the under part of all the four marked with various colours. The caterpillar, which is spiny, in colour black, and with a range of saffron lines on each side, feeds on the nettle, the leaves of which it forms into a sheath fastened with silk. It is found in Great Britain. [VANESSA.]

2. *The White Admiral*: A butterfly—the *Li-*

menitis sybilla. It is dull black above, variegated with obscure dark spots. Both pairs of wings are traversed by a broad oblique white band, which on the upper pair is much interrupted. Each of these has also four white spots on it, whilst the lower pair of wings has numerous dark ones. The prevailing colour beneath is brownish yellow, with the base of the hinder wings and the under-side of the body pale blue. The expansion of the wings is nearly two inches. The caterpillar, which is green, with the head, dorsal appendages, and sides of the belly reddish, feeds on the honeysuckle. The White Admiral is found in the south of England, but is rare.

D. Of shells:

Admiral Shell: A shell—the *Conus ammiralis*. It has three pale yellow transverse bands alternating with two broad oblique white ones of a darker colour, and occurs in the Philippine Isles and the adjacent regions of the ocean.

ad-mír-al-ship, *s.* [ADMIRAL.] The office of an admiral.

ad-mír-al-tý, * **ám-ér-al-tē**, *s.* [ADMIRAL.] [In Ger. *admiralität*; Fr. *amirauté*; Ital. *ammiragliato*.]

* 1. The sovereignty of the sea. (Halliwell.)

"Cherish merchandise and kepe the *amerall*,
That we be masters of the narrow sea."

MS., Soc. Antiq., 101, f. 50. (Halliwell.)

2. That department of the British Government which, subject to the control of Parliament, has the supreme direction of naval affairs. This was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but from the reign of George II. it has been placed under certain functionaries called "Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty." At present (1877) there are a First Lord of the Admiralty with a seat in the cabinet, a senior, a second, and a junior naval lord, and a civil lord, assisted by several secretaries. There are eleven departments in the Admiralty.

"There have certainly been abuses at the Admiralty which I am unable to defend."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

The High Court of Admiralty is a court, the Judge in which was originally a mere deputy of the Lord High Admiral, but is now appointed by the Crown. It is divided into a *prize* and an *instance* court; the first takes cognizance of cases arising out of the capture of vessels as prizes in time of war at sea, and the last of assaults and batteries occurring on the high seas, collisions between ships, piratical seizure of vessels, officers' and seamen's wages, &c. Formerly it had cognizance of all crimes occurring on the high seas or in large tidal waters beneath that part of their course spanned by bridges, but these are now transferred to the ordinary judges. Ireland has a court of admiralty; Scotland has none. There are vice-admiralty courts in many of the colonies; from these an appeal lies to the Sovereign in Council.

3. The building in which the Admiralty business is carried on.

Admiralty, Droits of. [DROITS.]

* **ad-mír-ance**, *s.* [ADMIRE.] Admiration.

"With great *admirance* inwardly was moved."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. x. 30.

ad-mír-a-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *admiration*; Ital. *ammirazione*, fr. Lat. *admiratio* = a wondering at.] [ADMIRE.] The act of wondering or admiring; the state of being wondered at or admired; the object of wonder, the object admired.

† Specialty:

1. Wonder, not yet limited to cases in which this is mingled with approbation. It is excited by an astonishing object.

"And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus; and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration."—Rev. xvii. 6.

[See also example under ADMIRE, 1.]

2. Wonder coupled with approbation. It is excited by a person or thing in any respect possessed of unexpectedly high excellence.

"... even at Versailles the hatred which he inspired was largely mingled with *admiration*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"I could not look on the surrounding plants without *admiration*."—Darwin: *Journal of Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

† **ad-mír-a-tive**, *a.* [ADMIRE.] Expressing admiration in either of the two senses of that word.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

Punctuation. The *admirative point*: The point of exclamation, the point of admiration (1). (*Minsheu*.)

ad-mire, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *admirer*; Sp. & Port. *admirar*; Ital. *ammirare*; Lat. *admiror* = to wonder at, to regard with admiration, to admire: *ad* = to, and *miror* = to wonder, to marvel at.]

A. Transitive:

*I. To wonder at anything novel, unusual, extraordinary, or great, without its being implied that the wonder is coupled with approbation.

¶ Followed by the objective case of the thing wondered at; or, impersonally, by part of a sentence introduced by *that*.

"It taketh away vain admiration of any thing, which is the root of all weaknesses; for all things are admired, either because they are new or because they are great."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learning.*

"Neither is it to be admired that Henry [IV.] . . . should be pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interest."—*Dryden: Preface to the Fables.*

¶ II. To wonder at, the wonder being coupled with approval.

1. To feel more or less respect, but not actual love for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty or other gifts, unaccompanied by sensibility of heart.

"Yet rather framed
To be admired than coveted and loved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To feel ardent affection or deep and loving veneration for a person or being. This may be evoked by beauty, with sensibility of heart; by heroism, by high moral character or conduct.

" . . . to him made known
A blooming lady—a conspicuous flower,
Admired for beauty, for her sweetness,
Whom he had sensibility to love,
Ambition to attempt, and skill to win."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

"Admired as heroes, and as gods obey'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xii. 378.

"Cleo. Celerity is never more admired
Than by the negligent."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

"The virtue that doth make them most admired;
The contrary doth make thee wonder'd at."
Ibid.: King Henry VI., Part III., i. 4.

"When he shall come to be glorified in his saints,
and admired in all them that believe."—*2 Thess.* i. 10.

3. To regard with somewhat analogous emotions things inanimate. [See example under **ADMIRE**.]

B. Intransitive: To wonder; to wonder with approval.

"They see their lord, they gaze, and they admire."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiv. 451.

"So spake the eternal Father, and all heaven
Admiring stood a pace: then into hymns
Burst forth, and in celestial measures moved."
Milton: P. R., bk. i.

***ad-mire**, *s.* [From the verb.] Admiration.

"He thus concludes his censure with admire."
Roseland.

***ad-mir-ed**, *pa. par. & a.* [ADMIRE.]

As adjective:

1. Wondered at; wonderful, astonishing.

"With most admired disorder."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Regarded with respect, love, or high veneration of persons, beings, or things.

"Or vainly comes the admired princess lost."
Shakespeare: Love's Labour's After, i. 1.

"Of this once-admired poem."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. iii.

ad-mir-er, *s.* One who admires a person or thing.

"See Nature gay, as when she first began
With smiles alluring her admirer, man."
Cowper: Hope.

***ad-mir-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [ADMIRE.]

"In vain the nations, that had seen them rise
With fierce and jealous yet admiring eyes."
Cowper: Expatriation.

"Now round the lists th' admiring army stand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. 223.

ad-mir-ing-ly, *adv.* [ADMIRING.] In an admiring manner.

"Ber. Admiringly, my liege: at first
I stuck my choice upon her."
Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 2.

ad-mis-si-bil-i-ty, *s.* [In Fr. *admissibilité*.] The quality of being [admissible; capability of being admitted. [ADMIT.]

ad-mis-si-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *admissible*.] Capable of being admitted. [ADMIT.]

"Even if this explanation were admissible in other instances."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xi.

ad-mis-si-bly, *adv.* [ADMISSIBLE.] In an admissible manner.

admission (**ad-mish-ün**), *s.* [In Fr. *admission*, from Lat. *admissio* = a letting in, admission: *ad* = to; *missio* = a letting in, a sending; from *missus*, *pa. par. of mitto* = to let go, to send.] [ADMIT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of admitting.

1. Permission to enter, in a literal sense.
"By means of our solitary situation, and our rare admission of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. Permission to enter, in a figurative sense.
"Dionysius agrees with Livy as to the proposal for the admission of plebeians to the consulate."—*Levi: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iv., § 54.

3. The confession that an argument, a statement, or a charge which one would gladly deny or repudiate, if he had the power, is true. [See example under **No. III.**]

¶ II. The state of being admitted or permitted to enter. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata, as gives free and easy admission to this heat."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

III. A thing admitted.

" . . . the truth of this admission will often be disputed by other naturalists."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. ii.

B. Technically:

Law:

(a) *Eng. & Civil Law:*

1. Permission accorded to one to enter on the possession of land, office, or privilege.

2. *In a suit:* Facts acknowledged by one party to be true, and which, therefore, the other one is not under the necessity of proving. [ADMITTANCE.]

(b) *Ecclesiastical Law:* A term used when a bishop declares a clerk presented to a vacant church by a patron to be duly qualified for the office, and admits him to it, using the words, *Admitto te habilem.* (*Aylife: Parergon.*)

ad-mis-sivo, *a.* Tending toward, having the nature of an admission, or actually containing one.

ad-mit', *v.t. & i.* [In Ital. *ammettere*; fr. Lat. *admitto* = to let in, to admit: *ad* = to; *mitto* = to let go, to send, whence is Fr. *mettre* = to put.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To let in, to permit to enter, as the door of a house.

"They must not be admitted into his house."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ II. *More or less figuratively:*

1. *Ordinary Language and Law:* To declare one qualified and entitled to enter on an office, civil or ecclesiastical, or to enjoy a privilege, or to give him actual possession of it.

(a) To declare the office or privilege legally open to him.

"They should with pleasure see Protestant Dissenters admitted in a proper manner to civil office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"If the bishop hath no objections, but admits the patron's presentation, the clerk so admitted next to be instituted by him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. xi.

(b) Actually to put one in possession of the office or privilege.

"They had not had their share of the benefits promised by the Declaration of Indulgence: none of them had been admitted to any high and honourable post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ Used in this sense in the phrase, *To admit to a copyhold* [ADMITTANCE], *to admit to bail*, &c. Or actually to give one legal possession of some property or privilege.

" . . . he thereupon admits him tenant to the copyhold."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 22.

" . . . had after a long confinement, been admitted to bail by the Court of King's Bench."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To allow approach in a mental or moral sense, as an inferior to one's intimate friendship, a thought into the mind or an emotion into the heart.

" . . . the recollection of the familiarity to which he had admitted them inflamed his malignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"Pleasure admitted in undue degree
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

3. To accept as valid in point of argument, or as sustainable at the bar of justice, or simply to tolerate.

(a) As valid in point of argument.

"That we have been far too slow to improve our laws must be admitted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"He, with sighs of pensive grief,
Amid his calm abstractions, would admit
That not the slender privilege is theirs
To save themselves from blunt forgetfulness!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(b) As sustainable at the bar of justice.

"This only spares no lust, admits no plea,
But makes him if at all, completely free."
Cowper: Hope.

(c) To tolerate, to suffer, to endure, to stand.

" . . . the dreadful day
No pause of words admits."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v., 631-2.

"Her power admits no bounds."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 229.

B. Intransitive: To be susceptible (of); to permit (of).

¶ This sense occurs in the compound transitive verb *admit of*, and by the use of *that* to introduce the subjunctive sentence.

"The liberality of the House admits, however, of an easy explanation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† **ad-mit'-ta-ble**, *a.* [ADMIT.] Able to be admitted; that may or can be admitted.

"The clerk who is presented ought to prove to the bishop that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise the bishop is not bound to admit him; for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittible*."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

ad-mit'-tance, *s.* [ADMIT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of admitting anything, physically, mentally, or morally.

1. *Physically:* The act of admitting a body in whole or in part material to a place. [For example see **No. II. 1.**]

2. *Mentally:* The concession of a position in argument.

"Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy admittance thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors.*

3. *Morally:* The permission tacitly given to an emotion to enter the mind.

"Upon mine honour, all too confident
To give admittance to a thought of fear."
Shakespeare: King Henry IV., Part II., iv. 1.

¶ II. The state of being admitted in any of the above three senses.

1. *Physically:* Permission or facilities to enter a place.

(a) *Of persons.*

"They had requested admittance to his presence for the purpose of tendering their counsel in this emergency."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ In this sense it is used specially of ambassadors desiring audience of the sovereign to whom they are accredited.

"Men. Ambassadors from King Henry of England
Do crave admittance to your majesty."
Shakespeare: King Henry V., ii. 4.

(b) *Of things.*

"As to the admittance of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels; it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

¶ III. That which procures admission. *Spec., rank or culture, carrying with it by custom or by law the privilege of being permitted to enter a particular place, as, for instance, the court of the sovereign or "society" in the limited sense of the word.

"Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpose: You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance, authentic in your place and person."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

B. Technically:

Law: Permission with due formalities to enter on the possession of land or other property, or of office or privilege.

In copyhold assurances, admittance is the last stage of the process, and is of three kinds: Admittance (1) upon a voluntary grant from the lord, (2) on surrender by the former tenant, and (3) upon descent from an ancestor.

ad-mit'-ted, *pa. par. & a.* [ADMIT.]

"Around that lucid lake,
Upon whose banks admit (ed) souls
Their first sweet draught of glory take!"
Moore: Lalla Rookh: Paradise and the Peri.

" . . . from the admitted fact that other associations . . ."
J. S. Mill: Logic, ii. 97.

† **ad-mit'-tér**, *s.* [Eng. *admit*; -er.] One who admits.

"Here is neither a direct exhibition of the body to this purpose in the offeror, nor a direct concession to this end in the admittor."—*Ips. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, p. 10.

† **ad-mit'-ti-ble**, *a.* [ADMIT.] The same as **ADMISSIBLE** (q.v.). [ADMITTABLE.]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cla = sha; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -sion, -tion = zhün. -tious = shüs. -süre = zhür. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

"Many disputable opinions may be had of warre without the praying of it as only *admittible* by enforced necessity, and to be used only for peace sake."—*Harrison: Description of Britain*.

ad-mit-tūg, *pr. par.* [ADMIT.]

ad-mix, *v.t.* [Lat. *admisco*, *admiscui*, *admiscum* = to admix: *ad* = to, and *misco* = to mix.] To mix with.

* **ad-mix-ti-ōn**, *s.* [Lat. *admixtio* = an admixture, fr. *admisco* = to admix.] Admixture, mixture. [ADMIXTURE.]

"All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admixtion of salt, sulphur, and mercury."—*Lord Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

ad-mix-tūre, *s.* [ADMIX.]

1. The act of mixing. (*Lit. or fig.*)
2. The state of being mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"The condition of the Hebrews, since the dispersion, has not been such as to admit of much admixture by the proximity of household slaves."—*Queen: Classic of the Mammalia*, p. 87.

3. That which is mixed. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"... the above admixture varies at different parts of the body."—*Ibid.*, p. 74.

ad-mōn-īsh, ***ad-mōn-īst**, ***ad-mon-est**, ***a-mon-est**, *v.t.* [In Fr. *admonester* = to admonish; Ital. *admonire*, from Lat. *admonere* = to put in mind, to admonish, to warn: *ad* = to, and *monere* = to remind, to warn, from the root *mon* = to cause to remember.]

A. Ordinary Language:

* I. To put in mind, to recall to remembrance.

"... as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount."—*Heb.* viii. 5.

II. To reprove, to warn, to caution.

1. Gently to reprove for a fault committed. In this sense it was formerly followed by *of*, referring to the fault; now some such word as *regarding* or *respecting* is used.

"... he of their wicked ways Shall them admonish."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xi.

2. To warn or caution against a future offence or a more or less imminent danger. Followed by *against*, referring to the offence or peril, or by the infinitive.

"... able also to admonish one another."—*Rom.* xv. 14.

"One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskillful piece of ingenuity."—*Decay of Piety*.

"... they were therefore admonished to compose all internal dissensions."—*Levins: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

"Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste Alike admonish not to rosin."—*Copsey: The Shrubbery*.

B. Technical. Ecclesiastical discipline: Kindly, but seriously, to reprove an erring church-member for some fault of a grave character which he has committed. [ADMONITION.]

ad-mōn-īshed, *pa. par.* [ADMONISH.]

ad-mōn-īsh-ēr, *s.* [ADMONISH.] One who admonishes.

"Horace was a mild admonisher: a court satirist, fit for the gentle times of Augustus."—*Dryden*.

ad-mōn-īsh-īng, *pr. par.* [ADMONISH.]

ad-mōn-īsh-mēnt, *s.* [ADMONISH.] An admonishing; an admonition.

"But yet be wary in thy studious care. Plain Thy grave admonitions prevail with me."—*Shakespeare: King Henry VI., Part I.*, l. 5.

"... she who then received The same admonishment, have call'd the place."—*Wordsworth: Naming of Places*, l. v.

ad-mōn-ī-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *admonition*; Ital. *ammonizione*, fr. Lat. *admonitio*.] "Admonitio est quasi lenior objurgatio" (Cicero) = "An admonition is, as it were, a somewhat mild reproof." *Admonere* = to put in mind, to admonish: *ad*; *monere* = to cause to remember.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Gentle reproof on account of bygone faults.

"Eccol: Double and treble admonition, and still forfeit in the same kind?"—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, l. 2.

2. Friendly caution against future dangers, especially of a moral nature.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: A simple lesson given by a judge, cautioning a suspected person, showing that he is observed, and recalling him to his duty

by a respectable authority. (Bentham: *Principles of Penal Law*, ch. ii.)

2. *Ecclesiastical discipline*: Gentle reproof given to an erring church-member, publicly if his offence was public, and privately if it was private. It was the first step of the process which, if it went on to the end, terminated in excommunication.

"... after the first and second admonition reject."—*Titus* iii. 10.

Ad-mōn-ī-tion-ēr, *s.* [ADMONITION.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which admonishes.

"... those whose better gifts and inward endowments are admonitioners to them of the great good they can do."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 24.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: The name given to certain Puritans who, in 1571, sent an "admonition" to the Parliament, condemning the retention of ceremonies in the Church of England not "commanded in the Word," and desiring that the Church should be placed in agreement with the doctrine and practice of Geneva. (Hook: *Church Dict.*)

"Albeit the admonitioners did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best, that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray as his own discretion did serve; their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like."—*Hooker*.

Ad-mōn-ī-tion-ist, *s.* [ADMONITION.]

Ch. Hist.: The same as ADMONITIONER, 2.

ad-mōn-ī-t-ive, *a.* [Lat. *admonitum*, supine of *admonere*.] [ADMONISH.] Containing admonition.

"This kind of suffering did seem to the fathers full of instructive and admonitive emblems."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ii. 370.

ad-mōn-ī-t-ive-ly, *adv.* [ADMONITIVE.] In an admonitive manner; by way of admonition.

ad-mōn-ī-t-ōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who admonishes. (The same as MONITOR.)

"Conscience is at most times a very faithful and very prudent admonitor."—*Shenstone*.

* **ad-mōn-ī-tōr-ī-al**, *a.* [Eng. *admonitory*; -al.] Admonishing.

"Miss Tox has acquired an admonitorial tone."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. 11.

ad-mōn-ī-t-ōr-ī-us, *a.* [Lat. *admonitorius*.] Pertaining to admonition.

"Admonitory texts inscribed the walls."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

ad-mōr-tiz-ā-tion, *s.* The settling of lands or tenements in mortmain.

* **ad-mōv-e**, *v.t.* [Lat. *admoveo*: *ad* = to, and *moveo* = to move.] To move to.

ad-mūr-mūr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *admurmuratio*, from *admurmuro* = to murmur at.] A murmuring to another.

ad-nās-cent, *a.* [Lat. *adnascens*, *pr. par.* of *adnascor* = to be born in addition to: *ad* = to; *nascor* = to be born.] Nascent to, growing to or from. [ADNATA.]

"Moss, which is an ancient plant, is to be rubbed and scraped off with some instrument of wood which may not excoriate the tree."—*Erasm: Synta*, ii. 7, § 8.

ad-nā-ta, *s.* [Lat. *adnata*, fem. sing. and neut. pl. of *adnatus* = born in addition to: fr. *adnascor*.]

I. Fem. singular:

Anat.: One of the coats of the eye, the same that is called also *Albuginea*. It lies between the sclerótica and the conjunctiva.

II. Neut. plural:

1. *Biol.*: Hair, wool, or any similar covering attached to plants or animals. Also excrescences on them, such as fungi, lichens, &c.

2. *Gardening*: Offsets proceeding from the roots of the lily, the hyacinth, and various plants of similar organisation, and which after a time become true roots. Fuchsiads called them also *Adnascencia*, or appendices.

ad-nā-to, *a.* [From Lat. *adnatus*.] [ADNATA.]

Biol.: Adhering to the face of anything.

Bot.: *Adnate* applied to the anther of a flower implies that it is attached to the filament by its back. Had it been attached by its side, it would have been called *innate*; and by a single point, *versatile*. Applied to the lamellæ or gills of an Agaricus, it signifies that the ends nearest the stipes, or stalk, cohere with it.

ad-nā-tion, *s.* [ADNATE.] The state or condition of being adnate; the attachment of surfaces; spec. in Bot. the union of different circles of inflorescence.

ad-nā-tūm, *s.* [Lat. sing. of *adnatus*.] [ADNATA.] Richard's name for one of the small bulbs, called by gardeners cloves, developing in the axil of a parent bulb, and at last destroying it.

† **ad-nēx-ed**, *a.* [Lat. *adnexus*.]

Bot.: Connected: used of the gills of agaricus when they reach, but are not adnate to, the stem.

* **ad-nī-chil**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *nihil* = nothing.] *Law*: To annul, to cancel, to make void. (28 Henry VIII.)

ad-nōm-in-al, *a.* [Lat. *adnominis*, genit. of *adnomen*.] [ADNOUN.] Relating to an adnoun. (Prof. Gibbs.)

* **ad-nō-te**, *v.t.* [Lat. *adnoto*, *annoto* = to write down.] To note, to observe.

"In this matter to be adnoted What evil counsel withe pryvys maye induce."—*Brit. Bibl.*, iv. 204.

ad-nō-un, *s.* [Lat. *ad* and Eng. *noun*. In Lat. *adnomen*, *agnomen*.] [NOUN.] (Joined) to a noun; an adjective.

† **ad-nū-bil-a-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *nūbilo* = to be cloudy; fr. *nubes* = a cloud.] Clouded.

* **ad-nūl** (Eng.), **ad-nūll** (Scotch), *v.t.* [ANNUL.]

* **a-dō**, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *ad* = to, and *don* = do.] To do.

"... and done all that thei have ado."—*Roman of the Rose*, E. 590.

* **a-do**, ***a-don**, *pa. par.* [ADO, V.] To do away.

"Now his venime is adon."—*Leg. of Hyperm.*, 32.

a-dō, *s.* [In Eng. with no pl.; in Scotch with pls. *adoes*, *adois*, *adois*.]

* 1. Trouble, difficulty, not implying that any unnecessary fuss is made.

"He took Clitophon prisoner; whom, with much ado, he kept alive; the Helots being villainously cruel."—*Sidney*.

2. Fuss, bustle.

"Why make ye this ado and weep? The damsel is not dead, but asleep."—*Mark* v. 32.

"Will you be ready? do you like this haste?"

"We'll keep no great ado;—a friend or two."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 4.

"Then should not we be tired with this ado."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

3. Plural (Scotch):

(a) Business, affairs.

"Thai wer directt be his Maileste to returne within this resolute for certane his Mailestes speciall adois within the same."—*Act of Ja.* VI. (1592).

(b) Difficulties. (See No. 1.)

a-dō-be, *s.* [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

a-dō-īng, *pr. par.* [Pr. par. of *do*, with *a* = on, or in, prefixed.] Being done.

"Let us seem humbler after it is done, Than when it was a-doing."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

ad-ōl-ēs-çence, **ad-ōl-ēs-çen-çy**, *s.* [In Fr. *adolescence*; Ital. *adolescenza*, fr. Lat. *adolescētia* = the age of a young person of either sex growing up—twelve to twenty-five in boys, twelve to twenty-one in girls—or, less precisely, fifteen to thirty, or even to thirty-four, forty, or forty-four. From *adolescere* = to be growing up.]

1. *Ordinary Language and Physiology*: The state of growing youth; the period of life after the cessation of infancy when one is growing up to his or her proper height, breadth, and firmness of fibre. In Britain the term of adolescence is generally reckoned to be, in the male sex, from fifteen to twenty-five, or even thirty years of age. In females adolescence is reached at an earlier period.

"The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and adolescence, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity."—*Bentley*.

"He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature; if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last adolescence, and makes him a twenty-five years old."—*Brown*.

2. *Eng. Law*: The period of life between fourteen and twenty-one in males, and twelve and twenty-one in females. (Wharton: *Law Lexicon*, by Will.)

ad-ōl-ēs-çent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *adolescent*, fr. Lat. *adolescens*, *pr. par.* of *adolescere* = to grow up.]

A. *As adjective*: Growing from a boy into a young man, or from a girl into a young woman.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, cr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong, detain their adolescent charge too long."
Cooper: *Torocintum*.

B. As substantive: One growing from a boy into a young man, or from a girl into a young woman.

"There are two sorts of adolescents: the first dureth until eighteen years."—*Wadrolphe*: *Fr. & Eng. Gram.*, p. 365.

Ad'-ol-ode, *s.* [Gr. *á*, priv., and *dólos* (*dolos*) = a bait for fish, a stratagem.] An instrument occasionally employed for detecting fraud in distillation.

a-dón', *pa. par.* [ADO, *v.*]

Ad'-ón, *s.* [ADONIS.]

Ad-ón-ai, *s.* [Heb. *אֲדֹנָי* (*Adónai*) = lords; pl. of excellence of *אֲדֹנִי* (*adóni*) = Lord; fr. *אֲדֹנִי* (*dūn*) = to subject to one's self, to rule over; E. Aram. and Syr. *Adonai*; the same meaning as in Hebrew.] A Hebrew name for God, less sacred than *Jehovah*. The general opinion now is that throughout the Hebrew Bible the vowel-points of *Jehovah* are really those of *Adonai*, the Jews fearing to pronounce the latter awfully holy word. The Jews, when they meet with *Jehovah* in the sacred text, pronounce *Adonai* in its stead; and as they have done so from time immemorial, the proper vowel-points of *Jehovah* are now a matter of dispute. [JEHOVAH.]

Ad-ó-nē-an, *a.* [ADONIS.] Pertaining to Adonis.

A-dō-ni-a, *s. plur.* [ADONIS.] Festivals formerly held by the Phenicians, the Syrians, the Egyptians, the Lycians, and the Greeks, in honour of Adonis. They lasted two days; the first of which was spent by the women in mourning and cries, and the second in feasting and jollity. The prophet Ezekiel is supposed to allude to the procedure of the first day in ch. viii. 14.

A-dō-ni-á, *a. & s.* [ADONIS.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Adonis, or to the verse called by the same name. [See the substantive.]

B. As substantive: A kind of verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee. It is fitted for gay and sprightly poetry. It is common in Horace and other Latin lyric poets, being generally combined with three Sapphic lines preceding it, this combination making up what is known as the Sapphic metre. "Tērrūt ūrbem" and "Ēgnōrē damā" are Adonics. Anglo-Saxon Adonics consist of one long, two short, and two long syllables, as "Wop up-a-hā-fen."

A-dō-nis, *s.* [Gr. *Ἀδωνίς* (*Adónis*); Lat. *Adonis* = the mythological personage described under A. 1. In Fr. *Adonide*; Sp. & Port. *Adonis*; Ital. *fiore d'Adamo* = a plant (the Pheasant's Eye, B. 1): fr. *Adonis*, the person.]

A. Of persons:

I. Classic Mythology:

1. *Lit.*: An exceedingly beautiful youth, killed by a wild boar. The goddess Venus, by whom he was greatly beloved, soothed her grief for his loss by converting him into a flower, supposed to be the anemone. The death and re-appearance in a beautiful form of Adonis were supposed by some to symbolise the death of vegetation in winter and its revival in spring.

¶ In this sense the word is sometimes shortened in poetry to *Adon*.

"Nay, then," quoth *Adon*, "yon will fall again
Into your idle, over-handled theme."
Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*.

2. *Fig.*: A young man greatly beloved, or remarkable, like Adonis, for great beauty.

"Rich, thou hadst many lovers—poor, hast none,
So surely want extinguishes the flame,
And she who call'd thee once her pretty one,
And her *Adonis*, now inquires thy name."
Cooper: *On Female Inconstancy*.

B. Of things:

Bot.: Pheasant's eye. A genus of plants so called because the red colour of the species made them look as if they had been stained by the blood of Adonis. It belongs to the order Ranunculaceae, or Crowfoots. It has five sepals and five to ten petals without a nectary; stamens and styles many; fruit consisting of numerous awnless achenes grouped in a short spike or head. A species—the *A. autumnalis*, or Corn Pheasant's Eye—is found occasionally in corn-fields in Britain, but it has escaped from gardens,

and is not properly wild. It is a beautiful plant, with bright scarlet flowers, and having



THE ADONIS (PHEASANT'S EYE).
1. The plant. 2. The flower. 3. The fruit:
a head of achenes. 4. A single achene.

very markedly composite leaves with linear segments. Plants of this genus are easily cultivated.

A-dō-nists, *s. pl.* [In Ger. *Adonisten*, fr. Heb. *אֲדֹנָי* (*Adonai*)] [ADONAI.] The name applied to those scholars who believe that the vowel-points of the Hebrew word *Jehovah* are really those of *Adonai*. [ADONAI.] Those who hold the contrary view are called *Jehovists*. The controversy is now all but settled in favour of the Adonists.

***a-dō-ors**, ***a-dō-res**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = of; *doors*.] "Out of doors."

"But when he saw her goe forth *adorres*, he hasted after into the street."—*Richee*: *Farewell* [1581].

"... when we came out *a-doors*."
Wentworth: *Placed*, iv. 1.

ad-ōpt', *v. t.* [Lat. *adopto* = to choose, to select: *ad* = to, and *opto* = to choose, to select: Ger. *adoptiren*; Fr. *adopter*; Ital. *adottare*.]

A. Of persons:

1. To take a stranger, generally a child, into one's family, and give him or her all the privileges of a legally-begotten son or daughter. Similarly, to take a foreigner into a country, and give him the same rights as if he had been one of the native population.

"We will adopt us sons;
Then virtue shall inherit, and not blood."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid's Tragedy*, II. 1.

¶ One is now said to be adopted by the person or country welcoming him; formerly to was occasionally used.

"Sold to Laertes, by divine command,
And now adopted to a foreign land."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, bk. xv. 221.

2. To take one into more or less intimate relations with.

"Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's haste,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste."
Cooper: *Retirement*.

B. Of things: To make one's own what previously belonged to some one else, according, at the same time, proper respect to the rights of the original possessor.

"Fortunately for himself, he was induced, at this crisis, to adopt a policy singularly judicious."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

"This view is adopted by Dr. Arnold."
Lewis: *Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

ad-ōp'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ADOPT.]

"To be adopted heir to Frederick."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, I. 2.

"Mix'd with her genuine sons, adopted names
In various tongues avow their various claims."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, bk. xix. 194, 199.

***ad-ōpt'-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [ADOPTED.] After the manner of a person or thing adopted.

"Lucia, is she your cousin?
Isab. *Adoptedly*; as school maids change their names."
Byvain, though apt affection."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, I. 4.

ad-ōpt-ēr, *s.* [ADOPT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which adopts.

"Adopter: He that makes the adoption."
Fulcrat.

2. *Chem.*: A conical tube placed between a retort and a receiver with the view of lengthening the neck of the former. [ADAPTER.]

Ad-ōp-ti-ā-ni, **Ad-ōp-ti-ang**, **Ad-ōp-tion-ists**, *s. plur.* [ADOPTIAN.]

CH. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in Spain towards the end of the eighth century.

Its leaders were Felix, Bishop of Urgel, and Elipand, Archbishop of Toledo, who believed that Christ was the Son of God not by nature, but by adoption.

ad-ōpt'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ADOPT.]

ad-ōp'-tion, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *adoption*, fr. Lat. *adoptio*, possibly contracted from *adoptatio* = (1) adoption; (2) (gardening) grafting; *adopto* = to choose, to select: *ad* = to; *opto* = to choose.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of taking a stranger into one's family as a son or daughter. (See B. 1.)

1. The taking a person, a society, &c., into more intimate relations than formerly existed with another person or society.

2. The taking as one's own, with or without acknowledgment, an opinion, plan, &c., originating with another; also the selecting one from several courses open to a person's choice.

II. The state of being adopted in any of these senses. (See example under B. 3.)

B. Technically:

1. Foreign Law, Ancient and Modern: The act of taking a stranger into one's family, as a son or daughter, and constituting the person so adopted one's heir. The practice was common among the Greeks and Romans, and is still practised in some modern nations. There is no law of adoption in this country. Elsewhere

Adoption by matrimony is the placing the children of a former marriage on the same footing, with regard to inheritance, &c., as those of the present one.

Adoption by testament is the appointing a person one's heir on condition of his assuming the name, arms, &c. of his benefactor. (See below, *Her.*, "Arms of Adoption.")

Adoption by hair was performed by cutting off the hair of the person adopted, and giving it to the adoptive father.

Adoption by arms: The presentation of arms by a prince to a brave man. These the recipient was expected to use for the protection of his benefactor.

2. *Her. Arms of Adoption:* The heraldic arms received when the last representative of an expiring aristocratic family adopts a stranger to assume his armorial bearings and inherit his estates. The recipient may obtain permission from Parliament to take the name of his benefactor, either appended to or substituted for his own. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

3. *Scripture and Theology:* The act of admitting one into the family of God, or the state of being so admitted. The previous position of the person adopted in this manner was that of a "servant," now he is a "son," an "heir of God," and a "joint heir with Christ."

"To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. . . . Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son."—*Gal. iv. 5, 7.*

"And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ."—*Rom. viii. 17.*

No one of the Thirty-nine Articles formally defines *adoption*; but the doctrine of the English Church and most others is identical with that of the *Shorter Catechism*.

"What is adoption? Adoption is an act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the sons of God."—*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 24.

4. *Ecclesiastical Language.* † *Adoption by Baptism:* The act of becoming godfather or godmother to a child about to be baptised.

Unlike real adoption, however, this does not constitute the child heir to its spiritual father or mother.

Ad-ōp'-tion-ists, *s. pl.* [ADOPTIAN.]

ad-ōp'-tious, *a.* [ADOPT.] Adopted.

"... with a world

"Of pretty (or adoptious) christendoms,
That binking Cupid gossips."
Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, I. 1.

ad-ōp'-tive, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *adoptiv*; Fr. *adoptif*; Ital. *adottivo*, fr. Lat. *adoptivus*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is adopted.

(a) *Of persons:* Taken into a family; not native to a country.

"There succeeded him the first *divi fratres*, the two adoptive brethren."—*Bacon*: *Adv. of Learning*, bk. I.

"There cannot be an admission of the *adoptivus*, without a diminution of the fortunes and conditions of those that are not native subjects of this realm."—*Bacon*: *Speech in Parliament* (3 Jan. 1.)

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cia = **sha**; **-cian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-gion**, **-tion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

(b) *Of things*: Not native.

"Intellectual weakness, whether it be indigenous or adoptive, is prejudice."—*Boering: Bentham* 1. 218.

2. One who adopts another.

"An adopted son cannot cite his adoptive father into court without his leave."—*Ayliffe: Paragon*.

II. Technically:

Her. Adoptive arms are those which a person enjoys not in virtue of himself having a right to them, but solely by the gift or concession of another.

B. As substantive: A person or thing adopted.

ad-ör-a-bil'-y-ty, *s.* [ADORABLE.] Adorableness; capability of being adored, worthiness of being adored.

ad-ör-a-bile, *a.* [In Fr. *adorable*; Ital. *adorabile*, from Lat. *adorabilis* = worthy of adoration.]

1. *Specialty*: Worthy of divine honours.

"On these two, the love of God and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets," says the adorable Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, "The end of the law is charity."—*Cheyne*.

2. *Generally*: Worthy of the utmost love and respect.

ad-ör-a-ble-ness, *s.* [ADORABLE.] Worthiness of being adored.

ad-ör-a-bly, *adv.* [ADORABLE.] In an adorable manner.

***ad-ör-at**, *s.* A weight of four pounds, formerly used for weighing chemical substances. (*Phillips*.)

***ad-ör-ate**, *v.t.* [Lat. *adoratum*, supine of *adoro*.] To adore.

"A king that kings adore."—*Darvis: Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 27.

ad-ör-a-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *adoration*; Ital. *adorazione*, from Lat. *adoratio* = praying to: *ad* = to; *oratio* = speaking, an oration: *oro* = to speak, to pray; *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of adoring.

1. *Worship*: The expression, by means of some visible symbol, of intense veneration for the true or for a false God. Kneeling, bowing, uncovering the head, maintaining silence during divine service, prayer, and praise, are all acts of adoration.

"... a hero of worth immeasurable; admiration for whom (Odin), transcending the known bounds, became adoration."—*Cassidy's: Heroes and Hero Worship*, Lect. I.

2. The expression of intense veneration for some earthly being or other creature, without however, mistaking such a being for a divinity.

"How much more
Poured forth by beauty splendid and polite,
In language soft as adoration breathes."—*Cowper: Task*, II. 498.

II. The state of being adored.

"And when the One, ineffable of name,
In nature invisible, withdrew
From mortal adulation or regard."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. IV.

B. Technically: The election of a Pope by *adoration* means that the cardinals, as if suddenly possessed in common by a divine impulse, rush hastily to some one, and declare him pope.

ad-öre' (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *adorer*; Ital. *adorare*, from Lat. *adoro* = to speak to, to entreat, to pay to, to pray to, to adore: *ad* = to, and *oro* = to speak to, to pray; *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth, possibly hinting at kissing the hand to.]

1. To express intense veneration for, as man for the Supreme Being. To pay divine honours to.

"Here you stand,
Adore and worship, when you know it not;
Pious beyond the intention of your thought,
Devout above the meaning of your will."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. IV.

"Therefore thou shalt vow
By that same god, what god so'er it be,
That thou adorest and hast in reverence—
To save my boy, to nourish, and bring him up."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

2. To express intense veneration for a created being, as a real or imagined hero, or a person of the opposite sex from one's own.

"The great mass of the population abhorred Popery and adored Monmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. V.

* 3. To invoke.

"Do ye yet adore the Roman force."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 46.

***ad-öre' (2)**, *v.t.* [ADORN.]

"Like to the hore
Congealed drops which do the morn adore."—*Spenser: P. Q.*, IV. xi. 46.

***a-döre'-ment**, *s.* Worship, adoration.

"Downright adoration of cats, lizards, and beetles."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, I. 2.

ad-ör-ër, *s.* [Eng. *adore*; -er.]

1. *Spec.* One who worships the Supreme Being or any false god.

"Not longer than since I, in one night, freed
From servitude inglorious, well nigh half
The angelic name, and thinner left the throng
Of his adorers."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. IX.

2. One who greatly venerates or entertains deep affection for a woman or other created being, as, for instance, a lover for his mistress.

"I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself
her adorer, not her friend."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 5.

ad-ör-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ADORE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & adj.: (See the verb.)

"Hark how the adoring hosts above
With songs surround the throne."—*Watts*.

C. As subst.: The act of adoration.

ad-ör-ing-ly, *adv.* [ADORE.] In an adoring manner.

ad-örn', ***ad-örn'e**, ***an-örne**, *v.t.* [Lat. *adorno* = to prepare, to furnish, to decorate: *ad* = to, and *orno* = to fit out, to adorn; Fr. *ornier* = ornament; Sp. & Port. *ornar*; Ital. *ornare*; Arn. *aourna*.]

1. *Spec.* To decorate, to ornament; to deck out with something glittering, or otherwise beautiful.

"... as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels."—*Isa.*, I. 16.

2. To add attractiveness to, by supplying something whose chief grace is derived from its usefulness rather than from its glitter or beauty.

"For him God sets the cottage-door adorn."—*Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches*.

3. To furnish the intellect with the knowledge requisite to set it off to the best advantage.

"His books well trimm'd and in the gayest style,
Like regimented cockbills, rank and file,
Adorn his intellects as well as shelves,
And teach him notions splendid as themselves."—*Cowper: Task*.

4. To render anything attractive by illustrating or publicly displaying its inherent glories.

"... that they may, adore the doctrine of God
our Saviour in all things."—*Titus* II. 10.

***ad-örn'**, ***ad-örn'e**, *a. & s.* [ADORN, *v.*]

1. *As adjective*: Adorned.

"Made so adorn for thy delight the more:
So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 576.

2. *As substantive*: Ornament.

"Without adorne of gold and silver bright,
Where with the craftsman would it beautify."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xii. 20.

† **ad-örn'-äte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *adornatum*, supine of *adorno*.] [ADORN.] To adorn.

"... to adornate gardens with the fairness thereof
[of the tobacco flower]."—*Frampton*, 53. (*Latham*.)

† **ad-örn'-ätion**, *s.* [ADORN.] Ornament.

"Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath
her garments of adoration."—*Watts' Commonwealth*. (*Latham*.)

***ad-örn'e** (*O. Eng. & Scotch*), *v.t.*, *pa. par.* *adornit* (*Scotch*). Old spelling of ADORE.

"The sonne, the moone, Jupiter and Saturne,
And Mars, the god of armes, they dyd adorne."—*Harvigny: Chronicle*, I. 55.

"... that thou shold be adornit and worshippt
as godde."—*Archbp. Hamilton's Catechism*.

ad-örned, *pa. par. & a.* [ADORN.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Her.*: Ornamented or furnished with a charge.

"An article of dress which is charged is said to be
adorned with the charge."—*Gloss of Heraldry*.

ad-örn-ër, *s.* [ADORN.]

ad-örn-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.*

As substantive: Adornment.

"Whose adorning let it not be that outward
adorn-
ing of plucking the hair, of putting on of gold, or
putting on of apparel."—*1 Pet.* III. 3.

"Eno. Her gentlewomen, like the Nereides,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
And made their bends adorning."—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 2.

ad-örn-ing-ly, *adv.* [ADORNING.] In a manner calculated to adorn.

ad-örn-ment, *s.* [ADORN.] An adorning, ornamentation, decoration.

"This attribtne was not given to the earth while it
was confused; nor to the heavens before they had
motion and adornment."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

ad-ör-sed, **ad-öss'ed**, *a.* [ADORSED.]

ad-ös-cul-ä-tion, *s.* [Lat. *aloscular* = to kiss: *ad* = to, *oscular* = to kiss; *osculum* = a small mouth, a kiss, or the mouth.]

1. *Physiol.*: Impregnation by external contact.

2. *Bot.*: Impregnation by the falling of the pollen upon the pistils.

ad-öss'ed, *a.* [ADORSED.]

***a-döte**, *v.t.* [Old form of DOTE.] To dote.

"It falleth that the moste wise
Ben otherwhile of love adoted,
And so hy-whaped and assotid,
Gower." (*Hallwell*.)

a-doubt-ed (*b* silent), *a.* Dreaded, re-doubted. [DOUBT.]

"And Michel adoubted in everish fight."—*Gy of Warwick*, p. 120.

a-down', ***a-doun'**, ***a-döun'e**, *prep. & adv.* [Eng. *a*; down; from A.S. *adun*, *adüne* = down; *of-düne*, lit. = off the hill.] Poetical form of DOWN, *prep.*

I. *As preposition*:

1. Down, from a higher to a lower place.

"Adown the path which from the glen had led
The funeral train, the shepherd and his mate
Were seen descending."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. IV.

2. Throughout.

"Full well 'tis known adown the dale,
Though passing strange indeed the tale."—*Percy Reliques*, I. III. 15.

II. *As adverb*: Down, from a higher to a lower place; already at the lowest place; below.

"The drops of death each other chase
Adown in agonizing dew."—*Byron: Ocar of Alca*.

a-döx-a, *s.* [Gr. *á*, priv., and *δόξα* (*doxa*) = glory; literally, inglorious, meaning that the plant is an inconspicuous one.] Moschatel, or Musk Crowfoot. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Araliaceae*, or *Ivyworts*. There is a British species, the *A. Moschatellina*, or tuberous Moschatel, which, though small and not striking in its inflorescence, is yet an interesting plant. It is found in moist shady places.

ad-pöynt'e, *v.t.* Old form of APPOINT (q.v.).

ad-press'ed, *a.* [Lat. *adpressus*, *adpressus*, *pa. par. of adprimo* or *adprimo* = to press to: *ad* = to, and *primo* = to press.]

Bot.: In close contact with, but not adherent.

***ad-qui-ë-tö**, *s.* [Lat. *adquietum*, supine of *adquiesco* or *acquiesco* = to become physically quiet.] Payment. (*Blount*.)

***ad-räd'**, *a.* [ADRED.]

ad'-ra-gant, *s.* Gum tragacanth.

***a-dräm-ing**, *a.* Churlish. (*Kersey*.)

a-drast'-üs, *s.* [A Greek hero, a king of Argo, who obtained great glory in that mythic war against Thebes called the War of the Seven Worthies.] A genus of Coleoptera, of the family Elateridae (Club-beetles). The *A. acuminatus* is one of the insects, the larvae of which constitute the wire-worms, so called from their long slender, cylindrical, somewhat rigid forms, occasionally so destructive to the crops of the farmer and gardener, from their habit of root-gnawing. It is the smallest of the species inhabiting cultivated land.

a-dräwe, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *dragan* = to draw.]

A. Intrans.: To withdraw oneself.

"Away from him he wold adrawe
Yf that he myght."—*Octavian*, 357.

B. Trans.: To draw.

"... hygan ys mace adrawe."—*Rob. Glouc.*, 207. (*Hallwell*.)

***a-drëad'**, ***a-dräd'** (*Eng. & Scotch*),

***a-drädd'e** (*Scotch*), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *a* = in; and *dread*; A.S. *adrdædan* = to dread, to fear; *dred* = feared.] In dread; afraid. [ADREID.]

"And thinking to make all men adred to such
one, an enemy who would not spare nor fear to kill so
great a prince."—*Sidney*.

"... and was adrad of gyle."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, The Cokes Tale, 558.

***a-drëam**, *v.t. & i.* [Old form of DREAM.] To dream.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wno, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unte, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

† **a-drē'am'd, a-drē'amt**, *pa. par.* [ADREAM.] "I was even now *adream'd* that you could see with either of your eyes, in so much as I waked for joy, and I hope to find it true."—*Wits, Fittes and Fancies* (1595, 94.)
"Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light I was *adream* on thee, too."—*O. Pl.* vi. 351.

* **a-drē'd**, *adv.* [Fr. *adroit* or *droit*.] [ADROIT.] Downright. (Scotch.) (Jamieson: *Scot. Dict.*)

* **a-drē'd'e**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *adredan* = to dread.] [ADREAD.] To dread, fear.
"Ganhardin seighe that sight,
And sore him gan *adrede*."
—*Sir Tristrem*, p. 298.

a-dreich, a-drigh' (*ch* and *gh* gutturals), *adv.* [ADRIHE.] (Scotch.)

* **a-drē'id**, *conj.* [From *a* = on, in, and *dreid* = dread, fear.] Lest. (Scotch.)
"Yet stedis noch our mekell *adreit* thou waree,
For I persae the haldings in ane farie."
—*Poetice of Honour*, iii. 65.

* **a-dre'l-würt**, *s.* [In A.S. *adremitt* = the feverfew, the mugwort, from *adre*, *adre*, *adred*, = a vein.] A plant, the feverfew (*Matricaria parthenium*?) (Old MS. list of plants.) Halliwell.)

a-drench'-en, *v.t.* [A.S. *adrenchan*, *adrenchan* = to plunge under, to immerse, to drown; *pa. par.* *adrenst*, *adrenste*, *adrence*.] To drown.
"The see the shall *adrenche*."
—*Kyng Horn*, 109.

* **a-drēnt**, *pa. par.* [ADRENCHEN.] (Robt. of Gloucester, 39; Piers Ploughman, 918.)

* **a-drēs-ly**, *adv.* [ADDRESS.] With good address. (Scotch.)
"Commendyt helly his affere,
His aporte and his manere,
As ha hym havyt *adreyly*."
—*Wynetoun*, ix. 27, 317.

* **a-drēs's'e**, *v.t.* Old form of DRESS (q.v.).

a-drēs's'e, *s.* [ADDRESS.] 'One to whom anything is addressed.

* **a-drēs-sid**, *pa. par.* [ADRESSE.] (Gower MS.) (Halliwell.)

Ā-dri-a, *s.* [Eng. *Adria* = the Gulf of Venice (or the sea adjacent, Aets xvii. 27); fr. Lat. *Hadria*, a town of the Veneti.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 143rd found. It was discovered at Pola by Palisa, in February, 1875.

Ā-dri-an, *a.* [In Lat. *Hadrianus*.] [ADRIA.] 1. Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice, or the sea adjacent to it.

"When Paul and all his hopes seemed lost,
By Adrian billows wildly tossed." *McChesney*.

2. Spec. Venetian.
"Was Alpi the Adrian renegade!"
—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, 3.

Ā-dri-an-ists, *s. pl.* [From *Adrian*, a man's name.]

1. *Ch. Hist.*: The followers of a real or mythic Adrian, a disciple of Simon Magus.
2. The followers of Adrian Hamstead, an Anabaptist.

Ā-dri-āt-ic, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Adriaticus*, *Hadriaticus*; from *Adria* or *Hadria*, the Gulf of Venice.] [ADRIA.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice.

2. *As substantive*: The Gulf of Venice.

a-drift, *a. & adv.* [From *a* = on, and *drift* (q.v.).] [DRIFT.]

1. *Lit.*: Driven, impelled; floating about hither and thither on the sea, a lake, or other sheet of water, as the winds may impel it.

"... then shall this mount
Of Paradise by might of waves be moved
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood,
With all his verdure spoiled, and trees *adrift*."
—*Milton: P. L.* bk. xi.

2. *Fig.*: Detached from a fixed position and cast loose upon the world. (*Used of persons or things*.)

"As I have said, it was
A time of trouble: shoals of artisans
Were from their daily labour turn'd *adrift*
To seek their bread from public charity."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

* **a-dri'he**, * **a-dry'ghe**, **a-drei'ch**, **a-drigh'** (*ch* and *gh* guttural), *adv.* [ADREICH.] Aside, behind.

"The kyngis daughter which this syghe
For pure abaschement drew hyre *adrihe*."
—*Gower MS.* (Halliwell.)

ād-rō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *rogo* = to ask, taken from the questions put in adrogation.]

Old Rom. Law: A kind of adoption in which the person selected was old enough to have an opinion with regard to the advantage or otherwise of the step contemplated. His or her consent had, therefore, to be obtained to render the proceedings valid. Adrogation was the form of adoption had recourse to in the case of boys above fourteen and girls above twelve years of age.

a-droit, *a.* [Fr. *adroit* = handsome, apt, or fit for anything, prosperous; *ā* = to, and *droit* = right, as opposed to left. The word *dexterous* is from Latin *dexter* = right, as opposed to left; it is, therefore, etymologically of the same meaning as *adroit*.] [DIRECT, RIGHT, DEXTEROUS.]

A. Of persons:

1. Dexterous in the use of the hands; handy.

"An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time."—*Jervas's Don Quixote*.

2. Dexterous in the use of the mind, cunning.

"They could not without uneasiness see so *adroit* and eloquent an enemy of pure religion constantly attending the royal state, and constantly breathing counsel in the royal ear."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

B. Of things: Resulting from dexterity of hand or of mind.

"... still had a superiority of force; and that superiority he increased by an *adroit* stratagem."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xx.

"Before going on board, Mr. Wilson interpreted for me to the Tibetan who had paid me so *adroit* an attention."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xviii.

a-droit-ly, *adv.* [ADROIT.] In an adroit manner; dexterously, skilfully.

¶ Used primarily of the hands, but more frequently of the mind.

"Use yourself to carve *adroitly* and genteelly."—*Chesterfield*.

a-droit-ness, *s.* [ADROIT.] Dexterity, skilfulness. (*Used of the hands, or, more frequently, of the mind*.)

"He had neither *adroitness* to parry, nor fortitude to endure, the gibes and reproaches to which, in his new character of courtier and placeman, he was exposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

* **a-dronc**, *pl. t.* [ADRENCH.]

* **a-drōp**, *s.* A mixed metal, a kind of auricleum, in Eng. auricle.

a-dry, *a.* [A.S. *adriagan*, *adrygan*, *adrygean*, &c. = to dry, to dry up, to rub dry, to wither.] Thirsty.

¶ It is placed after the noun.

"He never told any of them that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malcontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*."—*Spectator*.

* **a-drye**, *v.t.* [A.S. *adriogan*, *adriohan* = to bear.] To bear, to suffer.

"In alle thiss longe thyr ys not soche a knyght,
Were he never so welly y-dryght,
That his stroke myght *adrye*,
But he schulde hys sore alye."
—*MS. Cantab.* (Halliwell.)

ād-sci-ti'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *ascitus* = approved, adopted; *ascisco* = to approve, to adopt, to join.] Joined; additional, supplemental. (*Pentham*.)

"He found no term characterizing the use in one litigation of evidence which had been elicited for service in another, so as to distinguish it from evidence elicited solely for the litigation in which it is applied."—*Boeing: Jeremy Bentham's Works*, § 1.

ād-sci-ti'-tious-ly, *adv.* [ADSCITITIOUS.] In an adscititious manner.

ād-script, *s.* [Lat. *adscriptus*, *ascriptus*. As substantive = a naturalised citizen; as adjective = prescribed, fixed; fr. *ascribo*, *-ipso*, *-iptum* = to add to or insert in a writing; to enrol.] One enrolled as under the obligation, or at least under the necessity, of giving service to a master. A slave is an *adscript* to a certain place or person. (*Bancroft*.)

ād-stric'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *adstrictio*, *adstrictio* = a power of binding close, astringency; *adstringo*, *adstringo* = to draw close, to bind; *ad*, and *stringo* = to draw tight, to be tight.] [STRICT.] A binding fast.

Med.: The rigidity of any portion of the body, as of the bowels, producing constipation.

ād-strict'-ōr-ry, *a.* [ADSTRICTIO.] Binding, astringent.]

* **ād-strīng'-ent**, *a.* [ASTRINGENT.]

* **ād-tē'm'pte**, *v.* [ATTEMPT.] (Scotch.)

† **ād-ūl-a-ble**, *a.* [See ADULATE.] Susceptible of flattery. (*Minsheu*.)

ād-ūl-ār'-y-a, *s.* [In Ger. *adular*; Fr. & Ital. *adulaire*, from Mount Adula, in the Grisons in Switzerland, whence it is believed that the first specimens were brought.] One of the minerals called Moonstone. It is a sub-variety of Orthoclase. Dana divides Orthoclase into two varieties: (1) Ordinary Orthoclase; (2) Compact Orthoclase, or orthoclase-felsite. Under the former of these he ranks thirteen sub-varieties, of which *adularia* is the first. It is transparent, is cleavable, and in most cases has opalescent reflections. Specific gravity, 2.539 to 2.578. It occurs on Snowdon, in the Isle of Arran, and at various places abroad.

ād-ūl-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *adulatus*, *pa. par.* of *adular*, rarely *adulo* = to fawn like a dog; Fr. *aduler*.] To fawn upon.

"It is not that I *adulate* the people;
Without me there are denagogues enough."
—*Byron: Don Juan*, ix. 25.

ād-ūl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *adulation*; Ital. *adulazione*, from Lat. *adulatio* = (1) fawning like a dog, (2) cringing, flattering.] [ADULATE.]

1. The act of fawning upon or flattering.
2. The state of being so fawned upon, flattered or addressed with exaggerated compliment.

"... had already returned to enjoy the *adulation* of poets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. li.

ād-ūl-ā-tōr, *s.* [In Fr. *adulateur*; Ital. *adulatore*; fr. Lat. *adulator*.] One who fawns upon; one who flatters.

ād-ūl-ā-tōr-ry, *a.* [In Fr. *adulateur*; Ital. *adulatore*, fr. Lat. *adulatorius*.] Flattering; containing extravagant compliments.

"The language of Jeffreys is most offensive, sometimes scurrilous, sometimes basely *adulatory*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xviii.

ād-ūl-ā-trēss, *s.* [The feminine form of *ADULATOR*.] A female who fawns upon or flatters in a servile manner.

* **a-dūl'ce**, *v.t.* [ADDULCE.]

A-dūll'-a-mite, *a. & s.* [Adullam (Heb.) = the cave mentioned in 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2; *-ite* = a native of, one connected with.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the village or cave of Adullam, or the natives of the latter place.

2. Pertaining to the political party described under B. 2.

B. As substantive:

1. *Scripture*: A native of the village of Adullam.

"... and his friend Hiram, the *Adullamite*."—*Gen.* xxxviii. 12.

2. *Eng. Hist.* *Plural*: The name or nickname of a political party which arose in 1866, and continued for a short time subsequently. In the year now mentioned, Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone having introduced a Reform Bill embodying proposals for a considerable enlargement of the franchise, some of the more moderate Liberals declined to support it, and took counsel together how to prevent its passing into law. On this Mr. Bright, who was warmly in its favour, compared the new party to the discontented persons who repaired to King David when he was in the Cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). The name took effect, and those to whom it was applied became, for the time, universally known as the Adullamites. A more sweeping Reform Bill than that proposed in 1866 having been carried under a Conservative Government a year later, the Adullamite party, which contained men widely differing on many points, ceased to act together, and gravitated some to the one and others to the other side of the House.

a-dūll'-am-y, *s.* [From *Adullam*.] [ADULLAMITE.]

A newspaper word: What is deemed the political offence of taking refuge in a cave, like that of Adullam, with the view of thwarting the measures of one's Parliamentary chief. [ADULLAMITE.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iāg. -cia = shā; -cian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -sion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ad-ŭlt, or **a-dŭlt**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adulte*; Ital. *adulto*, from Lat. *adultus* = full grown, *pa. par.* of *adoleo* = to grow up.]

A. As adjective: Grown to maturity. (Used of man, of the inferior animals, of plants, and of the several organs which they possess.)

"They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority."
—*Decay of Piety*.

"The difference in the facial angle between the young and adult apes."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 68.

"... In the horns of our sheep and cattle when nearly adult."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.

"Examination of adult cuticle."—*Beale: Bioplasm*, § 116.

"... adult texture."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, l. 10.

B. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A man or beast grown to maturity. It may be used even of plants.

"... children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of adults."—*Sharpe: Surgery*.

In *Law*: A man or woman of the age of twenty-one or more years.

2. *Among Civilians*: A youth between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

adult school, *s.* A school attended by adults instead of by children.

* **a-dŭl-tĕd**, *a.* [ADULT.] Having completely reached maturity.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr**, *v.t.* [Lat. *adultero*.]

1. To commit adultery against; to violate conjugal obligations to

"His chaste wife
He adulterers still."—*Ben Jonson*.

2. To stain, to pollute.

"... his adulterary spots."
—*Marston: Scourge of Villains*.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ant**, *s.* A person or thing that adulterates.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-āte**, *v.i. & t.* [ADULTERATE, *a.*] **A. Intransitive:** To commit adultery. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... we must not kill, steal, nor adulterate."—*Lightfoot: Miscell.*, p. 201.

"But Fortune, oh!
She is corrupted, changed, and won from thee!
She adulterates hourly with thine uncle John."
—*Shakespeare: King John*, III. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit. (Of a metal or other article of commerce)*: To corrupt or debase anything by intermixing it with a substance of less money value than itself.

"Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in sho., who are not so foolishly knavish as to adulterate them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes."—*Boyle*.

2. *Fig. (Of the mind)*: To corrupt, to contaminate.

"Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind, yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding."—*Glanville: Scip. Scient.*

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ate**, *a.* [From Lat. *adulteratus*, *pa. par.* of *adultero* = (1) to commit adultery, (2) to falsify, to debase.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

"I am possessed with an adulterate blot,
My blood is mingled with the crime of lust."
—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, II. 2.

"That incestuous, that adulterate beast."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 3.

2. Corrupted or debased by the admixture of a less valuable substance.

"They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their adulterate copper at home."—*Sicof: Miscell.*

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ā-tĕd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ADULTERATE.]

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-āte-lŷ**, *adv.* [ADULTERATE.] In an adulterate manner.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-āte-nĕss**, *s.* [ADULTERATE.] The quality or state of being adulterated.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ā-tĭng**, *pr. par.* [ADULTERATE.]

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ā-tĭon**, *s.* [In Ital. *adulterazione*, *fr. Lat. adulteratio*; *adultero* = (1) to defile, (2) to falsify, to adulterate.]

I. The act of adulterating.

II. The state of being adulterated.

III. The thing which mixed with another debases its value.

Specialty:

1. *Of different kinds of food, or any other articles possessed of marketable value*: "The act of debasing a pure or genuine article for

pecuniary profit, by adding to it an inferior or spurious article, or taking one of its constituents away." Another definition which has been given is, "The act of adding intentionally to an article, for purposes of gain, any substance or substances the presence of which is not acknowledged in the name under which the article is sold."

The practice of adulteration must, more or less, have prevailed in every country, and in all but the most primitive ages. In England, as early as the thirteenth century, the legislature attempted, though with but partial success, to strike a blow against it, in the Act 51 Henry III., stat. 6, often quoted as the "Pillory and Tumbrel Act." The methods of debasing saleable articles which were adopted in those early times were few and simple; it was not till a comparatively recent period that the more ingenious forms of adulteration began to prevail. Once having taken root, however, they soon flourished greatly. Between 1851 and 1854, and even on to 1857, a sanitary commission on the adulteration of food, instituted in connection with the *Lancet* newspaper, and most ably conducted by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, made revelations of so startling a character that parliamentary action took place on the subject. The first legislative measure which followed—that of 1860—was a complete failure, the act being inefficient and useless. A stronger enactment was consequently passed in 1872. It was entitled "An Act to Amend the Law for the Adulteration of Food, Drink, and Drugs." Under this Act many prosecutions and convictions took place; but owing to the seller being entirely in the hands of the analyst, there being no appeal from his certificate, a feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust arose in the minds of manufacturers and traders, and another act was demanded. This, which came into force in 1875, gave the right of appeal to the Laboratory, Somerset House, in cases in which the correctness of the local analyst's certificate was disputed. In 1869 an Act had been passed to restrain the adulteration of seeds.

The most notable kinds of adulteration are the following:—1st. The addition of a substance of inferior value for the sake of adding to the bulk and weight of one more precious, as the mixing of water with milk, fat with butter, or of chicory with coffee. 2nd. The addition of a substance with the view of heightening the colour and improving the appearance of an article, as well as to conceal other forms of adulteration. Example: The colouring of pickles or preserves with salts of copper. 3rd. The addition of a substance designed to aid or increase the flavour or pungency of another. Example: The addition to vinegar of sulphuric acid. 4th. The addition of a substance designed to ensure that a larger quantity of another one shall be consumed. Example: Beer, one of the chief adulterants of which at present is salt, put into the liquor to ensure that when one employs it to slake his thirst, the more he drinks the more thirsty will he become. Some of the substances used for adulterating articles of food—the salts of copper and sulphuric acid for instance—are poisonous; but Mr. Harkness, F.C.S., of the Laboratory, Somerset House, who has had much experience in analysing specimens sent thither on appeal, considers that at present adulteration does not prevail so extensively as the public believe, and that, as a rule, the purchaser of a debased article is more likely to suffer in purse than in health.

2. *Of anything else, material, mental, or moral, capable of being debased*:

"... they manifest but little evidence of Egyptian, Asiatic, or Thracian adulterations."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece*, vol. I., pt. I., ch. I.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ā-tĕr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who adulterates.

"... the great depravers and adulterators of the pagan theology."—*Cudworth*, 355.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ĕr**, *s.* [In Fr. *adultère*; Ital. *adultero*; Lat. *adulter*.] [ADULTERY.]

I. Ordinary Language:

Law: A married man who has sexual commerce with a woman, married or unmarried, who is not his wife. Or an unmarried man who has such intercourse with a married woman.

"There foul adulterers to thy bride resort."

—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 148.

II. Scripture & Theology:

1. In the same sense as No. I.

"The eye also of the adulterer waiteth for the twilight, saying, My eye shall see me: and disguiseth his face."—*Job xxiv. 15*.

2. A violator of the seventh commandment, in deed, word, or thought (Matt. v. 28). [ADULTERY, No. II. 1.]

3. One who gives the supreme place in his affections, not to God, but to idols, or to the world; idolatrous.

"But draw near hither, ye sons of the sorceress, the seed of the adulterer and the whore. . . Enflaming yourselves with idols under every green tree."—*Isa. lvi. 8*.

"Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity against God?"—*James iv. 4*.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ĕss**, *s.* The fem. form of Eng. ADULTERER.

1. A married woman who holds sexual commerce with any other man than her husband.

"... and the adulterers will hunt for the precious life."—*Prov. vi. 26*.

2. In *Scripture*: A woman who gives the supreme place in her affections, not to God, but to some inferior object of desire. (James iv. 4, already quoted.)

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ine**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *adultérin*; fr. Lat. *adulterinus* = (1) adulterous, spurious, (2) counterfeit.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Proceeding from adulterous commerce.

"... asserted that Charlot was an adulterine bastard."—*Palgr. & Hist. Eng. and Norm.*, i. 271.

Adulterine Marriages: According to St. Augustine and others, marriages contracted after a divorce.

2. *Fig.*: Spurious; counterfeit.

Adulterine Guilds: Traders acting as a corporation without possessing a charter, and annually paying a fine for permission to exercise their usurped privileges. (*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.)

B. As substantive: A child proceeding from adulterous commerce.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ize**, *v.t.* [ADULTERY.] To commit adultery.

"Such things as give open suspicion of adulterizing."
—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ōus**, *a.* [ADULTERY.]

1. Pertaining to adultery. When applied to a person, it means guilty of adultery.

"Such is the way of an adulterous woman."—*Prov. xix. 28*.

"Mec. Welcome, dear madam.
Each heart in Rome does love and pity you:
Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off."
—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, III. 4.

¶ Also in the same sense as ADULTERER, II. 3: idolatrous.

"An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign."—*Matt. xii. 39*.

† 2. Spurious.

"... yet did that forged and adulterous stuff, translated into most languages of Europe, . . . pass currently."—*Cassanbon: Of Credulity*, p. 297.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [ADULTEROUS.] In an adulterous manner.

"Because some husbands and wives have adulterously profaned that holy covenant."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 22.

* **a-dŭl-tĕr-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *adultère*; Ital. *adulterio*; from Lat. *adulterium* = (1) adultery, (2) (*Bot.*), the ingrafting of plants. Hence Pliny speaks of the *arborum adulterea* = the "adulteries" of trees.] [ADULT, ADULTERATE.]

A. Of persons:

I. Law & Ord. Lang.: An unlawful commerce among two married persons not standing to each other in the relation of husband and wife, or between a married person and another unmarried. In the former case it has been called double, and in the latter single adultery. "Varied punishments, mostly of a very severe character, have in nearly all countries and ages been inflicted on those who have committed this great offence. In some cases it has been deemed lawful for a husband or the woman's father to kill the guilty person if taken in the act. By the law of England, the slaughter of the offending parties in such cases is deemed manslaughter of a not very aggravated sort. The spiritual courts give divorce *a mensa et thoro*, meaning from board and bed. The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, created by 20 and 22 Vict., c. 85, grants it a *vinculo matrimonii*, from the bond of marriage, with damages often heavy against the "co-respondent."

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. eŷ = ā.

"So neither was anything but *adultery* esteemed a violation of the seventh [commandment]."—*Jeremy Taylor: The Decalogue.*

II. Scripture & Theology:

1. Any violation of the law of chastity, in thought, word, or deed, specially the sin described under No. I.

"Thou shalt not commit *adultery*."—*Exod. xx. 14.*

2. The worship of idols, or of any created things; a transference to them of the affection which should have been supremely given to God.

"... she [the nation of Judah] defiled the land, and committed *adultery* with stones and with stocks."—*Jer. lii. 9.*

III. * Among old ecclesiastical writers: The intrusion of one prelate into the bishopric of another, without waiting till it was made vacant by his death.

B. Of things: Adulteration, corruption.

"Such sweet neglect more taketh me Than all the adulteries of art: They strike mine eyes, but not my heart."

B. Jonson: *Epitaph*, l. 1.

a-dūl't-nēss, s. [ADULT.] The state of an adult; the adult state.

* **ād-ūm'bēr**, v.t. [Lat. *adumbro*.] [ADUMBRATE.] To shadow or cloud.

ād-ūm'brant, a. [Lat. *adumbrans*=shadowing forth; pr. par. of *adumbro*.] [ADUMBRATE.] Shadowing forth.

ād-ūm'brāto, v.t. [Ital. *adombrare*, from Lat. *adumbratum*, supine of *adumbro* = (1) to cast a shadow, (2) to image forth by means of a shadow. From *ad* = to, and *umbra*, in Fr. *ombre*, Ital. *ombra*, Sp. *sombra* = a shadow.] Faintly to image forth, as a shadow does the object from which it proceeds.

"Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies which can endure or recommend."—*Jeremy of Pity.*

ād-ūn-brā-tion, s. [Lat. *adumbratio* = a drawing, a sketch, from *adumbro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of faintly shadowing forth; the state of being faintly shadowed forth; the thing which in such a case casts the shadow and forms the image. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"To make some *adumbration* of that we mean."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 167.

2. *Her.*: An *adumbration* or transparency is a figure on a coat of arms traced in outline only, or pointed in a darker shade of the same colour as the field or background on which it is represented. Families who had lost their possessions, but did not like to surrender their armorial bearings, are said to have occasionally adopted this method of indicating their peculiar position. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

* **a-dūn'**, prep. & adv. [A.S. *adun*, *adūne* = down, adown, downward.] [ADOWN.] (*Relig. Antiq.*, ii. 175.)

ād-ūn-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *adunatio* = a uniting, a union; *aduna* = to make one: *ad* = to, and *uno* = to unite; *unus* = one.]

1. The act or process of making one.

2. The state of being made one.

¶ There is an analogy between this word and *atonement*, both in etymology and signification, except that *adunation* is from Latin and *atonement* from English: *ad* = at; *un* = one; *ation* = ment. [ATONEMENT.]

"When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*; but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united."—*Boyle.*

ād-ūn'-cī-tŷ, s. [Lat. *aduncitas* = hookedness, curvature inwards; *aduncus* = bent inwards: *ad* = to, and *uncus* = hooked; *uncus*, s. = a hook, a barb.] The state of being curved inwards, or hooked; curvature inwards.

"There can be no question but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martinus Scriblerus.*

ād-ūn'-oūs, ***ad-ūn'que** (ue mute), a. [Lat. *aduncus*.] Curved inwards, hooked.

"Of which parrots have an *aduncus* bill, but the rest not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. III., § 238.

* **a-dun-ward**, adv. [A.S.] Downwards. (*Laymon*, l. 81.) [ADUN.]

* **ād-ūre**, v.t. [Lat. *adurō* = to set fire to, to burn, to scorch: *ad* = to, and *uro* = to burn.] To burn.

"... doth mellow and not *adure*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV., § 312.

ād-ūr-ent, adj. [Lat. *adurens*, pr. par. of *aduro*.] [ADURE.] Burning, hot to the taste.

"... nitre; the spirit of which is less *adurent* than salt."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. V., § 340.

* **ād-ūr-ne**, ***ad-ōr-ne**, v.t. To *adure*. [See ADORN, ADORE.] (*Scotch*.)

"Gif ye deny Christis humanitie, hi reason of the inseparable conjunction thairof with his divinitie to be *adurnit*."—*Keith: Hist. App.*, p. 238.

a-dūsk', *adv.* or *pred. a.* [DUSK.] In dusk or gloom; dark, gloomy.

a-dūst', **a-dūst'-ēd**, a. [In Ital. *adusto*, fr. Lat. *adustus*, pa. par. of *aduro* = to burn.]

1. *Lit.*: Burnt, scorched, dried with fire, intensely hot.

"And vapour as the Lybian air *adust*, Began to parch that temperate clime."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

"Sulphurous and nitrous foam They found, they mingled it, and with subtle art Conc'd and *adusted*, they reduced To blackest grain, and into store convey'd it."—*ibid.*, bk. vi.

2. *Fig.*: Hot, fiery, choleric in temper or temperament.

"They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit."—*Bowell.*

†a-dūst'-ī-ble, a. [ADUST.] Capable of being burnt or scorched.

†a-dūst'-ī-on, s. [In Ital. *adustione*, fr. Lat. *adustus* = the act of burning.] The act of burning or scorching; the state of being burnt or scorched; heat or dryness of the humours of the body. [ADURE.]

"Against all asperity and torrefaction of inward parts, and all *adustion* of the blood, and generally against the dryness of age."—*Bacon: Med. Lc.*

a-dūs'-tīve, a. [As if from a Lat. *adustus*.] That burns or scorches.

ād-va-lōr'-ēm, *phr.* [Lat.] [AD.]

ād-va-n'ce, v.t. & i. [In Fr. *avancer* = to advance, to move forward: *avant*, prep. = before; *adv.* = for, forward. In Sp. *avanzar* = to advance; Ital. *avanzare* = to get, to increase; Armenian *avans* = to advance, from Lat. *ab* = from; *ante* = before.] [VAN, ADVANTAGE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Of place:

(a) To cause to move forward horizontally; to bring to the front.

1. *Lit.*: To move a material thing thus forward in place.

"Some one glides in like midnight ghost— Nay, strike not! 'tis our noble Host Advancing then."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, III. 8.

2. *Fig.*: To cause any thing, and especially any immaterial thing, to move forward, to bring it to the front, to move it from the background into the foreground, or from obscurity into public notice.

Specialty: To express an opinion, to adduce an argument.

"What we admire we praise; and when we praise, *Advance* it into notice, that, its worth Acknowledged, others may admire it too."—*Comper: Task*, bk. iii.

"The views I shall *advance* in these lectures . . ."—*Beale: Bioplane*, § 2.

"... has often been *advanced* as a proof."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I., ch. I.

(b) To move upward, to render more elevated.

1. *Lit.*: To move a material thing upward.

"Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled The imperial eagle; which, full rich *advanced*, Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. I.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) To promote a person to a higher rank.

"... the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him."—*Ester* x. 2.

"The weak were praised, rewarded, and *advanced*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

(b) To heighten, to grace, to shed lustre upon anything.

"As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it."—*South: Sermons*.

(c) To cause to mount up in an unpleasant way, as a parasite climbs up a tree to the injury of the stem supporting it; to increase, to augment.

"... like favourites, Made proud by princes, that advance their pride Against that power that bred it!"—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, III. I.

II. Of time or development (*lit. & fig.*):

1. *Lit.*: To move forward in time or in development: as to accelerate the growth of plants, to move the season of the year forward.

"These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*."—*Bacon*.

"The summer was now far *advanced*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) To cause any thing, as a science, one's knowledge, &c., to move forward.

"... there is little doubt that the photographs his party has secured will do more to *advance* solar physics than any permanent records obtained by any former expedition."—*Times*, April 20, 1875, "Transit of Venus."

(b) Ordinary Language and Commerce. To *advance* money is to give money before an equivalent for it is rendered; or to lend, with or without interest; to pay money before it is legally due.

"... the farmer, who *advances* the subsistence of the labourer, supplies the implements of production."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*

"... *advanced* to the government, at an hour's notice, five or ten thousand pounds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To move forward.

1. In place:

"... our friend Advanced to greet him."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

¶ When applied to a promontory or peninsula, it signifies to jut or project into the ocean.

"And thus the rangers of the western world, Where it *advances* far into the deep."—*Cooper: Task*, bk. I.

2. In time:

"... Smoothly did our life Advance."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

II. *Fig.*: To make progress, as in knowledge, rank, &c.

"It will be observed, therefore, that the sense of composition goes on steadily increasing in copiousness as the word *advances*."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. II., § 2.

¶ To *advance* in price: To rise in value.

ād-va-n'ce, s. [ADVANCE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act or process of moving forward.

1. Gen. (*Used of movement in time, in place, or in both*). (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A letter announcing the *advance* was written on the 31st of August."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Spec. (*plural*): Approaches made by a lover to gain the favour of the person courted; or approaches made by a government to another one with which it is at variance.

"Falsely accused by the arts of his master's wife, whose criminal *advances* he had repelled, he was thrown into prison."—*Milman: Hist. Jews*, l. 50.

"Finally, that he might lose no time in repaying the benefit of his *advances*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. The state of being moved forward.

1. *Lit.*: (*Used of material things*.)

"Gazing, with a timid glance, On the brooklet's swift *advance*."—*Longfellow: Maidenhood*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Promotion in rank or office.

(b) Improvement, as in knowledge or virtue; progress towards perfection.

"The principal end and object of the greatest improvement in the virtue, there must exist in *advance*, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature."—*Hale*.

III. The amount by which a person or thing moves another forward, or is moved forward by another. (See B. 1.)

B. Technically:

1. Comm.: Increased price.

2. Money given beforehand for goods afterwards to be delivered; money paid on account or before it is legally due.

3. A loan to be repaid.

¶ In *advance*: Beforehand; before it is actually due; specific, the payment of a portion of a man's wages before the whole is due. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"In order that the whole remuneration of the labourers should be *advanced* to them in daily or weekly payments, there must exist in *advance*, and be appropriated to productive use, a greater stock of capital."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, bk. I., ch. iv., § 2.

"... and paid in *advance* the dearest tribute of their affection."—*Junius to the King*, 1769.

¶ "A is in *advance* to B £50," means, A is in the state of having advanced to B the sum of £50.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ſ -cia = shap; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -sion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ad-va'nced, *pa. par. & a.* [ADVANCE.]

As adjective:

A. Ordinary Language:**I. Of place:**

1. Moved forward.

"When thou hast hung thy advanced sword 't the air." *Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 6.

2. Occupying a more forward position than that with which it is compared.

"The more advanced position of the astragalus."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, 94.

II. Of time or development:

1. Advanced age = very considerable age.

"... to re-appear in the offspring at the same advanced age."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. II, ch. viii.

2. An advanced thinker, country, or community: A man before his age in ideas; a country or community before most others in civilisation.

"This demand is often supplied almost exclusively by the merchants of more advanced countries."—*J. & S. Mill: Polit. Econ., Prelim. Rem.*, p. 16.

"... however much accelerated by the salutary influence of the ideas of more advanced countries."—*Ibid.*, bk. II, ch. 2, § 3.

B. Technically:

1. **Fortification.** *Advanced ditch*: The ditch which surrounds the glacis and esplanade of a fortress.

2. **Milit.** *Advanced guard*, *advance-guard*: ↑ (a) The first line or division of an army marching in front of the rest, and therefore likely to come first into collision with the enemy.

(b) A small detachment of cavalry stationed in front of the main-guard of an army.

"It was, however, impossible to prevent all skirmishing between the advanced guards of the armies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ad-va'ncé-mént, **a-va'ncé-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *advance*; *ment*. In Fr. *avancement*; Ital. *avanzamento*.] [ADVANCE.]**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of advancing any person or thing.

II. The state of being so advanced.**Specially:**

1. The moving forward or promotion of any one to a higher office or rank in society; preferment.

"The dungeon opens a way to still further advancement."—*Nilman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., i. 30.

"He had hitherto looked for professional advancement to the corporation of London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

"K. Rich. The advancement of your children, gentle lady."—*Shakesp.: K. Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

2. The moving of any one forward to a higher intellectual or moral platform; intellectual or moral improvement.

"... the advancement of the intellectual faculties."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. iv.

"And as thou wouldst the advancement of thine heir in all good faculties."—*Cooper: Tirocinium*.

3. A similar movement forward of society, wealth, or civilisation.

"From this time the economical advancement of society has not been further interrupted."—*J. & S. Mill: Polit. Econ., Prelim. Rem.*, p. 22.

"Many of the faculties which have been of inestimable service to man for his progressive advancement."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. ii.

4. The promotion of science or anything similar.

"... i.e. the combination of individual efforts towards the advancement of science."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. vii.

III. The thing advanced; the amount by which anything advances or is advanced.

1. The thing advanced. [See *B. Comm. & Law*.]

2. The amount by which anything advances or is advanced; a stride forward.

"This resolute makes daily advancements; and I hope in time will raise our language to the utmost perfection."—*Swift*.

B. Technically:

1. **Comm.**: The payment of money in advance; also the amount of money paid in advance.

II. * Old Law:

1. The settlement of a jointure on a wife, or the jointure settled.

"The jolture or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales."—*Bacon*.

* 2. Property given to his child by a father in his lifetime instead of by will at his death.

ad-va'ncé-ér, **ad-va'ncé-ér**, *s.* [ADVANCE.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: One who advances any person or thing; a promoter.

"... and the succession is between master and disciple, and not between inventor and continuator, or advancer."—*Bacon: Filium Laby.*, § 4.

2. *Among sportsmen*: A start or branch of a buck's attire between the back antler and the palm; the second branches of a buck's horn.

"In a huck they say hr, beame, hrauch, advancers, palme, and spellers."—*Manwood: Forest Laws*.

ad-va'ncé-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ADVANCE.]

"And Asteris th' advancing pilot knew."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 1104.

"He was now no longer young; but advancing age had made no essential change in his character and manners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

"... the advancing winter."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iii.

"... an advancing physiology."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 28.

***ad-va'ncé-ive**, *a.* [ADVANCE.] Tending to advance or promote.

ad-va'nt-âge (**âge=ig**), *s.* [In Fr. *avantage*, from *avant* = before; Ital. *vantaggio*.] [ADVANCE.]

I. Essential meaning: That which is fitted to move one forward; any natural gift, any acquisition made, any state, circumstance, or combination of circumstances calculated to give one superiority in any respect over an antagonist, or over people in general.

Specially:

1. Profit or gain of any kind.

(a) *In a general sense*:

"What advantage then hath the Jew? or what profit is there of circumcision?"—*Rom.* iii. 1.

"It was not impossible, indeed, that a persecutor might be convinced by argument and by experience of the advantage of toleration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(b) *In a more limited sense*: (*Lit.*) The interest of money; (*fig.*) overplus, increase.

"Methought you said, you neither lend, nor borrow, *Upon advantage*."—*Shakesp.: Merch. Venice*, i. 3.

"We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh There is a soul counts thee her creditor, And, with *advantage*, means to pay thy love."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

2. A favourable time or opportunity.

"Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse With Desdemona alone."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 1.

"... and somewhere, nigh at hand, Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find His wish and best *advantage*, us assunder."

Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

3. Personal qualities, natural gifts, acquired knowledge or experience, good habits, &c.

"If it be an *advantage* to man to have his hands and arms free, of which there can be no doubt."

Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. I, ch. iv.

"In the practical procedure of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage* over the clergy: whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other."—*Sprat*.

¶ In this sense it is similarly used of the inferior animals.

"When these birds are taking, the *advantage* of the long primary feathers of their wings, in keeping them dry, is very evident."—*Darwin: Poyuge round the World*, ch. vii.

4. A consideration superadded to one going before, and giving it increased force in argument.

"Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself, but for us, yet he bore them patiently."—*Filistion*.

II. The victory or success of whatever kind actually resulting from such aids.

"... and because in other struggles between the dictators and tribunician authority, the dictator had always the *advantage*."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

"Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us."—*2 Cor.* ii. 11.

¶ In this and in some other senses it may be used of the inferior animals or of things inanimate.

"When I have seen the hungry ocean gain *Advantage* on the kingdom of the shore, And the firm soil win of the watery main."

Shakesp.: Sonnets, 64.

¶ Formerly used occasionally with *on*; now *of*, *over*, or a clause of a sentence introduced by *that* is used instead. (See various examples given above.)

"Upon these two arches the superincumbent weight of man is solidly and sufficiently maintained, as upon a low dome, with the further *advantage* that the different joints, cartilages, coverings, and synovial membranes give a certain elasticity to the dome, so that in leaping, running, or dropping from a height, the jar is diffused and broken before it can be transmitted to affect the enormous brain-expanded cranium."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 94.

¶ To set out to *advantage*, to set to *advantage*: To arrange or place in such a manner that its value may be seen; to place in the most favourable light.

"Like jewels to *advantage* set, Her beauty by the shade does get." *Waller*.

To take *advantage* of; * to take *advantage* on: To avail one's self of an opportunity of gaining the superiority over one in some matter. *Usually in a bad sense*, to outwit, to overreach.

"... but the Roman consuls, who had led out an army to meet them, take no *advantage* of their weakness."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii.

"To take *advantage* on presented joy; Though I were dumb, yet his proceedings teach thee."—*Shakesp.: Venice and Adonis*.

Advantage-ground. [VANTAGE-GROUND.]

"This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before him, with interest."

"The archbishoprick ... *Clarendon*.

† ad-va'nt-âge (**âge=ig**), *v. t. & i.***A. Transitive:**

1. To benefit one, to profit one.

(a) *Personally*.

"For what is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away?"—*Luke* ix. 25.

"The liquid drops of tears that you have shed, Shall come again, transform'd to orient pearl; *Advantaging* their loan, with interest, Of ten times double gain of happiness."

Shakesp.: King Richard III., iv. 4.

(b) *Half impersonally*.
"If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what *advantageth* it me, if the dead rise not! let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—*1 Cor.* xv. 32.

2. To promote the interests of.
"To enoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improvable."—*Glanville: Scapies Scientifica*.

B. Intransitive: To be advantageous, to be fitted to confer superiority.
"Not flying, but forecasting in what place To set upon them, what *advantaged* best."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

ad-va'nt-âge-a-ble (**âge=ig**), *a.* [ADVANTAGE.]

Ability to be turned to advantage; advantageous, profitable.

"Shall see *advantageable* for our dignity, Anything in, or out of, our demands."

Shakesp.: King Henry V., v. 2.

ad-va'nt-áged, *pa. par. & a.* [ADVANTAGE.]

As *pa. par.*: In the same sense as the verb.

* As *adjective*: Excellent.

"In the most *advantaged* temper this disposition is but comparative."—*Glanville*.

ad-va'nt-âgeous, *a.* [ADVANTAGE.]

Promising or actually conferring advantage; profitable, beneficial; opportune, convenient.

"The large system can only be *advantageous* when a large amount of business is to be done."—*J. & S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. I, ch. ix.

"... the amount of *advantageous* modification in relation to certain special ends."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. II, ch. viii.

"Just it, that *advantageous* glade, The halting troop a line had made."

Scott: Marmion, iv. 5.

"... to capitulate on honorable *advantageous* terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Always with *to* before the person or thing benefited.

"Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself."—*Dryden*.

ad-va'nt-âgeous-ly, *adv.* [ADVANTAGEOUS.]

In an advantageous manner; profitably, beneficially.

"It has, in consequence, appeared to the author of the following work that an attempt might *advantageously* be made to treat the history of ancient astronomy."—*Lewis: Astronomy of the Ancients*, ch. I, § 1, p. 2.

"... a business of real public importance can only be carried on *advantageously* upon so large a scale."—*J. & S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. I, ch. ix.

ad-va'nt-âgeous-ness, *a.* [ADVANTAGEOUS.]

The quality of being advantageous; profitableness, profit, benefit.

"The last property which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love*.

ad-va'nt-ág-ing, *pr. par.* [ADVANTAGE.]*** ad-va'nt-ág-e**, *v. t.* [ADVANCE.]1. To recommend. (*Spenser*.)

2. To incite, to inflame, to stimulate. [*ADVANCE*.] (*Spenser*.)

*** ad-va'nt-áged**, **ad-va'nt-st**, *pa. par.* [ADVANCE.]

*** ad-va'nt**, *s.* [AVAUNT.] A boast, a vaunting, a bragging.

"And if ye wyn, make none *advant*."

Beowulf: The Four P's.

*** ad-va'nt-óur**, *s.* [ADVANT.] A boaster.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. géous = jûs.

***ad-vēc-tī-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *adventicius*, *adventicius*, from *adventus*, *pa. par. of advento* = to carry to.] Brought from another place; imported, foreign.

†**ad-vēne**, *v.i.* [Lat. *advenio* = to come to, to arrive at; *ad* = to, and *venio* = to come.] To come to, to accede to, to be added to, though derived from a foreign source.

"A cause, considered in judicature, is styled an accidental cause, and the accidental of any act is said to be whatever *advenes* to the act itself already substantiated."—*Aspliff: Paragon*

***ad-vē-nī-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *adveniens*, *pr. par. of adventio*.] [ADVENT.] Approaching, coming, being superadded from foreign sources.

"Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception, for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devisers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*

ad-vent, *s.* [In Ger. *advent*; *Fr. avent*; Ital. *avvento*; all from Lat. *adventum*, supine of *advenio*.] [ADVENT.]

I. The act of coming.
1. (Spec.) Theol.: The first, or the expected second coming of Christ.

"Gives courage to their foes, who, could they see The dawn of thy last advent, long desired, Would creep into the bowels of the hills, And flee for safety to the falling rocks."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. vi.

2. Ordinary Language (in a respectful or in a mock-heroic sense): The coming of any merely human personage, or of people, to a place.

"... changed habits of life which always follow from the advent of Europeans."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. vii.

"When it was known that no succour was to be expected from the hero whose advent had been foretold by so many seers, the Irish who were shut up in Galway lost all heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. The time when a coming takes place.
Spec. (in the Ecclesiastical Calendar): The season of the year when the Roman Catholic, the English, and various other churches commemorate the first and anticipate the second coming of Christ. It comprises four Sundays, and commences on the one which precedes, or that which follows, St. Andrew's Day (November 30), or on St. Andrew's Day itself.

Ad-vēnt-ist, *s.* A believer in the second advent or coming of Christ. Adventists are divided into *Advent* (or *Second Advent*) *Christians*, *Seventh-day Adventists* (of whom there are 34,000 in these States) and *Evangelical Adventists*.

ad-vēn-tī-tious, *a.* [In Fr. *adventice*; fr. Lat. *adventicius* or *adventivus* = coming from abroad, foreign.] [ADVENT.]

1. Not properly pertaining to; extraneous to; foreign to.

"... the *adventitious* moisture which hangeth loose in the body."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV., § 365.

"The *adventitious* matter of this communication."—*Frederick: Hist. Eng.*, iv. 455.

"These again are either connate or *adventitious*."—*Bentham: Works* (ed. 1843), i. 32.

2. Coming unexpectedly or incidentally.

3. Bot.: Abnormal, as a genuine root with



MANGROVE-TREE, SHOWING ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS.

leaf-buds on it, or a slender aerial root sent down from the branches, as in the banyan and mangrove trees.

ad-vēn-tī-tious-ly, *adv.* [ADVENTITIOUS.] In an adventitious manner; casually; accidentally.

ad-vēn-tī-tious-nēss, *s.* [ADVENTITIOUS.] The quality or state of being adventitious.

†**ad-vēnt'-īve**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *adventivus*, from *adventum*, supine of *advenio*.] [ADVENT.]

As adjective: Foreign to, not native; adventitious.

"... the considerations of the original of the soul, whether it be native or *adventive*, and how far it is exempted from laws of matter and of the immortality thereof, and many other points."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

**As substantive*: A person or thing coming from abroad.

"That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them and for the *adventives* also."—*Bacon*.

***ad-vēnt'-ry**, *s.* [ADVENTURE.] An adventure, an enterprise.

"Act a brave work; call it thy last *adventry*."—*B. Jonson: Epig.*

ad-vēnt'-ū-al, *a.* [ADVENT.] Pertaining to the season of Advent.

"I do also daily use one other collect, as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons."—*Bishop Saunders*.

ad-vēnt'-ūre, ***a-vēnt'-ūre**, *s.* [Fr. *aventure*; Ital. *avventura*, from Lat. *adventurus* fut. part. of *advenio*.] [AUNTER.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of venturing or hazarding, hazard (followed by *of* or standing alone).

"The *adventure* of her person."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

"He loved excitement and *adventure*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

At all adventures: At all hazards, at all risks.

"Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard: of a wind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction."—*Locke*.

II. That which constitutes the venture or hazard.

* 1. Chance, fortune. [ADVENTURE.]

"Adventure so hath turned his pass Ageynes the kyng his mas."—*Kyng Alisaunder*, 7, 837.

* 2. An occurrence, especially if it is of an important character.

"The *adventures* of one's life."—*Bacon*.

3. An enterprise of uncertain issue; an exploit not to be achieved without risk.

"This hard *adventure* claims thy utmost care."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xlii., 426.

"To taste the fruit of yon celestial tree, Or die in the *adventure*."—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, i. 1.

"He ... had been accustomed to eccentric *adventures*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. Technically:

Comm. (especially by sea): That which is put to hazard; a ship or goods sent to sea at the risk of the sender.

"... reserving to himself only one-tenth part of the gains of the *adventure*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

¶ More usually VENTURE (q.v.).

A bill of adventure: A writing signed by one who receives goods on board his vessel at their owner's risk. Or a writing signed by a merchant, stating that the goods shipped in his name belong to another, to the adventure or chance of which the person so named is to stand.

ad-vēnt'-ūre, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *aventurer*; Ital. *avventurare*.] [ADVENTURE, s.]

1. Trans.: To risk, to hazard, to put in danger.

"So bold Leander would *adventure* it."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Yet they *adventured* to go back."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

¶ It is sometimes used reflectively.

"... desiring him that he would not *adventure* himself into the theatre."—*Acts*, xix. 31.

2. Intrans.: To venture.

"Page. I am almost afraid to stand alone Here in the churchyard: yet I will *adventure*."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

¶ There is properly an ellipsis in the above example, the meaning being, "yet I will *adventure* to do it;" it thus resembles the example from Bunyan.

ad-vēnt'-ūred, *pa. par. & a.* [ADVENTURE, v.]

***ad-vēnt'-ūre-fūl**, *a.* [ADVENTURE.] Full of adventure; delighting in enterprise.

***ad-vēnt'-ūre-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *adventure*; -ment.] Danger, hazard, risk.

"Laughs at such dangers and *adventures*."—*Hall: Satires*, IV. iii. 34.

ad-vēn-tūr-ēr, *s.* [In Ger. *abenteuerer*; Fr. *aventurier*; Ital. *avventuriere*.]

1. Originally: Ali who belonged to a company of merchants united for the discovery and colonisation of new lands, or for trade with remote parts of the world. The Society of Adventurers arose in Burgundy; it was established by John, Duke of Brabant, in 1248, and, being translated into England, had its constitution and privileges confirmed by various kings, beginning with Edward III., and terminating with Henry VII. The official name which it ultimately bore in this country was the Merchant Adventurers.

Adventurers upon return; called also *Putters out*. Adventurers who lent money before departing on a hazardous journey, stipulating that if they returned alive they should receive their capital back, with heavy interest upon it; while if they died abroad it would become the property of the borrower. [PUTTER OUT.]

2. One who, being conscious that he possesses courage and ability, seeks his fortune in new and perilous enterprises, military, political, or of any other kind, it not being implied that he is a member of any chartered company like that above described.

"These contests, however, did not take place till the younger *adventurer* had attained riches and dignities such that he no longer stood in need of the patronage which had raised him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***ad-vēnt'-ūre-sōme**, *a.* [ADVENTURE.] Bold, daring, adventurous.

¶ Now shortened into VENTURESOME (q.v.).

ad-vēnt'-ūre-sōme-nēss, *s.* [ADVENTURE-SOME.] The act or quality of being venturesome. (This word is now shortened to VENTURESOMENESS.)

ad-vēn'-tūr-ēss, *s.* An unscrupulous, designing woman.

ad-vēnt'-ūr-īng, *pr. par.* [ADVENTURE, v.]

ad-vēnt'-ūr-ōus, *a.* [In Fr. *aventureux*.] [ADVENTURE.] Full of adventure.

1. Of persons: Fond of adventure, prone to embark in hazardous enterprises, enterprising.

"What time I sailed with Morgan's crew, Who oft, 'mid our carousals, spake Of Raleigh, Froisher, and Drake; *Adventurous* hearts! who bartered, hold, Their English steel for Spanish gold."—*Scott: Rokeby*, li. 18.

2. Of things: Involving danger, perilous; not to be done or achieved without danger, not to be encountered without risk. The hazard may be to life, to liberty, to reputation, or to anything else which is prized.

"... that breathed Heroic ardour to *adventurous* deeds Under their godlike leaders, in the cause Of God and His Messiah."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. vi.

[See also the examples under ADVENTUROUSLY.]

ad-vēnt'-ūr-ōus-ly, *adv.* [ADVENTUROUS.] In an adventurous manner; courageously, boldly, daringly.

"They are both hanged: and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously*."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

"He has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn *adventurously* upon matter in his theory of pangeneism."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 158.

ad-vēnt'-ūr-ōus-nēss, *s.* [ADVENTUROUS.] The quality of being adventurous; enterprise, courage, boldness, valour.

***ad-vēn'-ūe**, *s.* Old spelling of AVENUE.

ad-verb, *s.* [In Ger. *adverbium*; Fr. *adverbe*; Ital. *avverbio*; from Lat. *adverbium* = an adverb: *ad* = to, and *verbum* = a word, a verb. The etymology does not suggest the full meaning of the term *adverb*. An adverb may be placed before, or in immediate connection with, other parts of speech than a verb (see below).] One of the "parts of speech." A word placed in more or less immediate conjunction with a verb, a participle, an adjective, or another adverb, and designed to qualify its meaning. In the sentences, "he rides well," "splendidly done," "remarkably good," and "very prosperously," *well*, *splendidly*, *remarkably*, *very* and *prosperously* are adverbs.

ad-verb'-i-al, *a.* [In Ger. *adverbialisch*; Fr. *adverbial*; Ital. *avverbiale*, from Lat. *adverbialis* = an adverb.] [ADVERB.]

1. Pertaining to an adverb, containing an adverb.

"I next proceed to the *adverbial* forms."—*Key: Philological Enquiry* (1868), p. 179.

bōll, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**cia** = **sha**; -**cian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**gion**, -**tion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**cious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. Liberal in the use of adverbs.

"He was wonderfully *adverbial* in his professions."—*Tatler*, No. 191.

ād-verb'-i-al-ly, *adv.* [ADVERBIAL.] After the manner of an adverb.

"... and which are used *adverbially* by the moderns."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, I, 183.

* **ād-vě-re**, *v.t.* [ADVERT.]

† **ād-věrs-a-ble**, *a.* [ADVERSE.] Contrary to, opposite to. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

* **ād-věrs-ā-gy-ōn**, *s.* [ADVERSE.] Contention.

"Desiring so a castle in to dwell,

Hymn and his men to kepe from all *adversary*on."

Handyng: Chron., I, 55.

* **ād-vě-sant**, *a.* [ADVERSE.] Adverse. (*Minsheu: Guide into Tongues.*)

ād-vě-sār'-i-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., a note-book, a common-place book, a journal, memoranda, especially a book in which debtor and creditor entries were placed *adverse*, that is, opposite to each other.]

1. A common-place book.

"These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*."—*Bull: Sermons*.

2. A printed miscellany.

* **ād-vě-sā-rīe**, *s.* [ADVERSARY.]

ād-vě-sār'-i-ōus, *a.* [ADVERSARY.] Full of opposition to, exceedingly adverse to. (*Poetic.*) (*Southey.*)

ād-vě-sāz-ŷ, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *adversaire*; Ital. *avversario*, fr. Lat. *adversarius* = turned towards, opposed to; *adversus*, part., adj., & prep. = turned towards, opposite: *ad* = to; *versus* = turned, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

A. As substantive:

1. One temporarily or permanently brought into antagonism with another, as in a battle, a lawsuit, a competition, or even a friendly game; an opponent.

"And eek by witnessyng of many a wight,

That al was false that sayde his *adversarie*."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,609-10.

"And do as *adversaries* do in law—

Strive mightily, but eek and drink as friends."

Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, I, 2.

2. One who from having been brought in some way into antagonism with another, has become his secret or avowed foe. In a more general sense, an enemy, whether public or private. (Used also of the enemies of God.)

"And he was an *adversary* to Israel all the days of Solomon."—*1 Kings* xl, 25.

"Let mine *adversaries* be clothed with shame."—*Ps.* cix, 29.

"The *adversaries* of the Lord shall be broken to pieces."

—1 Sam. ii, 10.

† Applied in Scripture by way of eminence to Satan.

"... your *adversary* the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour."—*1 Pet.* v, 8.

B. As adjective: Opposed to, adverse to.

"An unvanquishable fort against the impressions and assaults of all *adversary* forces."—*Bp. King: Vita Palati*, (1614), p. 30.

Law: Not unopposed. An *adversary suit* is a suit to which opposition has been intimated.

ād-věrs'-a-tive, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *adversativum*; Fr. *adversatif*; Ital. *avversativo*, from Lat. *adversativus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Expressing some opposition to, or at least some difference from or with.

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to, resembling, or containing an adversative.

"Two members of one and the same sentence connected with the *adversative* particle 'but'."—*Worthington: Mivocel*, p. 4.

† Prof. Bain considers the *Adversative* terms as the second class of Co-ordinating *Conjunctions*, the others being called *Cumulative* and *Illative*. The *adversatives* place the second sentence or clause in some kind of opposition to the preceding one. There are three species or divisions in the class: *Exclusive Adversatives* (viz., *not*, *but*, *else*, *otherwise*), *Alternative Adversatives* (viz., *either—or*; *whether—or*; *neither—nor*), and *Arrestive Adversatives* (as *but*, *but then*, *still*, *only*, *nevertheless*, and others). (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*)

B. As substantive:

Grammar: A word putting in more or less distinct opposition to each other the two por-

tions of a sentence between which it is placed. [See the adjective.]

ād-vě-rse, *a.* [In Fr. *adverse*; Ital. *avverso*; fr. Lat. *adversus* = turned to: *ad* = to; *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

† Shakespeare generally accents on the first syllable as is now done; but in the following passage he does so on the second:

"Though time seems so *adverse*, and means unfit."

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, v, 1.

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of purely physical opposition: So turned towards a person as literally to stand in the way of his progress.

Used (1) of anything in action against a person or thing.

"One by storms annoyed and *adverse* winds."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(2) Of what is simply opposite to a person or thing.

"And Afric's coast and Calpe's *adverse* height."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. Of opposition not purely physical.

1. Of persons or beings: Hostile, antagonistic, inimical, unpropitious.

"Besides, the king's name is a tower of strength,

Which they upon the *adverse* faction want."

Shakespeare: King Richard III., v, 3.

"The adherents of the ministers were victorious, but the *adverse* much to the rout..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"E'er since our *adverse* fates decreed

That we must part, and I must mourn."

Cooper: To Delia.

2. Of things:

(a) In opposition to the real or supposed

welfare of; calamitous, afflictive.

"What if he hath decreed that I shall first

Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*;

By tribulations, injuries, insults,

Contempts, and scorn, and snarls, and violence?"

Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

(b) In its nature opposed to, incongruous or inconsistent with.

"The benevolent spirit of the Christian morality is undoubtedly *adverse* to distinctions of caste."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. Technically:

Law. *Adverse possession:* Occupancy against the person rightfully entitled, but which, however, will become unimpeachable if the latter remain quiet on the subject for twenty years.

* **ād-vě-rse**, *v.t.* [From the adjective. In Lat. *adversor* = to oppose.] To oppose, to manifest hostility to.

"Of that fortune him schulde *adverse*."

Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. ii.

ād-vě-rse-ly, *adv.* [ADVERSE.] In an *adverse* manner, oppositely.

"If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, ii, 1.

ād-vě-rse-něss, *s.* [ADVERSE.] The state or quality of being *adverse*; opposition.

"... a seeming *adverseness* of events to his endeavours."—*Burrow: Sermons*.

* **ād-vě-rs'-ēr**, *s.* [ADVERSE.] An adversary. "Myn *adversers* and false wytnes berars agaynste me."—*Archæologia*, xxii, 46.

ād-vě-rs'-i-fō-li-āte, **ād-vě-rs'-i-fō-li-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *adversus* = turned to, opposite; *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having opposite leaves.

* **ād-vě-r-sion**, *s.* [ADVERT.] A turning to, attention.

"The soul bestoweth her *adversion*

On something else."—*More: Phil. Poems*, p. 294.

ād-vě-r-si-tŷ, * **ād-vě-r-si-tō**, *s.* [In Fr. *adversité*; Ital. *avversità*, fr. Lat. *adversitas* = (1) contrariety, antipathy; (2) misfortune, calamity.]

1. *Adverse* circumstances, misfortune, calamity, trouble, either one affliction or a series of them. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"He hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved:

for I shall never be in *adversité*."—*Ps.* x, 6.

"And though the Lord give you the bread of *adversity*, and the water of affliction..."—*Isa.* xxx, 20.

"And ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your *adversities* and your tribulations..."—*1 Sam.* x, 19.

2. The state of mental depression produced by such *adverse* circumstances or calamities.

"Haveth som reuthe on hir *adversité*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,074.

ād-vě-r't, *v.t. & i.* [In Ital. *avvertire*, fr. Lat. *adverto*, v.t. = to turn towards: *ad* = to; *verto* = to turn.]

* 1. *Transitive:* To regard, to advise.

"So though the soul, the time she doth *advert*

The body's passions, takes herself to die."

Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul, iv, 82.

2. *Intransitive:* To turn the mind or attention to, to remark, to notice.

(a) With to:

"I may again *advert* to the distinction."—*Owen: Classic of the Mammalia*, p. 97.

(b) With upon:

"A child of earth, I rested, in that stage Of my past course to which these thoughts *advert*, Upon earth's native energies."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

"While they pretend to *advert* upon one libel, they set up another."

—Finnis: of the Duke of Guise (1638).

* **ād-vě-r't**, *v.t.* [Lat. *averto*: a = from; *verto* = to turn. The d. is improperly inserted.] To *avert*, to turn away from. (*Scotch.*)

"Fræ my sinnes *avert* thy face."

Poems, 16th cent.

ād-vě-r't'-ēd, *pa. par.* [ADVERT.]

* **ād-vě-r't'-ānce**, *s.* [ADVERTENCE.] (*Old Scotch.*)

* **ād-vě-r'tā-tion**, * **ād-ver-ta-cy-oun**, *s.* [ADVERT.] Information. (*Digby Myst.*, p. 106.)

ād-vě-r't'-ēnce, * **ād-vě-r't'-ānce** (*A Scotch*), *s.* [In Ital. *avvertenza*.] [ADVERT.]

I. The act of turning the mind to; attention, notice, heedfulness.

* 1. Without to:

"Although the body sat among them there, Her *adversence* is always eills where;

For Troilus full fast her soule sought,

Withouten word, on him alwaie she thought."

Chaucer: Troilus and Criseyde, iv, 608.

2. With to:

"Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot, allow but a *adversence* to its purpose, and it will move the whole world."—*Decay of Piety*.

II. A person or persons attending upon.

(*O. Scotch.*)

1. Retinue.

"And all his *adversence* that in his court dwella."

—Ramsay: Colleyer.

2. Adherents, abettors, advisers.

"Schir William of Crechtown and Schir George of Crechtown, and thair *adversence*."—*Short Chron. of Jas. II.*, p. 36.

† **ād-vě-r't'-ēn-čy**, *s.* [ADVERTENCE.] The same as ADVERTENCE, in sense No. 1.

"Too much *adversence* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock."—*Swift*.

ād-vě-r't'-ēnt, *a.* [Lat. *advertens*, pr. par. of *adverto*.] [ADVERT.] Turning towards, attentive, heedful.

"This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long, *advertent*, and deliberate conflux of consequents."—*Bate: Origin of Manhood*.

ād-vě-r't'-ēnt-ly, *adv.* [ADVERTENT.] In an *advertent* manner; not unintentionally, but with deliberation, or, at least, wilfully.

ād-vě-r't'-īng, *pr. par.* [ADVERT.]

ād-vě-r't'-īze, **ād-vě-r't'-īze**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *advertissant*, pr. par. of *advertir*; Fr. *avertir*; Ital. *avvisare*; Lat. *adverto*.] [ADVERT.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. *Gen.*: To notify, to inform, to give intelligence to.

"I have *advertid* him by secret means."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, Part III., iv, 5.

"And I will go to *advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants..."—*Ruth* iv, 4.

"I was *advertised* their general sleep."

Shakespeare: Troilus and Criseyde, II, 2.

2. *Spec.*: To publish in a newspaper, or in some similar way, a paragraph generally designed to promote the financial or other interests of the person who seeks its insertion. [ADVERTISE, III, 2.]

"By statute 25 Geo. II. c. 36, even to *advertise* a reward for the return of things stolen, with no questions asked, or words to the same purport, subjects the advertiser and the printer to a forfeiture of £50 each."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. IV., ch. 10.

B. Intransitive: To publish an advertisement in a newspaper, or in any other way give it currency.

† Formerly used sometimes with *upon*, so as to make a compound transitive verb.

"... do *advertise upon* that learned knight, my very worthy friend."—*Sir Wm. Rouse: Tatler*, No. 224.

ād-vě-r't'-īzēd, **ād-vě-r't'-īzēd**, *pa. par.* [ADVERTISE, ADVERTISE.]

ād-vě-r't'-īzē-mēt, * **ād-vě-r't'-īzē-mēt**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *avertissement*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. The act of advertising.

1. Gen.: The act of advertising, intimating, or giving notice of anything.

* 2. Spec.: Admonition.

"My griefs cry louder than advertisement."
Shakep.: Much Ado about No thing, v. 1.

II. The state of being advertised, ability to be advertised.

III. That which advertises.

† 1. Gen.: Intimation in any way of something which has occurred.

"K. Hen. The Earl of Westmoreland set forth to day:
With him my son, Lord John of Lancaster;
For this advertisement is five days old."
Shakep.: Henry IV., Part I., III. 2.

2. Spec.: A public announcement, notice, or statement in the columns of a newspaper or other public print, giving information regarding a private or public undertaking, stating a want or a fact or a coming event, and usually paid for by the party to be benefited by such announcement. Circulars, handbills, posters, and signs of various kinds are advertisements, but the term is quite commonly restricted to an announcement appearing in newspapers, magazines, theatrical programmes and the like.

ād-vēr-tī-šār, s. [ADVERTISE.]

1. Of persons: One who advertises.

"The great skill in an advertiser is chiefly seen in the style he makes use of."—*Tatler, No. 224.*

2. Of things: That which advertises. (Used as the name of various newspapers, as the "Morning Advertiser.")

"They have drawn through columns of gazetteers and advertisers for a century together."—*Burke: Works, II. 13.*

ād-vēr-tī-šīng, pr. par. & a. [ADVERTISE.]

I. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. As adjective:

1. Furnishing advertisements, as "an advertising firm."

2. Constituting a receptacle for advertisements, as an "advertising van." Vehicles designed for such a purpose cannot legally be sent forth to traverse public thoroughfares.

* 3. Attentive.

¶ Advertising and holy = attentive and faithful. (Johnson.)

"As I was then
Advertising and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attentive at your service."
Shakep.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ād-vēr-tīze, &c. [ADVERTISE.]

ād-vēsp-ēr-āte, v.t. [In Lat. *advesperare*, impers. verb = evening approaches: *ad* = to; *vesperare* = to become evening; *vespera* or *vesper* = the evening.] To draw towards evening.

* **ād-vēst, v.t. [Norm. Fr. *advestir*: fr. Lat. *ad* = to, and *vestis* = a garment.]** To put in possession, to invest. (Cotgrave.)

* **ād-vew'e, v. [VIEW.]** To consider. (Spenser.)

* **ād-vew'ed, pa. par. [ADVEWE.]**

ād-vīce, 'a-vīs, 'a-vīse, 'av-i-is, 'a-vy's, s. [Fr. *avis*; Ital. *avviso*.] [ADVISE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Opinion, view, sentiment.

"And soth then said hir avis
Of God, that Lovred was and ever isse."
Saynt Katherine, p. 173.

* 2. Deliberate consideration, prudence.

"What he hath won, that he hath fortified;
So hot a speed, with such advice disposed;
Such tempeste order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example."
Shakep.: King John, III. 4.

[See also example under No. 3.]

3. Information. [See also *Commerce* (B. 1).]

"How shall I doat on her with more advice,
That thus without advice begin to love her!"
Shakep.: Two Gent. II. 4.

4. Counsel; an opinion offered as to what one ought to do either habitually, or in the circumstances which have at the time arrived.

"... give here your advice and counsel."—*Judg. xx.*

"As friends were summoned on a point so nice,
To pass their judgment, and to give advice;
But fix'd before, and well resolved was he
(As men that ask advice are wont to be)."
Pope: January and May, 81–84.

To take advice is to accept it when tendered, and act upon it.

"This advice was taken, and with excellent effect."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. 12.

To take advice with, is to take counsel with; to consult, to hold a conference with, and ask the opinion of, as, for instance, an adept in any art.

"Great princes, taking advice with workmen, with no less cost set their things together."—*Bacon: Essays.*

B. Technically:

1. Comm.: Information on some business matter communicated by one engaged in mercantile life to another person similarly engaged.

¶ Often in the plural; in which case it means telegrams, letters, or other documents, or even verbal communications, interesting to commercial men, regarding occurrences happening elsewhere.

A letter of advice: A letter sent by one merchant to another, informing him when bills or cheques are drawn on him, with particulars as to when payment is to be made.

2. Nautical. Advice-bort: A small vessel to carry despatches, or, in some cases, verbal information between places accessible by water.

* **ād-vīg-il-āte, v.t. [Lat. *advigilo* = to watch by, to keep guard over: *ad* = near, and *vigilo* = to be wakeful, to watch; *vigil* = awake, watchful.]** To watch over, to watch.

ād-vīs-a-bīl-i-ty, s. [Eng. *advisable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being advisable; advisableness.

ād-vīs-a-ble, a. [ADVISE.]

* 1. Able to be advised; not indisposed to accept advice, and therefore encouraging others to offer it.

"He was so strangely advisable that he would advert unto the judgment of the meanest person."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

2. Such as one acting on good advice would adopt; right, proper, befitting, fitting, expedient.

"He called a council of war to consider what course it would be advisable to take."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

ād-vīs-a-ble-nēss, s. [ADVISABLE.] The quality of being proper, befitting, or expedient. (Johnson: *Dict.*)

ād-vīs-a-bīly, adv. [ADVISABLY.] In an advisable manner. (Webster.)

ād-vīse, 'ād-vy'se, 'ād-vīze, 'a-vī'se, 'a-vy'se, 'a-vīze, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *adviser*; Ital. *avvisare* = to view, to perceive, to take note.] [ADVISE.]

I. Transitive:

(a) Ordinary Language:

* 1. To observe, to look at.

"Heo beom cryed among ther play,
For he was nought of that country."
Kyng Alisaunder, 221.

"He looked back, and her advising well
Weened, as he said, that by her outward grace,
That fairest Florimel was present there in place."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 22.

* 2. To consider, to deliberate upon.

(a) Not with self added (unreflectively).

(b) With self added (reflectively): To take counsel with one's self; to reflect.

"Now therefore advise thyself what word I shall bring again to him that sent me."—*1 Chron. xxi. 12.*

3. To inform, to acquaint, to apprise; to teach. [See *Commerce*.]

"Quick! Are you advised o' that? you shall find it a great charge; and to be up early and down late."—*Shakep.: Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 4.*

4. To counsel; to offer counsel to, in the hope, or at least with the desire that it may be followed.

"Brother, I advise you to the best."—*Shakep.: King Lear, I. 2.*

"I would advise all gentlemen to learn merchants' accounts."—*Locke.*

(b) Technically:

* 1. O. Scotch Law:

To advise a cause or process: To deliberate so as to give judgment on it.

"... and despyt the estates to advise the process, and to pronounce their sentence of parliament therewith."—*Acts, Ja. VI. (1590).*

To be advisyt with: To be ready to give judgment after deliberate investigation.

"... and thay thairwith being ryplyt advisyt, findit decernis, &c."—*Acts, Ja. VI. (1590).*

2. Comm.: To communicate intelligence regarding the state of the markets, the consignment of goods, bills drawn on one, &c.

II. Intransitive: To consult, to deliberate, to reflect.

"Now advise, and see what answer I shall returne to him that sent me."—*2 Sam. xxiv. 13.*

ād-vī's'ed, pa. par. & a. [ADVISE.]

As adjective:

1. Of a person: Counsell'd; acting with deliberation; prudent, wise.

"Let him rather be advis'd in his answers than forward to tell stories."—*Bacon: Essays.*

(a) Well advised: Humble, prudent.

"Only by pride cometh contention; but with the well advised is wisdom."—*Prov. xiii. 10.*

(b) Ill advised: Foolish.

2. (a) Of a resolution: Well considered.

(b) Of an act: Deliberate.

"... after a great and long and advised disputation."—*Froude: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

"When they had sworn to this advised doom."
Shakep.: Targuin and Lucrece.

"In other words, he may either have been aware of the circumstance or not aware; it may either have been present to his mind or not present. In the first case, the act may be said to have been an advised act, with respect to the circumstance; in the other case, an unadvised one."—*Bowring: Benham's Works, I. 42.*

ād-vī's'ed-lȳ, adv. [ADVISED.] With mature deliberation.

* 1. Attentively.

"This picture she advisedly perused,
And chid the painter for his word and skill."
Shakep.: Targuin and Lucrece.

2. With mature deliberation; with deliberate purpose.

"I dare be bound again,
My soul upon the forfeit, that your lord
Will never more break faith advisedly."
Shakep.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* **ād-vī's'ed-nēss, s. [ADVISED.]** The quality of having been adopted after mature deliberation; advisableness.

"While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority: to whose care it belongs, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just advisedness and moderation."—*Saunderson: Judgment in One View.*

* **ād-vīse-mēnt, 'a-vīse-mēnt, s. [ADVISE.]**

1. Consideration, deliberation.

"... which [lake or portion of the sea] is not without peril to such as with small advisement enter the same."—*Harrison: Description of Britania, p. 33.*

"... in good advisement and remembrance."—*A MS. from the Royal House, quoted in Froude's: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

2. Consultation.

"David, when he came with the Philistines against Saul to battle: but they helped them not; for the lords of the Philistines upon advisement sent him away, saying, He will fall to his master Saul to the jeopardy of our heads."—*1 Chron. xxi. 18.*

3. Advice, counsel.

"Ten schippes were dryven, through life an'sentment,
Thorpe a tempest rivyn, the schippes held them
scient."—*Langtoft: Chron., p. 148.*

ād-vī's'or, s. [ADVISE.] One who advises.

"... nor had he near him any adviser on whose judgment reliance could be placed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

"Hallifax was generally regarded as the chief adviser of the Crown."—*Ibid., ch. xiv.*

ād-vī's'or-ship, s. [ADVISER.] The office or position of an adviser.

ād-vī's'ing, pr. par. & s. [ADVISE.]

As substantive: Advice, counsel.

"... fasten your ear on my advising."—*Shakep.: Measure for Measure, III. 1.*

* **ād-vī's'ion, s. [ADVISION.]** A vision, a dream. (Wright.)

* **ād-vī's'ive, a. [Eng. *advise*, v.; -ive.]**

1. Prudent, cautious.

2. That advises or counsels.

* **ād-vī's'ive-nēss, s. [Eng. *advisive*; -ness.]**

The quality of being advisable.

* **ād-vī's'ō, s. [Low Lat. *adviso*; Ital. *avviso*.] Advice.**

"... their counsels and advices."—*Wagstaffe: Hist. Ref., p. 4.*

* **ād-vī's'ōr-ȳ, a. [ADVISE.]**

1. Having power to advise.

"The general association has a general advisory superintendence over all the ministers and church."—*Turnbull: Hist. Comm.*

2. Containing advice.

ād vī-tām aut cūl-pām. [LAT.] [AD.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -sion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl. ewe = ū.
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ād-vō-ca-čy, s. [Lat. *advocatio*, fr. *advoco* = to call or summon to.] [ADVOCATE.]

*1. A law-suit.

"Be ye not were how that false Polipheto
Is now about effects for to plotte.
And bring in on you advocacies new!"

Chaucer: *Troilus & Creseide*, II, 1, 462.

2. The act of pleading for a person or a cause.

"If any there are, who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall; they shall not wren herein the applause and advocacy of man."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ād-vō-cāte, *ād-vō-cat, *ād-vōk-ēte, s. [Lat. *advocatus* = (1) originally one whose aid was called in or invoked; one who helped in any business matter; (2) *Law*, at first, one who gave his legal aid in a case, without, however, pleading, this being the function of the *patronus*; (3) the *advocatus fisci*, who attended to the interests of the *fiscus*, or the emperor's privy purse. From *advoco* = to call or summon to one: *ad* = to, and *voco* = to call, to summon; Ger. *advokat*: Fr. *avocat*; Ital. *avvocato*.] [ADVOWSON, ADVOCUE, VOICE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who pleads a cause in a civil or criminal court belonging to any country.

"O thou, that art so fair and full of grace,
Be myn advocat in that hille place."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, II, 1995-6.
"The advocates contended on both sides with far more than professional keenness and vehemence."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) One who defends against opposers, and seeks to recommend to the acceptance of the public any opinion or cause.

"And thither will I bear thy suit,
Nor will thine advocate be mute."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, IV, 15.

¶ It is used with *of* or *for* after it.

"The advocates of 'transmutation' have failed to explain them."—Owen: *Classification of Mammalia*, p. 49.

"And advocates for folly dead and gone."

Pope: *Epistles*.
(b) Christ, as pleading before the Eternal Father for sinners.

"And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."—1 John II, 1.

B. Technically:

1. *In the old German empire*: A person appointed by the emperor to do justice. In Germany and elsewhere juridical advocates were made judges in consequence of their attending when causes were pleaded in the court's court.

2. *In the Mediæval Church*: One appointed to defend the rights and revenues of a church or monastery. The word *advocate*, in the sense of a defender of the church, was ultimately superseded by that of *patron*, but it still lingers in the term *advowson*. [ADVOWSON.]

Constitutional advocates, in Rome, pleaded before the consistory in cases relating to the disposal of benefices which they opposed.

Elective advocates were chosen by a bishop, an abbot, or a chapter.

Feudal advocates were persons assigned lands on condition of their fighting for the Church, leading out their vassals for the purpose.

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates were appointed to fight for the Church. [See also ADVOCATUS.]

Devil's Advocate. [ADVOCATUS, FRA.]

III. In English Law:

1. *Originally*: One who pleaded a cause in a civil, but not in a criminal court. Formerly, certain persons called advocates, learned in the civil and canon law, were alone entitled to plead as counsel in the English ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, but these are now thrown open to the ordinary bar. (Will: *Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

2. *Now*: One who pleads a cause in any court, civil or criminal. It is not, properly speaking, a technical word, but is used only in a popular sense, as synonymous with barrister or counsel. [COUNSEL; ADVOCATE, A. 1.]

The Queen's Advocate was a member of the College of Advocates, whose office it was to advise and act as counsel for the Crown in questions of civil, canon, and international law. He ranked next to the Solicitor-General. (Will: *Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

¶ At stations of the army the judge-advocate is the officer through whom prosecutions

before courts-martial are conducted. There is also a Judge-Advocate-General for the army at large.

IV. In Scotland:

1. *Law*: A member of "the faculty of advocates," or Scottish bar. These have not derived their privileges from any Act of Parliament incorporating them into a society, but have possessed them from a period of unascertained antiquity. The association is formed on the model of that of the French *avocats*, and, like it, is presided over by a dean, or doyen.

"The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A solicitor practising in Aberdeen.

¶ The Lord Advocate is the principal Crown lawyer in Scotland. It is his duty to act as public prosecutor, which he does in great cases in which the Crown is interested, leaving the inferior ones to the procurators fiscal, who act under his instructions. He is virtually Secretary of State for Scotland, and, as a rule, it is through him that the Government proposes, explains, and defends the special legislation for that country.

ād-vō-cāte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *advoco* = to call or summon to. In *Law*: To call an advocate to one's assistance: *ad* = to; *voco* = to call. This is an old English word which fell into disuse and again revived. "It would be difficult," says Trench, "to find an example of the verb 'to advocate' between Milton and Burke" (Trench: *Eng., Past & Present*, p. 55.).

I. Transitive:

*1. To call upon or to, to summon, to ask to hear.

"... we may, in those cases, express our oath in the form of *advocating* and calling the creature."—Jeremy Taylor: *of the Sacraments*.

*2. To speak or write, if not even to agitate in favour of a person, an opinion, or a measure.

"The most eminent orators were engaged to advocate her cause."—Miford.

"... persons who advocate this sentiment."—Mackenzie: *Life of Calvin*.

II. Intransitive:

*O. Scotch: To strive, as an advocate does, to win a cause.

"For men seldom advocate against Satan's work and sin in themselves, but against God's work in themselves."—Rutherford: *Letters*.

ād-vō-cāte-ship, s. [ADVOCATE.]

1. The office of an advocate.

"Leave your *advocate-ship*,
Except that we shall call you orator Fry."

Ben Jonson: *New Inn*, II, 6.

2. Advocacy.

"The redemption of the world was made a great part of the *advocate-ship* of the Holy Spirit by our Lord."—Halliwell: *Sale of Souls*, p. 71.

ād-vō-cā-tēss, s. The feminine form of ADVOCATE.

"He [the Archbishop of Florence] answers ... God hath provided us of an *advocate* who is gentle and sweet, &c., and many other such dangerous propositions."—Bp. Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*.

ād-vō-cā-tiō, pr. par. [ADVOCATE.]

ād-vō-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *advocatio* = a summoning of legal assistance.] [ADVOCATE.]

1. The act or office of pleading; advocacy.

"Det. Alas: thrice gentle Cassio,
My *advocation* is not now in time;
My lord is not my lord."

Shakespeare: *Othello*, III, 4.

*2. *Scots Law*: A mode of appeal from certain inferior courts to the supreme one. By 31 & 32 Vict., c. 100, the process of *advocation* is abolished, and appeals are substituted in its room.

Note of *advocation*: A writ employed for this appeal.

ād-vō-ca-trice, s. [ADVOCATE.] A female advocate. (Elyot.)

ād-vō-cā-tūs, s. [Lat.] [ADVOCATE.]

In the *Papal Court*: A *diabolus* = the devil's advocate; the same as the *Fra di diavolo*. A person appointed to raise doubts against the genuineness of the miracles of a candidate for canonization. [FRA.]

***ād-vōid, v.t.** [AVOID.]

***ād-vōke, v.t.** [Lat. *advoco* = to call or summon to one: *ad* = to; *voco* = to call.] To call or summon to; to transfer a cause (to one's self) for trial.

"His holiness . . . promising not to revoke the said commission . . . should not, at the point of sentence, have *advoked* the cause, retaining it at Rome."—Bonner. (Froude's *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.)

***ād-vō-kēte, [ADVOCATE.]**

***ād-vōl-ā-tion, s.** [From Lat. *advolutio* = a flying to, from *advolo* = to fly towards: *ad* = to, and *volo* = to fly.] The act of flying to or towards anything. (Johnson: *Dict.*)

***ād-vōl-ū-tion, s.** [Lat. *advolutio* = a rolling up, from *advolutus*, pa. par. of *advolo* = to roll to or towards: *ad* = to, and *volo* = to roll.] The act or process of rolling towards.

***ād-vōūch, v.i.** [AVOUCH.]

***ād-vōū-tēr-ēr, s.** [ADVOUTRY.] An adulterer.

"God will condemn *advouterers* . . ."—Bayle: *Yet a Course at the Romish Fox*, I, 70.

***ād-vōū-trēss, *ād-vōw-trēss, s.** The fem. form of ADVOUTRY, or ADVOUTRESS.

"This kind of danger is then to be feared, chiefly, when the wives have plots for the raising of their own children, or else that they be *advoutresses*."—Bacon: *Essays*, ch. xvi.

***ād-vōū-trie, *ād-vōū-trý, *ād-vōw-trý, *a-vōw-trý, *a-vōū-tēr-ic, s.** [O. Fr. *avoutrie*.] Adultery. [ADULTERY.]

"... calling this match *advoutrie*, as it was."—Mirror for Magistrates, p. 342.

"... that he had lived in frequent *avoutrie*."—Anderson: *Coll.*, IV, pt. I, p. 101.

***ād-vōū-troūš, a.** [ADVOUTRY.] Adulterous.

"... the fall of the *advoutrous*, cursed, and malignant church of hypocrites."—Bale: *Revelations*, II.

***ād-vōw, *ād-vōwē, v.t.** [AVOW.]

ād-vōw-ēe, a-vōw-ēe, s. [ADVOW, AVOW.]

1. An "advowry" of a church or monastic body. [ADVOCATE.]

2. A person possessed of an advowson; the patron of a church.

The *paramount advowee*: The sovereign.

ād-vōw-gōn, s. [Norm. Fr. *avoeson*, *avorie*; Fr. *avouerie*, fr. *avouer* = to grant, to allow; *avoué* = an attorney. Low Lat. *advocatio*; Class. Lat. *advocatio* = a summoning legal assistance, the bar, &c.; Low Lat. *advoco*; Class. Lat. *advoco* = to call or summon.] [ADVOCATE.]

Law: The right of presentation to a vacant benefice, what is called in Scotland *patronage*. [PATRONAGE.] This is of three kinds: (1) *Presentation*, when the patron has a right to present a clergyman to the bishop for institution; (2) *collation*, when the bishop is himself the patron of the living; and (3) *donation*, when the king or a subject, acting under the royal licence, founds a church or chapel on the footing that it shall be subject to his visitation only, and not be placed under the bishop, and that he (the patron) shall have the power of putting a clergyman in it without presentation, institution, or induction. Hence advowsons are classified as *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*. The reason why they were generally vested in lords of the several manors was that it was in most cases their ancestors, or at least predecessors more or less remote, who originally built the church, or were "advocates" of ecclesiastical privileges. [ADVOCATE.] An advowson still attached to a manor is called an *appendant*. If, however, it be once sold to a purchaser it ceases in all future time to be *appendant*, and is said to be in *gross*, or at large. Advowsons, originally trusts, are now considered heritable property.

"The *advowson* and right of next and perpetual presentation to the rectory of —, subject to the life of the present incumbent, now in his seventy-first year."—*Advertisement in Times*, 1875.

***ād-vōw-trēss, s.** [ADVOUTRESS.]

***ād-vōw-trý, s.** [ADVOUTRY.]

advoyer, or avoyer (pron. **ād-vōy-ā, a-vōy-ā**), s. [O. Fr. *advoc*.] The chief magistrate of a Swiss town or canton.

***ād-výš-yōn, s.** [AVISION.] A vision, a dream.

"... the old lady that thow sawest in thy *advysyon*."—*Morte d'Arthur*, II, 245.

***ād-wārd, v.t.** [AWARD, v.t.]

***ād-wārd, s.** [AWARD, s.]

***ād-wāythe, v.** [AWAIT.] To wait for. (Wright: *Monastic Letters*, p. 202.)

ā, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, ōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. ey = ā.

a'-dý, s. A palm-tree, called also abanga, a native of the West Indies. The large leaf-shoot at the summit of the stem, when cut into, furnishes a liquor used as wine. The kernels of the fruit are regarded as a cordial, and an oil prepared from the fruit may be used as butter.

***a-dýght' (gh mute), a.** [ADIGHT.]

***a-dýn-ā-mí-a, a-dýn-ā-m-ý, s.** [Gr. *adunamia* (*adunamia*) = want of strength; *ā*, priv.; *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = strength; *adunamia* (*dunamati*) = to be able.]

Med.: Debility resulting from sickness.

***a-dýn-ām-ic, a.** [ADYNAMIA.] Pertaining to adynamy; without strength, weak.

Medicine. *Adynamic fever*: "A kind of fever characterised by great prostration or depression of the vital powers, with a tendency to putridity." (*Dr. Tweedie: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, Art. "Fever," ii. 162.)

***a-dýn-ām-ý, s.** [ADYNAMIA.]

***ād-ýt, ād-ýt-ūm, s.** [Lat. *adytum*; Gr. *ἀδύτον* (*aduton*) and *ἀδύτος* (*adutos*), fr. the adj. *ἀδύτος* (*adutos*) = not to be entered; *ā*, priv.; *δύω* (*dúō*) = to get into, to enter.] A shrine; the innermost and most sacred part of a temple; the holy of holies.

"Behold amidst the *adyta* of our gods." *Greene: Works*, I. 114.

***a-dýte, v.t.** [In Old Fr. *endictor*, fr. Lat. *indico* = to indite; *in* and *dico*.] To indite, to write.

"Kyng Rychard dode a lettre wryte,
A noble clerk it gan *adyte*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, I. 174.

ādze, ādz, *ād-diçe, s. [A.S. *adese*; Sp. *azuela*.]

An instrument consisting of an arched cutting blade of iron and a handle, the latter being placed transverse to the edge of the blade, whereas in the axe the two are parallel. It may be considered as a kind of crooked axe. It is used by shipwrights, carpenters, coopers, and other artisans, and is especially designed for chopping a horizontal surface of timber. (*Minsheu, &c.*)



ADZE.

2. *Her.*: A common axe.

ādze, v.t. To shape by means of an adze.

ādzed, pa. par. [ADZE, v.]

ādz-íng, pr. p̄ar. [ADZE, v.]

æ (pron. generally *ē*, and occasionally *ō*; when it has the latter sound, it is marked in this work *œ*).

I. As an initial: A Latin diphthong corresponding to the Greek *ai* (*ai*), and used chiefly in words originally derived from the Greek language. When fully naturalised in English the Greek *ai* (*ai*) and Lat. *æ* become simply *e*. Thus the Gr. *αἰθήρ* (*aithēr*) is in Lat. *æther*. In Eng. some writers, Tyndall for one, looking on the word as but partially naturalised, still write it with the diphthong *æther*; whilst the generality, regarding it as fully naturalised, make it *ether*. [*ETHER*.]

¶ Quite a multitude of Anglo-Saxon words commence with *æ*, but the *æ* becomes changed in various ways when these are naturalised in English. It is often transformed into *a* or *e*, less frequently into *ee*, or *ea*, or *o*, or *aw*, or *oi*, or *ou*; or it is wholly omitted.

Examples:

1. As *a*. A.S. *æce*, *æz* = Eng. *axe*; *æcorn* = acorn; *æfter* = after; *ænde* = and; *ængel* = angel; *æþel*, *æþel*, &c. = apple; *æt* = at.
2. As *e*. A.S. *æbbung* = Eng. *ebbing*; *æfen*, *æfenn* = even; *ælf* = elf; *æmetta*, *æmette* = emmet, ant; *Ænglisc* = English.
3. As *ee*. A.S. *æel* = Eng. *eel*.
4. As *ea*. A.S. *ættan* = to eat; *ærnian* = to earn.

5. As *o*. A.S. *æne* = Eng. *one*.

6. As *aw*. A.S. *æl* = Eng. *awl*.

7. As *oi*. A.S. *œl* = Eng. *oil*.

8. As *oa*. A.S. *œo* = Eng. *oak*.

9. With the *æ* wholly omitted. A.S. *æbare* = bare; *æend* = and.

II. As a termination. [Lat. *nomin. pl.* of the first declension, as *penna*, *nomin. pl.* of *penna* = a pen.]

Science (chiefly *Biology*): The termination of most orders of plants, and also of most families and sub-families of animals. Some of these terms are classical Latin, but the majority are only modern imitations of it. Examples.—Class. Lat. *Algae* (pl. of *alga*), *Seaweeds*, the sea-weed order of plants; the *Rosaceae* with *plumbe* = plants, understood), the *Rosaceae* order of plants, called by Lindley *Roseworks*.

æe, a, & adv. (Scotch.) [ONE.]

æ-cid-ī-āl, a. [See def.]

Bot.: Pertaining to *Æcidium* (q.v.).

"*Æcidial* forms."—*Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 324.

æ-cid-ī-ō-form, s. [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and Eng. *form*.]

Bot.: The same as *ÆCIDIOSTAGE* (q.v.).

æ-cid-ī-ō-mý-çē-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and pl. of Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A group of minute parasitic fungi, each species of which exists in two or more forms, generally very unlike.

æ-cid-ī-ō-spōre, s. [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and Gr. *σπόρα* (*spora*) = seed, spore.]

Bot.: A spore produced in the *æcidio* stage of growth of certain parasitic fungi, distinguished by, or peculiar in, their development by a process of abstriction.

æ-cid-ī-ō-stāge, s. [Mod. Lat. *æcidium*, and Eng. *-stage*.]

Bot.: The first stage of development of several fungi of the order *Uredineæ*.

æ-cid-ī-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., a dimin. from Gr. *αἰκία* (*aikia*) = injury, loss.]

Botany:

1. A genus of fungi, natural order *Uredineæ*, now thought to be a subordinate stage in the development of the genera *Uromyces* and *Puccinia*.

2. The cup-like form characteristic of the genus or form. [*PSEUDOPERICIDIUM*.]

æd, in compos. [A.S.] [EAD.]

æ-dēl-forç-ite, s. [From *Ædelfors*, in Sweden.]

Min.: The name of two minerals.

1. An impure Wollastonite, which, to distinguish it from No. 2, is better spelt, as by Dana and others, *EDELFORSITE* (q.v.).

2. The name given by Retzius to a red zeolite from *Ædelfors*. It is considered by J. N. Berlin and by Dana to be an impure *Laumonite*. [*LAUMONITE*.]

æd-ēl-ite, æd-ēl-ite, s. [*Ædel*, a shorter form of *Ædelfors*, in Sweden; *-ite*, Gr. *suff.* = belonging to, derived from.]

Min.: Prehnite from *Ædelfors*. [*PREHNITE*.]

æ-dīle, s. [Lat. *ædilis*, originally from *ædes* = (1) a sanctuary, a temple, (2) a dwelling for men.]

1. (*Plural*). In ancient Rome: Magistrates who had charge of public and private buildings, of aqueducts, roads, sewers, weights, measures, the national worship, and, specially when there were no censors, public morality. There were two leading divisions of *ædiles*—plebeian and curule. Two of the former class were created in A.U. 260, to assist the tribunes in their judicial functions. The same number of curule *ædiles* were elected from the patricians A.U. 357, to perform certain public games. For a time these officers were chosen alternately from the patricians and the plebeians, then they were taken indiscriminately from either of these castes. Their insignia of office were like those of the old kings—the *toga prætexta* (a purple robe) and the *sella curulis*, or curule chair, ornamented with ivory. To the ordinary two plebeian *ædiles* Julius Cæsar added another pair, called *cereæ ædiles*, to look after the corn supplies and the food of the capital generally.

2. The term *ædile* is sometimes applied to the President of the Board of Works and Public Buildings, who is a member of the British Government, but does not belong to the Cabinet. His duties are not, however, in all respects similar to those of the old Roman *ædiles*, for whilst, like them, he looks after public buildings, he regards some other matters which they regulated as properly appertaining to other functionaries, or as fitted rather for private enterprise than for direct government management.

"Flavius was a *scriba*, or clerk, the son of a freedman, and of humble origin; but this act obtained him such popularity that he was elected curule *ædile* in the year 304 A.C."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v. § 1.

æ-dīle-ship, s. [Eng. *ædile*; *-ship*.] The office of an *ædile*.

"But he had filled no higher office than the *ædile-ship*."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. xlvii.

æ-dō-ōl-ō-gý, s. [Gr. *αἰδία* (*aidia*) = the private parts, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Medicine:

1. That part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation.

2. A treatise on, or an account of, the organs of generation.

æ-dō-ōp-tō-sis, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *αἰδία* (*aidia*) = the private parts, and *πτωσις* (*ptōsis*) = a falling.]

Med.: Displacement downward of some part of the female genital organs, and also of the bladder.

æ-dō-ōt-ō-mý, s. [Gr. *αἰδία* (*aidia*) = the private parts, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Med.: Dissection of the organs of generation.

***æ-fāuld, a.** [*æ* = one; *fauld* = fold.] "One-fold," simple. (Scotch.)

***æ-fer, *æ-fre, *æ-vere, adv.** [EVER.]

æ-ga, s. [A Greek mythological name.] A genus of Isopod Crustaceans.

æ-gāg-rē, or æ-gāg-rūs, s. [Gr. *αἰγάρος* (*aigaros*) = a wild goat; from *αἶξ* (*aiz*), genit. *αἰγός* (*aigos*) = a goat; *ἀγριος* (*agrios*) = wild.] A name for the wild goat, the *Capra ægagrus* of Gmelin. It appears to be the stock whence all the varieties of the domestic goat sprung. The male has large horns, whilst those of the female are short or wanting. It inhabits the Caucasus and the mountains of Persia, and is still more abundant in Asia Minor. It may possibly be wild even in the Alps and the Pyrenees, though the identity of species from these various localities has been doubted. It is gregarious. Its name in the Persian mountains is *Paseng*.

æ-ga-grōp-ī-la, s. [Lat. *ægagrus* (q.v.); *pilus* = hair.] A ball composed of hair, found in the stomach of the chamois.

æ-gēr-ī-ga, s. [*Ægeria*, or *Egeria*, a nymph or goddess from whom Numa Pompilius pretended that he received his laws.] A genus of *Sphinxes* (Hawk-moths), the typical one of the family *Ægeridae*. Example, the Currant Clear-wing, *Æ. tipuliformis*, so called from its resemblance to the two-winged tipula, whilst the English appellation points to the fact that the larva feeds on currant bushes.

æ-gēr-īd-æ, s. pl. [*ÆGERIA*.] A family of *Sphinxes* (Hawk-moths). The wings are so transparently clear that the insects are popularly called Clear-wings. This character, however, obtains also in the neighbouring family of *Sesiidae*.

æ-gī-ās, s. [Gr. *αἰγίος* (*aigios*) = a white spot in the eye (*Hippocrates*).] (For signification see etym.)

æ-gīl-ōps, s. [Gr. *αἰγίλωψ* (*aigilōps*) = (1) a wild owl, (2) a kind of oak, (3) an ulcer in the eye; *αἶξ* (*aiz*), genit. *αἰγός* (*aigos*) = a goat; and (2) *ὥψ* (*ōps*) = the eye, the face.]

I. Botany:

1. Hard-grass. A genus of grasses of the family *Triticæ*. The heads of *Æ. ovata*, the oval-spiked hard-grass, are roasted and eaten by the Sicilian peasantry.

¶ Kersey, in his Dictionary, 3rd ed., A.D. 1724, uses *ægilops* in an analogous sense for "a weed that grows among corn, darnel, wild oats."

2. The specific name of a gall-bearing oak, *Quercus ægilops*.

II. Med.: A tumour in the corner of the eye adjacent to the nose. It is so called

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bēgh; go, çem; thīn, thīs; sin, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cia = sha; -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -gion, -tīon = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

because goats are supposed to be specially liable to it.

"Æglops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye."—*Wiemann: Surgery.*

Æ-gī-na, s. [Lat. fr. Gr. *Αἴγινα* (*Aigina*), a daughter of Asopus and Metope, carried off by Jupiter. The island of Ægina was named from her.]

1. *Class. Myth.* (See the etym.)

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the ninety-first found. It was discovered by Stephan, on November 4, 1866.

æ-gin-ēt-ī-a, s. [Named after Paul Æginette, a physician of the seventh century.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Orobanchaceae, or Brodiaeae. The *Æ. indica* is a small rush-like plant, with a purple flower. When prepared with sugar and nutmeg it is considered an anti-scorbutic.

æ-gīph-ī-a, s. [In Fr. *ægiphile*; Ital. *egifila*; Sp. *egifila*; Port. *egiphila*; Gr. *αἶψ* (*aîps*), genit. *αἰψός* (*aigós*) = a goat; *φίλος* (*phílos*) = beloved, dear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Verbenaceae, or Verbenes. The species are found in the West Indies, and are favourably regarded by goats.

æ-gīr-inc, s. [ÆGIRITE.]

* **æ-gīr-in-ōn**, s. [Deriv. uncertain. Possibly from Gr. *αἶψ* (*aîps*), genit. *αἰψός* (*aigós*) = a goat; *ῥινόν* (*rhinon*) = shield; or *ῥινός* (*rhinós*) = skin, hide. Why so called is not obvious.] "A sort of ointment made of the berries of the black poplar-tree." (*Kersey*.)

æ-gīr-ite, **æ-gyr-ite**, **æ-gīr-inc**, s. [In Ger., Sw., &c., *ægirin*, fr. *Ægir*, the Scandinavian god of the sea.]

Min.: This mineral, all the spellings of which given above are used by Dana either in the body of his work or in the index, is classified by him under his "Oxygen Compounds—Bisilicates." It contains more than 50 per cent. of silica, 22 of sesqui-oxide of iron, 9 of soda, and 6 of lime. It is monoclinic, and isomorphous with pyroxene. It generally occurs in striated or channelled prisms of a greenish-black colour and vitreous lustre. It is found in Norway, in Arkansas, &c.

æ-gīr-ūs, s. [Possibly from *αἰψός*, genit. of *αἶψ* (*aîps*) = a goat. (*Woodward*.)] A genus of molluscs belonging to the family Doridae, or Sea-lemons. Two species occur in the British seas.

æ-gīs, s. [In Ger. *ægide*; Fr. *égide*; Lat. *ægis*; Gr. *αἰγίς* (*aigís*), genit. *αἰγίδος* (*aigídōs*).]

1. *Classic Mythology*:

1. The shield of Jupiter.

"The dreadful *Ægis*, Jove's immortal shield, Blaz'd on her arm, and lighten'd all the field."

Round the vast orb a hundred serpents roll'd
Form'd the bright fringe, and seem'd to burn in gold."

Pope: *Iliad*, II., 526-29.

†2. The shield of any other classic god, as, for instance, Apollo.

"Thrice at the battlements Patroclus struck
His blazing *ægis* thrice Apollo shook."

Ibid., xvi., 859-60.

3. A short cloak (not, as most modern poets represent it, a shield) worn by Minerva. It was set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes. (*Liddell & Scott: Greek Lex.*)

"Gone were the terrors of her awful brow,
Her idle *ægis* bore no Gorgon now."

Byron: Curse of Minerva.

II. *Fig.*: Protection.

"... withdrew the national *ægis* that so long had shielded fraud."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

ægis-orb, s. An orb—that of the sun, shaped like the round "shield" worn by Minerva.

"Hung o'er a cloud above the steep that rears
Its edge all flame, the broadening sun appears:
A long blue bar its *ægis* orb divides,
And breaks the spreading of its golden tides."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

Æg-lō, **æg-lō**, s. [*Class. Myth.*, Lat. *Ægle*; Gr. *Αἴγλη* (*Aiglē*) = a very beautiful naiad; fr. *αἶγλη* (*aiglē*) = splendour.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The naiad mentioned in the etymology.

"And make him with fair *Ægle* break his faith."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, II. 4.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of decapodous short-tailed crabs. The *Æ. rufopunctata*, or red-spotted *Ægle*, is found in the Mauritius and the Philippine Islands.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Aurantiaceae (Citron-worts). The *Ægle Marmelos*, the Bhel, Bale, Bilwa, or Bengal Quince, a thorny tree with ternate leaves and a delicious pulpy fruit, with a smooth, yellow, very hard rind, grows wild in India. Dr. Royle says that the astringent rind is used in dyeing yellow. In Ceylon a perfume is prepared from it, and the seed is employed as a cement. In India the legumes are used in asthma, the fruit, a little unripe, in diarrhoea and dysentery, and a decoction of the root and bark in hypochondriacal complaints and palpitation of the heart.

4. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the ninety-sixth found. It was discovered by Coggia, on February 17, 1868.

* **æg-lōgue**, s. [ECLOGUE.] An eclogue (q.v.). "A pastoral song." (*Kersey*.) A word introduced by Petrarch, who derived it from *αἶψ* (*aîps*), genit. *αἰψός* (*aigós*) = a goat, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = speech, and attributed to it the meaning "the talk of goatherds," in place of the "talk of goats." Spenser and some other writers adopt it. It is simply eclogue spelled in a different way, owing to the fact that its proper etymology has been misunderstood. [ECLOGUE.]

"Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write."—*Spenser: Pastorals*.

æg-brōn-chōph-ōn-ŷ, s. [Gr. *αἶψ* (*aîps*), genit. *αἰψός* (*aigós*) = a goat; *βρόγχος* (*bronchos*) = the windpipe; *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound.] A mixture of two sounds called respectively *ægophony* and *bronchophony*, heard by means of the stethoscope in cases of pleuro-pneumonia. Laennec compared it to the squeaking voice of Punch; but there is also a tremor in the sound which seems alternately to approach and recede.

æg-phōn-ic, a. [ÆOPHONY.]

Med.: Pertaining to ægophony.

"... through the whole of the *ægophonic* region."—*Dr. Williams: Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, "Pneumonia."

æg-phōn-ŷ, s. [Gr. *αἶψ* (*aîps*), genit. *αἰψός* (*aigós*) = a goat; *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

Med.: A sound like that of the bleating of a goat, heard in cases of pleuro-pneumonia. (*Dr. Williams: Cyclop. Pract. Med.*)

æg-pōd'-ī-ūm, s. [In Sp. and Port. *egopodio*; Gr. *αἶψ* (*aîps*), genit. *αἰψός* (*aigós*) = a goat; *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot, so called because the leaves are cleft like the foot of a goat.] Gout-weed. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiceae, or Umbelliferae. The *Æ. podagraria*, Common Gout-weed or Bishop's-weed, is a common weed in Britain, though it is said to have been introduced by the monks. The leaves smell like those of angelica, and may be eaten as salad.

æg-grō-tāns, s. [Lat. pr. par. of *ægrotō* to be sick.]

English Universities: One who is sick.

"The Mathematical Tripos list contains ninety-six names, of which thirty-six are wranglers, ... and one ranks as an *ægrotant*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27, 1877.

æg-grō-tāt, s. [Lat. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *ægrotō* to be sick.]

English Universities: A medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his studies, &c.

æg-ŷp-tī-a-cūm, s. [Properly n. of Lat. adj. *ægyp̄tiacus*, with *unguentum* implied. From Gr. *Αἰγυπτιος* (*Aigyp̄tiōs*) = belonging to the Egyptians; *Αἰγυπτος* (*Aigyp̄tos*) = (1) the river Nile; (2) Egypt.] A kind of ointment.

"*Ægyptiacum*, an ointment made of honey, ver. digris, dyers' galls, &c."—*Kersey*.

+ **Æ-ŷp-tian**, s. [EGYPTIAN.]

æg-ŷr-ite, s. [ÆGIRITE.]

* **æ-ēir-ŷ**, s. [EYRIE.]

* **æt-lond**, **æt-lond**, **eyt-lond**, s. [A.S. *igoth*, from Icel. *ey* = an island, and dimin. -*el*.] An island. [Ait.] (*Layamon*, iii. 159.)

æl, **ē-āl**, **ē-āl**, **āl**, in *compos.* [A.S.] All, as *Ælfred* [ALFRED] = all peaceful; *Ælwin* [ELWIN] = all conqueror; *Albert* = all illustrious; *Aldred* = altogether reverend.

ælf, in *compos.* [A.S.] An elf, a genius (*Bosworth*), as *Ælfwin* [ELFWIN] = victorious elf, or genius. Camden, Todd, and others consider *ælf*, *ulf*, *wulf*, *hulph*, *helf*, and *help* in proper names all to mean *elf*, and make *Ælfwin* = victorious help; *Ælfwald* = an auxiliary governor; *Ælfgiva* = a lender of assistance. (*Gibson, Camden, Todd's Johnson*.)

æ-ēl-lō, s. [Lat. *ællō*; Gr. *ἄελλω* (*ællō*) = a storm-swift, the name of a harpy, also one of Actæon's dogs; fr. *ἄελλα* (*ællō*) = a stormy wind, specially a whirlwind.] A genus of bats founded by Leach on a single species of unknown habitat, the *A. Cuvieri*.

* **æ-lūr-ūs**, s. [Lat.] The cat. (*Kersey*) [AILURUS.]

Æ-mil'-ī-a, s. [Name of several Roman ladies.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 159th found. It was discovered by Paul Henry, on the 26th of January, 1876.

* **ām-ŷ-loūs**, a. [EMULOUS.]

* **ām-ŷ-lŷs**, s. [Lat. *amulus* = striving after.] A rival, a competitor.

"The rival of his fame, his only *amulus*."

Drayton: Polyolbon, a. 18.

(*Trench*: On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict., p. 12.)

Æ-nē-id, s. [Lat. *Æneis*, fr. *Æneas*.] One of the great epic poems of the world. It was written in Latin by Virgil, and published after his death, which took place about 16 B.C. Its hero is *Æneas*, one of the Trojan chiefs, whose adventures during and after the siege of Troy it recounts, till the time when he succeeded in fully establishing himself in Italy. The poet, like the majority of his countrymen, believed that the imperial family of the Caesars had *Æneas* for their remote ancestor, and that many other illustrious Romans were descended from his companions in arms.

* **æn-gā-geants**, s. pl. [Fr. *engageant* = engaging, pr. par. of *engager* = to engage.] A kind of ruff.

"*Engageants* are double ruffles that fall over the wrists."—*Lady's Dict.* (1694).

* **æ-nig-ma**, s. [ENIGMA.]

* **æ-nig-māt'-ick**, a. [ENIGMATIC.]

* **æ-nig-ma-tī-ze**, v. t. [ENIGMATIZE.]

æ-ōl-anth'-ūs, s. [Lat. *Æolus*; Gr. *αἰθώς* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceae, Labiates, and the section Ocirioideae. The *Æ. suavis* is used in Brazil in spasmodic strangury. (*Lindley*.)

Æ-ō-lī-an (1), **æ-ō-lī-an** (2), a. [From *Æolus*, the god of the winds and king of the volcanic islands off the coast of Italy, now called the "Iliari" Islands, in the caverns of which the winds were supposed to be confined. This is probably an old way of attempting to explain the occurrence of noises as of struggling air in the caverns, the result, perhaps, of volcanic commotion.]

1. Pertaining to *Æolus*, or the cavern in which he was fabled to keep the winds confined.

"Less loud the winds that from th' *Æolian* hall
Roar through the woods, and make whole forests fall."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv., 459, 460.

2. Pertaining to the wind.

"A wind that through the corridor
Just stirs the curtain, and no more,
And, touching the *æolian* strings,
Faints with the burden that it brings!"

Longfellow: Golden Legend.

Æolian harp, s. A harp played by *Æolus*—in other words, by the wind. It is made by stretching strings of catgut over a wooden sound-box. If exposed to the action of the wind, a succession of pleasing sounds proceeds from it, plaintive when the breeze is slight, but bolder as it increases in force.

"As an *æolian* harp through gusty doors
Of some old ruin its wild music pours."

Longfellow: The Student's Tale.

"Like an *æolian* harp that wakes
No certain air, but overtakes
Far thought with music that it makes."

Tennyson: Two Voices.

Æ-ō-lī-an (2), **Æ-ō-lī-ic**, a. [Lat. *Æolius*, *Æolius*; Gr. *Αἰόλιος* (*Aiōlios*), *Αἰολικός* (*Aiolikos*) = pertaining to *Æolia*, or *Æolis*.]

âte, fat, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; æ = ē. ey = ä.

Æolic dialect: One of the three great dialects of the Greek language, the others being the Doric and the Ionic. The expression *Æolic dialect* often occurs, but this should be regarded as the normal type of Greek rather than as a divergent dialect of that tongue.

Æolic digamma: A letter similar in character and sound to the letter F. It is so called because the Æolians used to prefix it to certain words beginning with a vowel, and insert it between vowels in the middle of words. It does not appear as a letter of the ordinary classical Greek alphabet.

Æolic rocks (*Geol.*): Rocks formed by the action of the wind. Example, sand dunes. They are sometimes called also *aërial rocks*.

Æolic verse, called also *Eulogie*, *Archilochian* and *Pindaric verse*: A verse consisting of one iambus or spondee, then of two anapaests separated by a long syllable, and then another syllable concluding all.

Æ-ō-lī-an, s. [The adjective used substantively.] A native of Æolia.

æ-ōl-i-dæ, s. pl. [ÆOLIS.]

Zool.: A family of gasteropodous marine molluscs, belonging to the section *Tenacibranchia*. The gills are papillose, and arranged around the sides of the back; the tentacles are non-retractile, and there is no distinct mantle. There are several genera; some have representatives in Britain, viz., *Æolis*, *Fiona*, *Embletonia*, *Proctonotus*, *Antiope*, and *Hermæa*. (*Woodward: Mollusca*.)

* **æ-ōl-i-næ**, s. [Lat. *Æolus*, the god of the winds.] [ÆOLIAN.] A small musical instrument, consisting of a frame set with a number of metallic laminae, or springs, and played by the human breath. It is now rarely used.

æ-ōl-i-pile, s. [EOLIPILE.]

æ-ōl-is, s. [Deriv. uncertain. From *Æolis* = ancient Mysia, in Asia Minor (?).] A genus of molluscs, the typical one of the family *Æolidae*. The species move about in an active manner among the rocks at low water, moving their tentacles and extending and contracting their papillae. Thirty-three occur in Britain. (*Woodward: Mollusca*.)

æ-ōl-ist, s. [From Lat. *Æolus*.] [ÆOLIAN.] A pretender to inspiration. [INSPIRATION.] (*Swift*.)

æ-ōl-ō-phōn, s. [EOLOPHON.]

æ-ōn-i-dæ, s. [Lat. *æon* = eternity, fr. Gr. *αιών* (*aiōn*) = (1) a period of time, (*spec.*) a life-time, a generation; (2) a long space of time, eternity; (3) a space of time clearly marked out, a period, an age, a dispensation. (*Liddell & Scott*.) ¶ The Lat. *æon*, given above, which is simply the Gr. *αιών* (*aiōn*), with the substitution of the Lat. diphthong *æ* for the Gr. one *αι*, is rare. The common Lat. word is *ævum*, which is used in poetry in most of the senses of *aiōn*, and is simply that Gr. term Latinised, the inserted *v* being the remains of the Æolic digamma (q.v.). Cognate words are Goth. *auwa*, crude form *auva*. Bopp, Graff, and Kuhn derive all these terms from Sansc. *i* = to go.]

I. Ancient Philosophy and Theology: Among the Gnostics: A virtue, attribute, or perfection of God, personified and regarded as an inferior sort of god or goddess. Thus Valentinian, in the second century, taught that in the *pleroma* (the Gnostic name for the habitation of God) there were thirty *æons*, fifteen male and fifteen female; besides these there were four unmarried—Horus, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, 2d cent., pt. ii, ch. v.)

II. Modern Science and Literature: A period of immense duration, specially one of those which geology makes known.

"... the Silurian and Devonian *æons*."—*Open: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 58.

"Having waited through those *æons* until the proper conditions had set in, did it send the fiat forth, 'Let life be!'"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, vi, 163.

Æ-ōn-i-ān, a. [Latinised from Gr. *αιωνιος* (*aiōnios*) = lasting, eternal; Lat. *æon*; Gr. *αιών*.] [ÆON.] Of all but eternal duration.

"The sound of streams that swift or slow Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow The dust of continents to be."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, 35.

æ-ō-nī-ūm, or **æ-ō-n-i-ūm**, s. [Latinised form of Gr. *αιωνιον* (*aiōnion*), n. of adj. *αιωνιος* (*aiōnios*) = lasting, eternal.] Named from their tenacity of life. A genus of plants belonging to the order Crassulaceae, or House-leeks. *Æ.*

arboresum, the tree house-leek, a garden plant, is thickly laden with yellow flowers.

æ-py-or-nis, s. [Gr. *αιπυς* (*aiπus*) = high and steep; *ορνις* (*ornis*) = bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of gigantic birds founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire on some fossil bones and eggs brought from Madagascar. It belongs to the order *Cursores*, and has a certain affinity to the ostrich, but it is believed to have been twice as high as that tall bird. The eggs were 12½ inches in length, and had a capacity equal to six ostrich eggs, or to 148 of the domestic fowl. The remains were found in alluvial soil, and were, geologically viewed, so recent that it is open to question whether living specimens may not yet be found in the unexplored parts of Madagascar.

* **æ-quī-līb-rī-ūm**, s. [EQUILIBRIUM.]

* **æ-quī-nōc-tia**, s. pl. [Lat. plural of *æquinoctium* = the equinox; *æquus* = equal; *nox* = night.] The equinoxes.

"... as natural tempests are greatest about the æquinoctia."—*Bacon: Essays*, ch. xv.

* **æ-quī-pa-rāte**, v. [Lat. *æquiparo* = to put on a level; *æquus* = level, flat; *paro* = to make equal; *par* = equal.] To level (to the ground), to raze.

"Th' imperial title, cause of all this woe, King Latine's throne, this day I'll ruinate, And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate*."—*Viçars: Virgil* (1602).

æ-quōr-ē-a, s. [Lat. *æquor* = the sea.] A genus of Medusae, the typical one of the family *Æquoridae*. Example: *Æ. cyanea*.

æ-quōr-ē-al, a. [Lat. *æquoreus* = belonging to the sea.] Pertaining to the sea. A term applied to a fish—the æquoreal pipe-fish, *Syngnathus æquoreus*, Linn. (*Yarrell: British Fishes*, ii, 335.)

æ-quōr-i-dæ, s. pl. [ÆQUOREA.] A family of Medusae belonging to the class *Discophora*, and the order *Gymnophthalmia*. It contains some of the largest species of naked Medusae. Prof. Forbes describes two British species.

ā-ēr, s. [A.S. *ær* = an oar.] An oar. (*Scotch*.) "... before the ship lay on dry land, and put forth an *ær*."—*Stat. Gld.*, ch. xxii.

* **ā-ēr**, s. [Lat. *aër*; Gr. *ἀήρ* (*aēr*)] The air.

aer perfabilis. [Lat. (*lit.*) = air able to be torn through; hence airy, windy.] Open air.

"... open air, which they call *aer perfabilis*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV., § 331.

ær-a, s. [ÆRA.]

ā-ēr-ān-thūs, s. [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*aēr*) = air; *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Orchidaceae*, or *Orchids*. The species are *aërial*, and have large beautiful flowers. They occur in Madagascar.

ær-rār-i-ān, s. [Lat. *ærarius*, fr. *ærarius* = pertaining to the *ærarium*, or treasury; *ær*, plural of *æs* = copper ore—money.] In ancient Rome: A citizen who had either been deprived of or was not allowed to possess a vote, and who was moreover subjected to a heavier rate of taxation than others possessing the same pecuniary resources.

"The *ærarians*, consisting of those freedmen, naturalised strangers, and others, who, being enrolled in no tribe, possessed no vote in the comitia, but still enjoyed all the private rights of Roman citizens."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, ch. xvii.

"... or if he were an ordinary citizen he was expelled from his tribe, and reduced to the class of the *ærarians*."—*Ibid.*

ā-ēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *aër* = air; suffix *-ate* (fr. Lat. *-atum*) = to make.]

I. Gen.: To subject to the action of atmospheric air, or any of its constituents.

II. Specially:

1. *Agric. (of land)*: To cause air to permeate the soil of cultivated land for the purpose of facilitating the growth of the plants upon it. [AERATION.]

2. *Physiol. (spec. of blood)*: To subject to the action of the oxygen existing in atmospheric air; to oxygenate. (Used specially of the arterialisation of the venous blood by the air inhaled into the lungs.)

"As in most groups of animals, important organs, such as those for propelling the blood, or for aerating it."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xlii.

"The air passes to aerate the blood."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii, 603.

"The function by which the fluids are thus aerated is called respiration."—*Ibid.*, i, 24.

3. *Of Chem. & Art (of bread)*: To subject, at one stage of the process of manufacture, to the action of carbonic dioxide. [AERATED.]

ā-ēr-ā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [AERATE.]

aerated bread, a. Bread formed by forcing carbonic dioxide, generally called carbonic acid, into the dough in lieu of that developed by fermentation.

ā-ēr-ā-ting, pr. par. & a. [AERATE.]

"... the inaction of the lungs as aerating organs."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii, 348.

ā-ēr-ā-tion, s. [AERATE.]

I. Gen.: The act of subjecting to the action of atmospheric air or to any of its constituents.

II. Specially:

1. The act or process of causing land to be permeated to a certain extent by air, which is necessary for the proper growth of plants. The thorough breaking up of tenacious land by steam gives access to air and to moisture, the latter carrying with it much atmospheric air.

2. *Physiol. (of blood)*: Oxygenation. [See AERATE.]

"... any mechanical impediment to the aëration of the blood."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii, 408.

3. *Chem. & Art (of bread)*: The act or art of aerating it. [AERATED.]

† **ā-ēr-ē-al**, a. [AERIAL.]

* **ā-ēr-ē-mān-çē**, **ā-ēr-ē-mān-çy**, s. [AEROMANCY.]

ā-ēr-i-al, **ā-ēr-e-al**, a. [Formed, in imitation of *ethereal* (q.v.), from Lat. *ærius*, more rarely *æreus* = (1) pertaining to air, (2) rising high in air, (3) vain, fleeting; Fr. *aérien*; Ital. *aereo*.]

"The spelling *aërial* is rare, and used chiefly in poetry.

I. Gen.: In any way pertaining to, or connected with the air.

II. Specially:

1. Consisting of air, or of a gaseous substance like it. Filled with air or anything similar.

"Soft of the shrouds *aërial* whispers breathe, That seemed but zephyrs to the train beneath."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, canto ii, 57, 58.

"... from the earth Up hither, like *aërial* vapours, flew."

Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

"Twelve days, while Boreas veiled th' *aërial* space, My hospitable dome he deign'd to grace."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xix., 230-1.

2. Resembling air.

"Before us, mountains stern and desolate; But in the majesty of distance now Set off, and to our ken appearing fair Of aspect, with *aërial* softness clad, And beautified with morning's purple beams"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. Produced by the air.

"The gifts of heav'n my following song purveys; *Aërial* honey and ambrosial dews."

Dryden: Virg., Georg.

4. Inhabiting or traversing the air.

"Where those immortal shapes Of bright *aërial* spirits live inspired."

In regions mild of calm and serene air.

Milton: Comus.

"*Aërial* animals may be subdivided into birds and flies."—*Locke*.

"Or fetch the *aërial* eagle to the ground, Till drooping, sick'ning, dying, they began."

Pope: Essay on Man, ep. iii., 222, 223.

"... although, as we have seen, the young of other spiders do possess the power of performing *aërial* voyages."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

¶ *Aërial music*: Music in the air. (*Milton*.)

5. Rising high in the air.

"... upon rock *Aërial*, or in green secluded dews."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

6. Feeding on air. *Aërial* plants are those which absorb most of their food from the atmosphere.

III. Fig.: *Ethereal*, refined.

"Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven or Mozart, or else some of the *aërial* compositions of the older Italians."—*Coleridge: Table Talk*.

* *Aërial acid*: What was subsequently called carbonic acid, and now is termed carbonic dioxide. (*Ure*.)

Aërial images: Images caused by the convergence of refracted and reflected rays of light, when these appear to be suspended in the air. Examples, the mirage and the images formed by a concave mirror.

Aërial perspective: That higher artistic management of the perspective of a landscape

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç. -tia = shē-a; -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -sion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, &c. = bēl.

which not merely presents the various objects of the relative size which, by the laws of perspective, they must assume when viewed from the observer's standpoint, but also succeeds in imparting effects as if they were seen with their outline softened by the action of air. Claude Lorraine was specially distinguished for this high artistic attainment.

"These results have a direct bearing upon what artists call *aerial perspective*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, x. 284.

* **ā-ēr-i-āl-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *aërial*; *It.*] Airiness, unsubstantiality. (*De Quincey*.)

* **ā-ēr-i-āl-iŷ**, adv. [AERIAL.] In an aerial manner.

"Your hair is darker, and your eyes Touched with a somewhat darker hue, And less *aërially* blue." *Tennyson: Margaret*.

* **ā-ēr-i-ans**, s. pl. [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of Aërius, a presbyter who lived in the fourth century, and held semi-Arian tenets respecting the Trinity. He, moreover, maintained that there was no scriptural distinction between bishops and presbyters, that Easter should not be celebrated, and that there should be no prayers for the dead. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. IV.)

* **ær-i-ca**, s. [Lat. *eris*, genit. of *æs* = copper, bronze, sometimes incorrectly rendered brass.] "A fish of the color of brass, a herring, a red herring." (*Kersey*.)

* **ā-ēr-i-dēs**, s. [Lat. *ær*; Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air.] [AIR-PLANTS.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceae, or Orchids. It derives its name from the fact that the species appear to derive their principal nourishment from the air, as they can exist for weeks in their native clime, and send forth blossom from blossom while hung up in a room quite away from the vegetable soil. Their flowers are beautiful and finely fragrant. The *A. odoratum* is sometimes kept in greenhouses in Britain, but rarely flowers.

* **ā-ēr-iē**, s. [EYRIE.]

* **ā-ēr-īf-ēr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *ær* = air; *fero* = to bear.] Air-bearing, bringing air, conveying air. (Used chiefly in biology.)

"The *æriferous* tubes in insects are called tracheæ."—*Ingen: Invertebr. Animals*, Lect. xvii.

* **ā-ēr-īf-i-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *ær* = air; *facio* = to make.]

1. The act of combining air with another substance, or the state of being so combined.
2. The act or process of rendering any substance gaseous, or the state of being so transformed.

* **ā-ēr-ī-fied**, pa. par. & a. [AERIFY.]

* **ā-ēr-ī-form**, a. [In Fr. *æriforme*; Lat. *ær* = air, and *forma* = form.] Of the form of air; that is, gaseous, as opposed to liquid or solid.

"The inorganic matters are *æriform*, liquid, or solid."—*Ford & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, l. 13.

* **ā-ēr-ī-fŷ**, v. t. [Lat. *ær* = air, and *facio* = to make.]

1. To combine (a substance) with air; to infuse air into.
2. To convert from the liquid or solid into the gaseous state.

* **ā-ēr-ō-cŷst**, s. [Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = air; *κυστις* (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Bot.: One of the air-cells of an algal.

* **ā-ēr-ō-dŷ-nām-īcs**, s. [Lat. *ær*; Gr. *āip* (*ær*), and *dunamis* (*dunamis*) = force, power.] [DYNAMICS.] The science which treats of the force exerted by air when in motion.

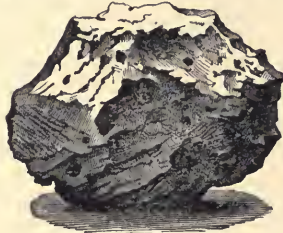
* **ā-ēr-ō-nōs-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = air, and *γινώσκω* (*ginōskō*) = (1) inquiry, (2) knowledge; *γινώσκω* (*ginōskō*) = to perceive, to know.] The science which investigates the subject of the air.

* **ā-ēr-ōg-rāph-ŷ**, s. [In Fr. *ærographie*, fr. Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air; and *γραφῆ* (*graphē*) = a description, fr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the air as it is, without special inquiry into the causes which make it as we find it. These fall under AEROLGY (q.v.).

"*Ærographie*.—A description of the air or atmosphere, its limits, properties, &c. amounting to much the same as *ærology*, unless the latter be confined to the theory, and the former to the description."—*Pantologia*, "Ærographie."

* **ā-ēr-ō-līte**, **ā-ēr-ō-lī-th**, s. [In Ger. *ærolit*; Fr. *ærolithe*; Port. *ærolithe*, *ærolitho*; fr. Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air; *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a

stone.] A stone which falls from the air or sky. The name is somewhat inappropriate now that it is known that the connection of these stones with the air is but slight, they simply traversing it as, under the operation of gravity, they fall from the regions beyond to the earth. They have also received the name of *meteorites*, from the fact that the fall of one or more *ærolites* is generally preceded by the appearance of a meteoric fire-ball, which, after gleaming forth for a brief period, then explodes, irresistibly suggesting the inference that the *ærolites* which fall constitute its fragments. Hence in many scientific reports



ÆROLITE.

ærolites and large meteors are classed under one category. Sometimes *ærolite* and *meteorite* are made quite synonymous terms; but it is better to draw a distinction between the two, making *meteorite* the general word and limiting *ærolite* to the stony varieties of the genus. This is done by Prof. Maskelyne in his "Guide to the Collection of Minerals in the British Museum." The *ærolites* in this limited sense, as a rule, fall to the ground in an incandescent state. They are generally sub-angular, but with the angular points rounded off, and are coated, to the depth of about a quarter of a line, with a black crust like varnish. When fractured they commonly display a series of small grey spherical bodies in a gritty substance, occasionally with yellow spots interspersed. When thus consisting of stony spherules they are sometimes termed *chondritic ærolites*, from Gr. *χονδρίτις* (*chondritis*) = of the shape or size of groats; *χονδρος* (*chondros*) = a corn, grain, groat. Iron is found in large quantity in nearly every *ærolite*, sometimes malleable, and sometimes in a state of oxide. It is always in connection with nickel. Other substances found in more limited quantity in *ærolites* are silica, magnesia, sulphur, alumina, lime, manganese, chrome, cobalt, carbon, soda, and water. No new element has been found, but the combination of the old ones is different from any occurring in this planet.

Though the fact that stones could fall from the sky to the earth was doubted by the scientific mind till the close of the eighteenth century, the occurrence of such a phenomenon had been again and again popularly reported in various countries, and from a high period of antiquity. There is reason to believe that the object of worship in many a pagan shrine in ancient times was an *ærolite*; that this was the case with the idol worshipped in the great temple of Diana at Ephesus is all but implied in the town-clerk's words, "The image which fell down from Jupiter" (Acts xix. 35). Among the notable *ærolites* in the British Museum collection may be enumerated a great chondritic one, which fell at Parnallee, in Madras, on February 28th, 1857; one which descended at Basti, in India, on December 2, 1852, and is remarkable for containing crystalline calcium sulphide, associated with enstatite and augite; and, finally, the carbonaceous stones which came down at Cold Bokkeveldt, Kaba, Grosnja, and Montauban. [AEROSIDERITE, METEORITE, SIDERITE.]

* **ā-ēr-ō-lī-ŷ-ic**, a. [AEROLITE.] Pertaining to an *ærolite*; of the character of an *ærolite*.

"May 22nd.—*Ærolite* meteor observed at L'Orient and Vannes."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1869).

* **ā-ēr-ō-lōg-i-cal**, a. [Gr. (1) *āip* (*ær*) = air; (2) *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] Pertaining to *ærology*.

* **ā-ēr-ō-lō-gist**, s. [Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = air, and *λογιστής* (*logistēs*) = a calculator, a reasoner; or fr. Eng. *ærology*, and affix -ist.] One who is a proficient in, or at least studies, *ærology*.

* **ā-ēr-ō-lō-gŷ**, s. [In Fr. *ærologie*, fr. Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a dis-

course.] The science which treats of the air. When little could be done in this department of knowledge except to record facts, *ærography* (a writing about or a description of the air) was an appropriate enough name; but now that the causes of many aerial phenomena are becoming known, *ærology* (a discourse or reasoning about the air) is the more suitable term.

* **ā-ēr-ō-mān-ŷŷ**, * **ā-ēr-ō-mān-tŷe**, or * **ā-ēr-ō-mān-ŷŷ**, s. [In Fr. *æromancie*; Ital. *ærimanza*; Lat. *æromantia*, from Gr. *ἀερομαντεία* (*æromanteia*); *āip* (*ær*) = air, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = divination.] Divination by means of the air and its movements.

"He templeth ofte, and eek also Acenance in Juggement."—*Gower MS., Soc. Antiq.*, 134, l. (Halliwell.)

* **Æromantie** is the spelling by Colgrave, *æromancy* that by Kersey and in modern books of reference.

* **ā-ēr-ō-mān-tŷe**, a. [AEROMANCY.] Pertaining to divination by air.

* **ā-ēr-ōm-ēt-ēr**, s. [In Fr. *æromètre*, fr. Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air; *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

"In a general sense: Any instrument for 'measuring the air.'"

Specially: An instrument invented by Dr. Marcus Hunt, and used (1) for ascertaining the density or rarity of air, and (2) for making the necessary corrections in ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. It is now little employed.

* **ā-ēr-ō-mēt-ric**, a. [AEROMETER.] Pertaining to the measurement of the air; to *ærometry* or the *ærometer*.

* **ā-ēr-ōm-ēt-rŷ**, s. [In Fr. *æromètre*, fr. Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air; *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The science which "measures the air," that is, ascertains the mean bulk of the several gases of which it consists, with their pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. *Pneumatics* is the term more commonly employed.

"Wolffius, in lieu of *pneumatic*, uses the word *ærometry*, q.d., the art of measuring the air."—*Ency. Londin.*, art. "Pneumatics."

* **ā-ēr-ōn-āut**, s. [In Fr. *æronaute*, fr. Lat. *ær* = the air, and *nauta* = a sailor; or fr. Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air; *ναύτης* (*naútēs*) = sailor; *ναύς* (*naus*) = a ship.]

I. Lit.: A human being or one of the inferior animals navigating the air.

Used: (a) Of a human being who ascends in a balloon.

"When the *æronaut* wishes to descend he opens the valve at the top of the balloon by means of the cord, which allows gas to escape, and the balloon sinks."—*Atkinson: Gano's Physics*, § 170.

(b) Of a spider which sails aloft by means of a thread which itself has spun.

"The little *æronaut*, as soon as it arrived on board, was very active, running about, sometimes letting itself fall, and then re-ascending the same thread."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

II. Fig.: One who commits himself to a political or other scheme, beautiful for a spectator to contemplate, but very perilous to the operator.

"Let us be satisfied to admire rather than attempt to follow the *æronauts* of France."—*Burke*.

* **ā-ēr-ōn-āu-tŷe**, a. [(1) Lat. *ær* = the air, or Gr. *āip* (*ær*) = the air; (2) Lat. *nauticus*, Gr. *ναυτικός* (*naútikos*) = nautical, pertaining to ships.] Pertaining to the navigation of the air by means of balloons, or in some similar way.

* **ā-ēr-ōn-āu-tŷes**, s. [In Fr. *æronautique*.] The science or art which treats of aerial navigation. With the example before him of birds created anatomically on a type in some essential particulars similar to his own, man was certain to covet and seek to attain the art of flying. Two fatal difficulties, however, appear for ever to forbid his success in this endeavour unless he be assisted by machinery to supplement his physical defects. Compared with a bird he is proportionately heavier, and that to no slight extent; whilst, in addition to this, the conformation of his breast does not afford a proper point of attachment for the powerful muscles required to use his arms after the manner of wings. Any one carving the breast of a fowl can at once perceive the superiority in this respect, even of that type of bird, to the strongest man. To affix wings to the arms is useless,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ē = ē. cy = ā.

if the latter are too weak to turn them to account. From the half, if not wholly, mythic Icarus to the "Flying-man," who ascended from London in 1874, failure of the most disastrous kind has attended every effort to "fly" (but see BALLOON and BALLOONING).

†ā-ēr-ôn-âu-tîsm, *s.* [Eng. *aeronaut*; -*ism*.] The same as AERONAUTICS (q.v.).

ā-ēr-ô-phô-bî-a, *s.* [Gr. *âēr* (*âēr*) = air, and *phôbos* (*phobos*) = fear; fr. *φέβομαι* (*phēbomai*) = to fear.]

Med.: Dread of the wind or fresh air, a morbid symptom in hydrophobia and some other diseases.

ā-ēr-ô-phyte, *s.* [Gr. *âēr* (*âēr*) = air, and *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant, a tree; *φύω* (*phūō*) = to bring forth.] A plant which lives exclusively in the air, a parasitical plant. Many Orchids are *aërophyles*, and a fungus akin to *Mucor* is called *Aërophyton*.

ā-ē-rô-planô, *s.* A flying machine, of a bird-like construction, having two compressed-air propellers, two laterally extended wings and a steering tail. Invented 1879.

ā-ēr-ô-scôp-sy, *s.* [Gr. *âēr* (*âēr*) = air, and *σκοπέω* (*skopēō*) = perception by the senses; *σκέπτομαι* (*skeptomai*) = to spy.] The faculty of perception by means of the air, supposed by some entomologists to exist in the antennæ of insects. (Kirby.)

ā-ēr-ôs-côp-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *âēr* (*âēr*) = air, and *σκοπέω* (*skopēō*) = to behold.] The observation of the air.

ā-ēr-ô-sî-dēr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *âēr* (*âēr*) = air, *σίδηρος* (*sîdēros*) = iron.]

Min.: Meteoric iron, an alloy of iron and nickel, with small amounts of other metals. [METEORITE, AEROLITE, SIDERITE.] (Prof. Moseley: *Guide to Brit. Mus. Minerals*.)

ær-ôs-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *aerosit*; fr. Lat. *aërosus* = abounding in copper or bronze; *æs* = copper; Eng. snff. -*ite* = of the nature of.] A mineral, an ore of silver; the same as PYRABOYRITE (q.v.).

ā-ēr-ôs-tât, *s.* [In Fr. *aérostât*; fr. Lat. *aër* = the air, and *status* = a standing; *sto* = to stand; or fr. Gr. *âēr* (*âēr*) = air, and *στατός* (*statos*) = standing; *ιστήμι* (*istēmī*) = to cause to stand.] A name sometimes given to a balloon, from the fact that it not unfrequently "stands" or is poised almost without motion in the air.

"Hence the machines which are employed for this purpose [aërial navigation] are called *aérostats* or *aérostatic* machines, and from their globular shape *aërballoons*."—*Encycl. Londin.*, "Pneumatics."

ā-ēr-ôs-tât-îo, or **ā-ēr-ôs-tât-î-cal**, *a.* [In Fr. *aérostatique*.] "Standing" in the air. Pertaining to *aérostatics*.

"... *aérostats* or *aérostatic* machines."—*Encycl. Londin.*, "Pneumatics."

ā-ēr-ôs-tât-îcs, *s.* [In Fr. *aérostatik*.] The science which treats of air at rest, that is, with its particles in equilibrium. Opposed to *pneumatics*, the science which treats of air in motion.

ā-ēr-ôs-tât-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *aérostation*.]

1. The science or art of suspending, and if possible controlling balloons in the air; *aëronautics*.

2. The science of weighing air; the static portion of *pneumatics*.

"The general principles of *aérostation* are so little different from those of *hydrostatics*, that it may seem superfluous to write more upon them."—*Adams*.

æ-rû-gîn-ê-ôus, **æ-rû-gî-noûs**, *a.* [Lat. *æruginosus*.] Pervaded by copper rust; with the rust of copper upon it.

Ved. Science: Verdigris-green; having a colour like that of *ærugo*, or verdigris, without its being implied, however, that any oxide of copper is actually present. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants, Gloss.*)

†æ-rû-gô, *s.* [Lat., from *æs* = copper ore, copper.]

1. Rust of copper, whether natural or artificial.

"Copper is turned into green, named *ærugo*, as *viride*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

2. Mildew.

"*Ærugo*. The rust or canker of corn, verdigris; also mildew, or the blasting of corn."—*Kersey*.

ā-ēr-ÿ, *a.* [Lat. *aërens*, a rarer way of spelling *aërius*.] [Aëry.] A poetic way of spelling AIRY (q.v.).

"Throws his steep flight in many an *aëry* wheel,
Nor stay'd till on Niphates' top he lights."

Milton: P. L., bk. III.

"Whence that *aëry* bloom of thine?"

Tennyson: Adelina.

Aëry-light: The same as airy-light, that is, light as air.

"... his sleep

Was *aëry-light*, from pure digestion bred,

And temperate vapours bid."—*Alford: Par. Lost, bk. v.*

ā-ēr-ÿ, *s.* [EYRIE.]

æs, *s.* [Lat.] 1, Copper ore, copper; 2, bronze; 3, 4, &c.

æs cyprium. Copper. (Pliny.) (Dana.)

æs grave. [Lat. *æs* = copper; *grave*, *n.* of *gravis* = heavy.]

Numism.: (1) The old heavy coins as distinguished from *ases* reduced in value. (2) Any quantity of copper coins reckoned not by tale, but by the old standard of 1 lb. weight to the *as*. (3) Uncoined metal. (Smith: *Dict. of Greek and Rom. Antiq.*)

"Next, in this ancient division, come the Roman coins, beginning with the copper—the *æs grave*—at first 6 pound in weight, which came into use about the third century B.C."—*Nichols: Handbook of Brit. Mus. (1870), pp. 387-8.*

æs ustum. Calcined copper. (Kersey.)

æs viride (*lit.* = green copper). The rust of copper. (Ærugo.)

* **æs-çhna**, *s.* [ÆSHNA.]

æs-çhÿ-nân-thûs, *s.* [Gr. *αἰσχύνη* (*aischunē*) = shame; *άνθος* (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ, or Gesner-worts. They are very beautiful, having for the most part pendent stems, opposite fleshy leaves, and scarlet or orange-scarlet flowers. They grow in Java, Borneo, and other parts of tropical Asia, whence several have been introduced into hot-houses in this country.

æs-çhÿ-nite, *s.* [In Ger. *æchynit*; Gr. *αἰσχύνη* (*aischunē*) = shame, dishonour. So named by Berzelius, who felt put to the blush because chemical science was not sufficiently far advanced at the time of the discovery of the mineral to separate two of its dissimilar constituents, titanic acid and zirconia.] A mineral classed by Dana with his "Oxygen Compounds—Tantalates Columbates." Its crystals are orthorhombic, generally long serrated prisms, H 5-6, C 49-523. Lustre, resinous; colour, nearly black when opaque, brownish yellow when translucent. Composition: columbic and titanic acids, together about 51.45, protoxide of cerium 18.49, thorium 15.75, with other ingredients in smaller quantity. From Minsk and Orenburg, in Russia.

æs-çhÿn-ôm-ên-ô, *s.* [In Fr. *eschynomene*; Lat. *eschynomene*; Gr. *αἰσχυνόμενη* (*aischunomēnē*) = ashamed, *πα. par.* of *αἰσχύνωμαι* (*aischunomai*) = to be ashamed; *αἰσχύνω* (*aischunō*) = to disgrace, to dishonour. A plant with sensitive leaves mentioned by Pliny. Apparently it was a *Mimosa*.] Bastard Sensitive Plant, a genus of papilionaceous plants of the sub-section *Hedysarea*. They have jointed pods, and generally yellow racemes of flowers. Upwards of thirty species are known. *Æ. sensitiva*, from the West Indies, has sensitive leaves; so also is *Æ. viscidula* from Florida. The stem of *Æ. aspera*, which resembles pith for lightness, and is called in India *solah*, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of solah hats, most useful articles for the protection of the head against the fierce tropical sun-heat. It is also made into swimming jackets, floats for nets, bottles, models of temples, and other objects of sale.

æs-çhÿ-nôm-ên-ôus, *a.* [ÆSCHYNOMENE.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the genus *Æschynomene*, or to any plant which, when one comes near it with his hand, shrinks in its leaves. (Bailey: *Dict.*, &c.)

æs-cû-lâ-pian, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Æsculapius* or the healing art; medical; medicinal.

Æs-cû-lâ-plus, *s.* [L.] The god of medicine in ancient Roman mythology; heuce, Æg., a physician.

æs-cû-lê-tin, *s.* [Lat. *æsculus* (q.v.).]

Chemistry: A bitter crystalline substance ($C_{21}H_{31}O_7$).

æs-cû-lîn, *s.* [Lat. *æsculus* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{31}O_7$. A crystalline fluorescent bitter substance obtained from the bark of the genera *Æsculus* and *Pavia*. Its aqueous solution is very fluorescent. The reflected light is of a sky-blue colour. By boiling with hydrochloric acid it is resolved into glucose and *asculetin*.

æs-cû-lûs, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *æsculo*, fr. Lat. *æsculus*, used by Virgil and Horace for a kind of oak, believed by Lindley and others to be a variety of *Quercus sessiflora*. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 291.) In classical Latin it appears never to mean the horse-chestnut tree.]

Bot.: Horse-chestnuts. A genus of plants of the order Sapindaceæ, Soap-worts, and the section Hippocastaneæ. One species, the *Æ. hippocastanum*, the Horse-chestnut, is well known in Britain, where, however, it is not indigenous. It is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Northern India, or some other part of Asia, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Its pyramidal inflorescence is much admired. It has the unusual number of seven stamens. Its leaves are digitate, and seven in number. The seeds are excellent for feedingsheep upon. The bark has been recommended for fever-patients. A decoction has been tried in gangrene, and the powder has been used as an emollient. The young leaves are aromatic, and have been used as hops in brewing beer. (Buckeye.) The other species have quinate leaves.

æsh-na, * **æs-çhna**, *s.* A genus of insects belonging to the order Neuroptera and the family Libellulidæ, or Dragon-flies. They have the abdomen narrow and elongated, in place of ensiform, as in the Libellulæ proper. The middle lobe of the labium is large, and the two hinder simple eyes are on a transverse keel-formed elevation. The larvæ are proportionately larger than those of Libellulæ; their eyes are larger, their mask is flat and provided with two strong talons. The *Æ. grandis*, *juncea*, and a few other species, occur in Britain. Of fossil species, *Æ. Brodiei* and *liassina* occur in the Lias, and *Æ. perampla* in the Purbeck beds.

"*Æsh-na*.—The ash-coloured water-fly."—*Kersey*.

æsh-ÿc, *s.* [ESNECY.]

Æ-sôp prawn, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: Any prawn of the genus Hippolyte, from the large protuberant abdomen, supposed to resemble that of the Greek fabulist *Æsop*, said to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C.

æs-thê-sî-a, *s.* [From Gr. *αἰσθησις* (*aisthēsis*) = perception by the senses, feeling; *αἰσθησις* (*aisthēsis*) = fut. *αἰσθησώμαι* (*aisthēsomai*) = to perceive.] Perception, feeling, sensibility. The opposite of ANÆSTHESIA (q.v.).

æs-thê-tis, *s.* [Gr. *αἰσθητής* (*aisthētēs*) = one who perceives.] One who professes great love for the beautiful, and endeavours to carry his ideas of beauty into practice in dress and surroundings.

æs-thê-tic, **æs-thê-tic-al** (sometimes **-thet-ic**), *a.* [In Fr. *esthétique*. Gr. *αἰσθητικός* (*aisthētikos*) = of or from perception, perceptive; *αἰσθησις* (*aisthēsis*) = perception.] [AISTHESIA.] Pertaining to the science of æsthetics.

"Many years ago I met with a quotation from a German author to the effect that the æsthetic sentiments originate from the play-imagination."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*, vol. II., § 538.

æs-thê-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *æsthetic*; -*ly*.] In an æsthetic manner.

æs-thê-ti-çism, *s.* [Eng. *æsthetic*; -*ism*.] *Æsthetic* quality; love or pursuit of the beautiful.

æs-thê-tics, **ës-thê-tics** (sometimes **-thet-ics**), *s.* [In Fr. *esthétique*, from Gr. *αἰσθητικός* (*aisthētikos*) = perceptive.] [ÆSTHESIA.] The science which treats of the beautiful and the pleasing. The term was first used in its present sense by Wolf about the middle of the last century. According to Herbert Spencer, one characteristic of æsthetic feelings is that they are separated from the functions requisite to sustain life, and it is

bôil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del. ewe = ù

not till the latter have had proper scope accorded them that the former gain power enough to act. The delight in painting, music, sculpture, poetry, and the drama, nay, even in fine mathematical demonstrations, is æsthetic; and the science investigates the origin of such sensations, the laws which characterise them, and the excellent effects which, when they are not abused, result from their operation to humanity. (Herbert Spencer: *Principles of Physiology*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., §§ 533-40.)

æsthē-physiology, *s.* [Gr. (1) *αἰσθησις* (*aisthēsis*) = perception by the senses, especially by feeling, from *αἰσθάνομαι* (*aisthanomai*) = to perceive; and (2) *physiology* (q.v.). For brevity preferred to *æsthē-physiology*.] A word introduced by Mr. Herbert Spencer to designate that section of Psychology which treats of sensation and emotion in their relations to nervous action. (Herbert Spencer: *Psychology*, vol. i., ch. vi.)

æs-tim-a-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [ESTIMATORY.]

æs-ti-val, **æs-ti-val**, ***æs-ti-vall**, **æs-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstas* = the hot season, summer.] Pertaining to summer; continuing through the summer.

¶ The spelling *æstival* is in Holland (1609), and in Rider's Dict. (1640); that of *æstival* is in Kersey's Dict. (1721); *æstival* in Johnson's Dict. (1773).

"Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Else staid Heciclus), receives his light
In th' æstive circle."—*Sylvestre: Du Barbaz.*

The æstival solstice: The summer solst.

"In which at the time of the æstival solstice, when the sunne stretcheth to the uttermost of his summer race."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

æs-tiv-ate (also **æ**), **æs-tiv-ate**, *v.* [Lat. *æstivo* = to spend the summer.]

1. *Gen.*: To remain in a place during the summer.

2. *Spec.*: To fall into a summer sleep.

"The molluscs of temperate and cold climates are subject to *hybernation*; during which state the heart ceases to beat, respiration is nearly suspended, and injuries are not healed. They also *æstivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great, but in this the animal functions are much less interrupted."—*Müller: Quoted in Woodward's "Mollusca"*, p. 49.

æs-tiv-ā-tion (also **æ**), **æs-tiv-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *æstivatio*, supine of *æstivo* = to spend the summer.] [ÆSTIVATE.] The state of spending the summer at any place or in any particular way.

¶ In the same book (*Intro. to Bot.*, 3rd ed.), Lindley has the spelling *æstivation* at p. 152, and *æstivation* at p. 433.

Used: † 1. Of man.

"A grotto is a place of shade or *æstivation*."—*Bacon*.

† 2. *Zool.*: Of molluscs. The state of being in a summer sleep. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 475.) [See ÆSTIVATE (2).]

3. *Bot.*: A term used of the manner in which the parts of a blossom are arranged within a flower-bud before the opening of the latter. It is more rarely called *præfloration*. The word *æstivation* is separately applied to the calyx, the corolla, the stamens, and the pistil, but not to the flower in general. There are many kinds of *æstivation*. It may be imbricated, or valvate, or convolute, or circinate, or twisted, or of various other types.

æs-tū-ar-ŷ, *s.* [ESTUARY.]

***æs-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *æstuo* = to boil, to rage; *æstus* = heat, fire; the ebb and flow of the sea; a surge, a wave.] Rage. (*Chapman: Homer*.)

***æ-tā-tē prō-bān-dā**, *s.* & *par.* [Lat. = with the age to be proved; for the proving of the age.]

Old Law: A writ which lay for the heir of the tenant holding of the king in chief to prove himself to be of full age. (Kersey.)

æ-thāl-ŷ-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *αἰθαλῆς* (*aithalēs*) = sooty; from *αἰθαλός* (*aithalos*) = soot.] A genus of Fungals, one species of which, *Æ. flavum*, does much damage to stoves and garden frames, the high temperature enabling it greatly to flourish and increase. When it appears on a stove plant, the latter should be dusted with quicklime or salt. (*Treasury of Bot.*, &c.)

Æth-el, **Æth-el**, **Æth-el**, *s.* [A.S.] In compo. = noble. Used in proper names, as Ethelbert, Ethelred, Ethelwulf, Ethelbald, Athelstane.

Æth-el-īng, **Æth-el-īng**, **Æth-el-īng**, *s.* [A.S.] Properly a nobleman, but generally confined to princes of the blood; it is less frequently used of a ruler or governor. It occurs as a proper name, as Edgar Atheling. [ADELING.]

ā-ē-thē-ōg-am-oūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀθέτης* (*athētēs*) = unwonted, unusual, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage]

Bot.: A term designed to describe the method of fructification in the lower forms of plants more accurately than the Linnean word Cryptogamic. The latter term implied that these are "of concealed nuptials;" the former word expresses the idea that these nuptials are not secret, but only of an unusual character.

æ-thēr, *s.* [ETHER.]

æ-thēr-ē-al, *a.* [ETHEREAL.]

æ-thī-ōps mineral, *s.* [ETHIOPS MINERAL, SEPIA.]

æth-ra, *s.* [From Lat. *aethra*; Gr. *αἰθήρ* (*aithēr*), later *αἶθρα* (*aithra*) = clear sky, fair weather.]

1. *In Class. Myth.*: A female attending on Helen at Troy.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 132nd found. It was discovered by Watson, on the 13th of June, 1873.

æth-rī-ōs-cōpe, *s.* [Lat. *aethra*; Gr. *αἰθρία* (*aithria*) = fine weather, the open sky; and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to behold.] An instrument devised by Sir John Leslie, and designed to determine the radiation against the sky. It consisted of two glass bulbs united by a vertical glass tube so narrow that a little column of liquid was supported in the tube by its own adhesion. The lower bulb was protected by a metallic envelope, and gave the temperature of the air, whilst the upper one was blackened, and was surrounded by a metallic cap, designed to protect the bulb from terrestrial radiation. "The sensibility of the instrument," says its inventor, "is very striking, for the liquor incessantly falls and rises in the stem with every passing cloud." (See *Tyndall on Heat*, 3rd ed., 1868, p. 367.)

æ-thū-ŷa, *s.* [In Fr. *athuse*; Gr. *αἰθω* (*aithō*) = to light up, to kindle, to burn. The name is given from its acridness.] Lesser Hemlock,



ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM (FOOL'S PARSLEY).

or Fool's Parsley. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ, or Umbelliferae. The *Æ. cynapium*, or Fool's Parsley, occurs in Britain. In aspect it partly resembles garden parsley, but is darker in colour, and is not curled. Its odour is unpleasant. It is so acrid as to be poisonous. As an antidote, Dr. Christison recommends that milk be swallowed, that mustard-poultices be applied to the legs, and that the body be sponged with vinegar.

Æ-ti-āns, *s.* [From Lat. *Ætius*.]

Church Hist.: The followers of Ætius, an Arian who flourished about A.D. 336, and held that both Christ and the Holy Spirit are completely different from the Father.

æt-i-ōl-ō-gŷ, **ēt-i-ōl-ō-gŷ**, **ai-ti-ōl-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *αιτιολογία* (*aitiologia*) = a giving a cause of anything; *αιτιολογέω* (*aitiologéō*) = to inquire into and account for; *αἰτία* (*aitia*) = a cause, from *αἰτέω* (*aitéō*) = to ask; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. An account of the causes of anything.

"The whole of this is a mere conjectural ætiology of the ancient application of the senators."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

2. *Spec.*: The science which investigates the causes of the several diseases to which man or the inferior animals are liable. (Report by Dr. Creighton, on the *Ætiology of Cancer*; Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board, No. 3 (1875).)

***ā-ē-ti-tēs**, *s.* [Lat. *ætites*; Gr. *ἀετίνης* (*ætínēs*); from *ἀετός* (*ætós*) = an eagle.] The eagle-stone: a nodule or pebble which received its name from the belief that the eagle transported it to its nest, knowing that it would not be possible without it to hatch its eggs. Nor were these its only reputed virtues. Thieves could be discovered by its aid; and, according to Lupton, it was a charm to be used by women in childbirth, and produced love between man and wife. Kersey's definition of it is, "The eagle-stone, a certain stone which, when shaken, rattles as if there were another within it." Any pebble or nodule answering to this description would have been called *ætites*, or eagle-stone; but, apparently, the term was most frequently used of those nodules found abundantly in the Carboniferous strata, which are hollow in place of solid, or have what was once a cavity filled up with clay ironstone in a pulverulent state. It is unnecessary to add that the *ætites* possessed none of the virtues attributed to it by the credulous in pre-scientific times.

"And so doth the *ætites*, or eagle-stone, which hath a little stone within it."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 154.

ā-ēt-ō-bā-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀετός* (*ætós*); *αἰετός* (*aietós*) = (1) an eagle, (2) a fish, the white ray; *βατίς* (*batis*) = a fish, probably the skate.] A genus of fossil fishes from the London age of the Isle of Sheppey. It was founded by Agassiz, and is allied to the Rays.

***acy** (pron. **ā**), *adv.* [AVE.]

***af**, *prep.* [A.S. *af* = of, Of, from. [OF.]

"With a tear of thyn ye."
—*M.S. Douce. (Halliwell)*

***a-fai-ten**, ***a-fai-tŷ**, *v.t.* [AFFAITEN.]

***ā-fald**, **æ-fauld**, **ā-fauld**, **āv-fall**, **ēf-fauld**, *a.* [Scotch *ae* = one; *fald*, *fauld* = fold.] (Scotch.)

1. Honest, upright, without duplicity.

"... to gif his hienes a trewe and *afald* consell in all maters concerning his Maistie and his Realm."—*Acts Jas. IV.* (1568, ch. 8, ed. 1566.)

"That the said William sall tak *afald*, trew, and plane part with him and his foirsaidis in all and sindre his and thair actionis, quarrellis, &c."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1592, ed. 1814, p. 624.)

"... sall tak *afald*, plane and upright part with him ..."—*Bond to Ro. hieid* (1567). (*Keith: Hist.*, p. 381.)

2. Possessed of real unity.

"The *afald* God in Treunty."
—*Barbour*, xx. 615, *M.S.* (Jameson.)

***ā-fald-lŷ**, *adv.* [AFALD, AEFAULD, &c.] Honestly, uprightly. (Scotch.)

"... to mak thame stand the mair *afaldly* at thair opinioun."—*Belend*, t. liv., p. 137.

***a-fälle**, *pa. par.* [FALL.] Fallen.

"At foot he come to one walle,"

And some therof was *a-fälle*."

Of the Voz and of the Wolf. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 272.

***a-far**, ***a-farne**, *adv. s.* [A = on, of, and far. Cf. *abed*, asleep. Cognate words are *afarian*, *afearian*, *afearian* = to depart; *afor* = departed; *afearian*, *aferran* = to remove; and various others. [FAR.]

A. As adverb:

I. Lit.: At a distance, remote in space.

(a) Generally followed by *off*, and sometimes preceded by *from*.

"But Peter followed him *afar off*."—*Matt.* xxvi. 88.

"The ballads of a people,

That like voices from *afar off*,

Call to us to pause and listen."

—*Longfellow: Hiawatha.* (Intro.)

(b) Sometimes used absolutely, as in the following example.

"*Afar*, the royal standard flies,

And round it toils, and bleeds, and dies

Our Caledonia's pride."

—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 83.

II. Figuratively:

1. Alienated in affection, estranged from; purposely keeping a ceremonious distance from one.

"Though the Lord be high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly: but the proud he knoweth *afar off*."—*Ps.* cxxxviii. 6.

âte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, whât, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **hëre**, camel, **hër**, there; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrkw**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, **rûle**, **rûll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **æ** = **ē**; **æ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**.

2. At a distance, in the sense of declining to render aid.

"Why standest thou afar off, O Lord? why hidest thou thyself in times of trouble?"—*Ps.* x. 1.

3. Outside the pale; not with privileges like those of a favoured religious or civil organisation.

"And came and preached peace to you which were afar off (meaning to the Ephesian Gentiles), and to them that were nigh (the Jews)."—*Ephes.* ii. 17.

"For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off."—*Acts* ii. 39.

¶ *Afar* is now little used, except in poetry.

B. In a kind of substantival use: A distance, preceded by *from*.

"I will fetch my knowledge from afar."—*Job* xxxvi. 8.

* **a-fā-re**, *s.* [AFFAIR.]

* **a-fārno**, *vi.* [A.S. *afaran* = to go, to depart.] To go.

"All that wold with hym afarne."
Guy of Warwick. *Middle English.* (Halliwell.)

* **a-fāto-mēnt**, *s.* [AFFAITEN, *v.*] Behaviour, good conduct, good manners.

"Thee thridd he taughte to playe at bal;
Thee feorthe afaitement in halle."
King Alisaunder, 681.

ā-fāuld, *a.* [AFAILD.] (Scotch.)

* **a-fāu-nō**, *s.* [AFFIANCE.]

* **a-fāyle**, *v.i.* [A.S. *a* intensive, and *feailan* = to fall down (?).] To fall.

"Two hundred knyghts take
The Leron boldly to assaile,
Loke youw hertys not a-fayle."
M.S. Cantab. (Halliwell.)

* **a-fāynd**, *v.t.* [A.S. *afmāian* = to prove, to make trial.] To attempt. (Scotch.)

"Warily thair raid, and held thair horse in aynd,
For thair trowide weyll sotheron wuld afaynd
With halli power at anys on them to sett,
But Wallace kest thair power for to lett."
Wallace, 874, *M.S.*, Perth ed. (*Lanriesson*).

¶ Altered to OFFEND in the edition of 1648.

* **a-fāy-tīng**, *adv.* [A = on, and A.N. *faiten* = to beg.] A-begging.

"And gooth afayting with here fauntes."
P. Plowman (ed. Skeat), c. x. 170.

* **a-fēar**, * **a-fēre**, * **a-fērre**, *af-fēar*, *v.t.* [A.S. *afēran* = to frighten, to astonish, *pa. par.* affected.] [AFFRIGHT.] To make afraid, to frighten, to terrify.

"Ye have with you good engines,
Swilke knowe but few Sarzenes;
A mauged-thou doo arere,
And soo thou schalt heve wel afere."
Ricard Cœur de Lion, 4, 104.

¶ This word still exists among the uneducated.

* **a-fēared**, * **a-fēr-id**, * **a-fēard**, * **a-fēred**, * **a-fērd**, * **a-fērt**, * **a-fēre**, * **a-fērre**, * **af-fēared**, * **af-fēard**, * **af-fēr-dēdo**, *pa. par.* [A.FEAR.]

"Cla. Art thou afereid?
Gul. Those that I reverence, those I fear."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.
"A flake of fire that flashing on his beard,
Him all amazed, and almost made him afereid."
Spenser: F. Q. i. xi. 26.

* **a-fēde**, *v.t.* [A.S. *afēdan* = to bring up, to feed.] To feed. (*Chaucer*.)

* **a-fēfo**, *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *fief*.] To give a fief to.
"Thel lete make a guode abbey,
And well it afefed tho."
Amle and Amleown, 2, 466.

* **a-fēld**, *adv.* [A.FIELD.]

* **a-fēld**, *pa. par.* [A.FELD.]

* **a-fēll'e**, *v.t.* [A.S. *afyllan* = to fell, to strike down, to overturn, condemn, destroy.] To fell, to cut down, to destroy.

"The kyng dude ouon afelle
Many thousandes okes ich telle."
King Alisaunder, 5, 240.

* **a-fēn'ce**, *s.* [OFFENCE.]

* **a-fēnd**, *v.t.* [OFFEND.]

* **a-fēn'ge**, *v.t.* [A.S. *afeng* = received.] To receive.

"Seint Martha quod was,
As ye hereth of telle,
Hy afenge our Lord in here hous,
As it seith in the Gospelle."
M.S. Trin. Col., Ox., 67. (Halliwell.)

* **a-fe-or-me**, *v.t.* [A.N.] [In Fr. *affermir* = to establish; to confirm.] To confirm.

"Have who so the mastery may
Afeormed faste is thier deray."
King Alisaunder, 7, 356.

* **a-fe-or-med**, *pa. par.* [A.FORME.]

* **a-fērd**, *pa. par.* [A.FEARED.]

* **a-fēre** (1), *v.t.* [A.FEAR, A.FEARED.]

* **a-fēre** (2), *v.t.* [A.N.] To be busied, engaged.

"And hoteth him sende, fer and nere,
To his justices lettres hard,
That the contrails beo afere,
To frische the gadeling, and to beto,
And none of heom on lyve lete."
King Alisaunder, 7, 818.

* **a-fēr-id**, * **a-fērre**, * **a-fērt**, *pa. par.* [A.FEARED.]

* **a-fēt-id**, *a.* [A.N.] Shaped.

"... and wel afetid is whanne the hed [of a deer] is wel woxen by ordynance after the height and the schap, whanne the lyndes be wel growe yu the beem by good mesure."—*M.S. Bodl.* (Halliwell.)

aff, *adv.* & *prep.* [OFF.] Off. (Scotch.)

"O, an' he could hee bouden aff the smugglers a hit!"—*Sir Walter Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

af-fā, *s.* [A West African word.] A weight in use on the Gold Coast, and consisting of two eggbeas. It is about equal to an ounce.

aff-a-bil-i-t'y, *s.* [In Fr. *affabilité*; Ital. *affabilità*, *affabilità*, *affabilità*, from Lat. *affabilitas*] The quality of being affable; courtesy of manners, encouraging strangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one.

"... envy was disarmed by the blandness of Albenaria's temper and by the affability of his deportment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiii.

aff-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *affable*; Ital. *affabile*: from Lat. *affabilis* = affable; *affari* = to speak to.]

1. Of a person's manners, or of himself: Courteous, so as to invite strangers or inferiors to approach and converse with one.

"... his manners polite and affable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. ii.

"An affable and courteous gentleman."

"¶ Milton applies it to condescension."

"Sent from whose sovereign goodness I adore,
Gentle to me and affable hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever."
Milton: P. L. bk. viii.

2. Of a countenance: With a soft and gentle expression, so as to encourage approach and conversation, as opposed to FORBIDDING (q.v.).

aff-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *affable*; -ness.] Affability.

aff-a-bly, *adv.* [AFFABLE.] In an affable manner.

* **af-fā-brouš**, *a.* [Lat. *affabre* = ingeniously, skillfully: *ad* = to, and *fabre* = in a workmanlike manner; *faber* = a workman.] Made in a workmanlike manner; skillfully or ingeniously manufactured.

* **aff-ab-q-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, or for, and *fabulatio* = discourse; *fabula* = a story.] The moral of a fable.

* **af-fā-dūl**, * **af-fā-dūll**. [DAFFODIL.]

* **af-fā'fe** (pl. *afiaes*), *s.* A burden. (*Langtoft*.)

* **af-fāied**, *pa. par.* [A.FEARED.] Afraid; affrighted, affected. (*Langtoft*.)

* **af-fāin**, *v.t.* [Old form of FEIGN (q.v.).] To feign. (*Hall*.)

* **af-fāined**, *pa. par.* [AFFAIN.]

af-fāir, *s.* [Fr. *affaire*, *s.*; O. Fr. *affaire*, from *a* = to, and *fāire* = to make or do; Ital. *affare* = affair, from *fare* = to do, to make or do; Lat. *facere*, *infin.* of *facio* = to make.]

A. Singular:

I. Gen. : Any sort of business.

"2 Mar. We have lost best half of our affair."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 4.

"They knew that church government was with him merely an affair of State, and that, looking at it as an affair of State..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

"The courtship of butterflies is a prolonged affair."
—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xi.

II. Specially:

1. A dispute of a serious character with a gentleman, as an *affair of honour*, that is, a dispute which a mistaken sense of honour makes one think can be settled only by the physical and criminal expedient of a duel.

2. A partial engagement; a battle on a limited scale.

3. Colloquially (with a certain measure of contempt): A thing not striking or remarkable.

"The Plata looks like a noble estuary on the map, but is in truth a poor affair."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

B. Plural: Concerns, circumstances, public or private business.

"But that ye also may know my affairs, and how I do..."—*Ephes.* vi. 21.

"... he set Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego over the affairs of the province of Babylon."—*Dan.* ii. 49.

* **af-fāl'-ten**, * **a-fāl'-ten**, * **a-fā'-t'y**, *v.t.* [A.N. In Fr. *affaler* (a term in falconry) = to tame, to domesticate a bird of prey; O. Fr. *afalter*, *afalter* = to prepare, to dispose: akin to *afectare* (Littré)]

1. To prepare, to make ready.
"His cookes ben for hym *afalted*."—*Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 130.

2. To instruct.
"He hadde a clergeon yonge of age
Whom he hath in his chamber *afalted*."
Gower, ed. 1532, f. 48.

3. To tame, to subdue, to bring under control, to conquer.
"It *afalteth* the flesh
From folles ful nauye."
Piers Ploughman, p. 291.

"As soon as somer come to Yrlend he gau weude
Vor to *afaty* that lond, and to wyinne ech ende."
Rob. Glouc., p. 178.

* **af-fām'-ish**, *v.t.* [Fr. *affamer*; Ital. *affamare*, from Lat. *fames* = hunger, famine.] To famish, to starve, to deprive of food.

"With light thereof I doe myself sustain,
And thereon feed my low *afamish* hart."
Spenser: Sonn. 88.

* **af-fām'-ished**, * **af-fām'-isht**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AFFAMISH.] (See example under the verb.)

* **af-fām'-ish-ing**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [AFFAMISH.] *As substantive:* The act of starving one, the state of being starved.

"What can be more unjust than for a man to endeavour to raise himself by the *afamishing* of others? Neither can it serve his turn to say, by way of excuse, that the multitude of buyers may be the cause of a dearth."—*Sp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. i. c. 8.

* **af-fāt'-ish-ment**, *s.* [AFFAMISH.]

"[Christ] was carried into the wilderness for the *afamishment* of his body."—*Sp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

* **af-fāt'-y-āte**, *a.* [INFATUATE.] Infatuated. (*Milton*.) To be busied, engaged.

* **af-fāst**, *s.* [Scotch. *aff* = off; Eng. & Scotch *cast*.] One cast off or out, a castaway.

"... that he will thulke him to be a reprobate, to be an *af-cast*, and neuer able to recouer mercie."—*Bruce: Sermon on the Sac.* (1590).

* **af-fā-cōme**, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. & Scotch *come*.] (Scotch.)

Lit. : A come off, an escape, the issue of a business.

"I hope we'll have a gude *af-come*."—*Tennant: Cardinal Beaton*, p. 154.

* **af-fe**, *v.* [HAVE.]

"That mester *af-fe* to wyne the mede."
Ritson: Ancient Songs, l. 47.

* **af-fēar** (1), *v.t.* (pa. par. *af-fēared*, &c.). [A.S. *afēran* = to frighten.] [A.FEAR.]

* **af-fēar** (2), *v.t.* [AFFEER, (1).]

* **af-fēared**, * **af-fēard**, *pa. par.* [AFFEER.]

* **af-fec-ci-oun**, *s.* [AFFECTION.]

af-fēct, *v.t.* [Lat. *affecto*, -*ari* = to strive after, to pursue, to aim at, to feign (lit. = to pretend to); Ger. *affektieren*; Fr. *affecter*; Sp. *affectar*; Port. *affectar*; Ital. *affectare*.]

I. To exert an influence upon, or produce an effect upon.

1. In a general sense (of persons or things):

"But, though the majority was diminished, the result was not affected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

"... and the balance of maritime power would not be affected by an union between Spain and Austria."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

"The tides were very curiously affected."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

"Dem. Chiron, thy ears want wit, thy wit wants edge and manners to intrude where I am graced: And may, for aught thou know'st, be affected by."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

2. Specially (of persons):

(a) To bring under the influence of a disease or morbid influences

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian = shān. -tion, -sion, -cioun = shūn; -sion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -slous, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

"The climate affected their health and spirits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.
 "On the other hand, the laborious part of mankind are much more rarely affected by this prolonged form of phthisis."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iv. 278.

(b) To cause to feel emotion.

"Mine eye affecteth mine heart because of all the daughters of my city."—*Lam.* iii. 51.

"... this old gentleman [Mr. Sagacity], as he told me the story, did himself seem to be greatly affected therewith."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progr.*, pt. 2.

(c) To render well or ill disposed to.

"Back, Well, then, no more but this: Go, gentle Catechy.
 And, as it were far off, sound thou Lord Hastings,
 How he doth stand affected to our purpose."—*Shakespeare: King Richard III.*, iii. 1.

"But the unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds evil affected against the brethren."—*Acts* xiv. 2.

¶ In these senses the part of the verb which generally occurs is the past participle.

II. To inspire with love; to desire, to follow after.

* 1. To inspire with love, to love.

(a) To inspire with love.

"Is thine own heart to thine own face affected?"
 Can thy right hand cease love upon thy left?"—*Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis*.

(b) To love, to like, to be fond of, to be partial to.

"Go, let him have a table by himself;
 For he does neither affect company,
 Nor is he fit for it, indeed."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

2. To desire, to pursue, to strive after, to aim at, to endeavor after.

(a) With a person for the agent (used in the foregoing senses):

"And He, that wears the crown immortally,
 Long guard it yours! If I affect it more
 Than as your honor, and as your renown,
 Let me no more from his obedience rise."—*Shakespeare: King Henry IV., Part II.*, iv. 4.

"For shame, be friends; and join for that you jar.
 'Tis policy and stratagem must do
 That you affect; and must you resolve."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

"Thy soldier, servant; making peace or war,
 As thou affect'st."—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

(b) With a thing for the agent: To tend to, to assume.

"The drops of every fluid affect a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and sea affects a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity."—*Newton: Optics*.

III. To feign, to pretend.

Specialty:

1. To pretend to feel as one does not really feel; to be what one is not; or to be acting in one way whilst really doing so in another.

"The old hypocrite had, it was said, while affecting reverence and love for his master, given the fatal signal to his master's enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"The interlopers, therefore, determined to affect the character of loyal men, who were determined to stand by the throne against the insolent tribunes of the City."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

"... those who affected to observe it made fictitious conveyances to their kinsmen, who held the land merely as trustees, while the great majority set the law at open defiance."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xlii.

2. To prefer or choose for the sake of artifice.

"Great masters of our language, in their most dignified compositions, affected to use French words, when English words, quite as expressive and ineoludious, were at hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **af-fect'**, * **af-fect'-o**, s. [In Ger. *affekt*, fr. Lat. *affectus* = (1) state or disposition of body or mind; (2) love, desire, sympathy.]

† 1. A property of the mind; an affection or other emotion of the heart.

"It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart: we see the affects and passions of the heart, and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 97.

2. Quality or circumstance of anything.

"... of the influence of heaven, of heat, cold, moisture, drought, qualities active, passive, and the like, have swallowed up the true passages, and processes, and affects, and consistencies of matter, and natural bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IX., § 833.

* **af-fec'-tate**, * **af-fec'-tā-tēd**, a. [Lat. *affectatus*, pa. par. of *affecto*.] [See **AFFECT**.] Marked by affectionation, far-fetched.

"*Acerosium dictum*. An oration to much affectate, or as we say, to farre fet."—*Etyol: Dict.*

"A style or oration to much affected with strange words; a little curious or affected; with too much affectionation or curiosity."—*Barret*.

af-fec'-tā-tion, s. [In Fr. *affection*; Ital. *affettazione*, fr. Lat. *affectatio* = an eager desire for; conceit.]

1. Love of or to, fondness for, affection.

(a) With no culpability implied, but the reverse:

"There are even bonds of affectionation, bonds of mutual respect, and, unexpressed faith between man and wife."—*Sp. Hist: Cases of Conscience*.

(b) With some slight culpability implied:

"In things of their own nature indifferent, if either counsils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, disliked conformity between the church of God and Infidels: the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only affectionation of dissimilitude."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. iv., § 7.

2. An aiming at, a striving after.

"It was not any opposition to the law of Moses, nor any danger threatened to the temple, but pretended sedition and affectionation of the crown offered, which moved Pilate to condemn him."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 4.

3. An attempt to appear to possess what one really does not possess, or to be what one is not; pretence, show.

"¶ It is sometimes followed by of, as 'an affectionation of wit,' 'an affectionation of virtue.'"

"Affectionation. A curious desire of a thing which nature has not given."—*Bider*.

"Romance! disgusted with deceit,
 Far from thy motley court I fly,
 Where Affectionation holds her seat,
 And sickly Sensibility."
Byron: Hours of Idleness: To Romance.

af-fect'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [**AFFECT**.]

I. As past participle: With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

II. As adjective:

* 1. Beloved.

"... In all the desperate hours
 Of his affected Hercules."—*Chapman: Iliad*, viii. 818.

2. Given to false show; pretending to what is not natural or real; unnatural (applied to persons).

"He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

"... a most affected and pedantic writer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

af-fect'-ēd-ly, adv. [**AFFECTED**.] In an affected manner.

Specialty:

1. Studiously, with laboured intention.

"... as if they were designed and affectedly chosen for that purpose."—*B. More: Decay of Piety*.

"Nothing in beauty, in habit, in action, in motion, can please, that is affectedly laboured and over-adorned."—*Sprut: Sermon before the King*.

2. In an affected manner; stiffly, unnaturally.

"Perhaps they are affectedly ignorant; they are so willing it should be true that they have not attempted to examine it."—*Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

"Some have indeed been so affectedly vain as to counterfeit immortality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, vii. 10.

af-fect'-ēd-nēss, s. [**AFFECTED**.] Affectionation. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

af-fect'-ēr, **af-fect'-ōr**, s. [**AFFECT**.]

1. One who affects or produces an effect on any person or thing.

"I beheld your danger like a lover,
 A just affecter of thy faith."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Bonduca, iii. 2.

2. One who pretends to anything, or who practises affectionation.

"The Jesuits, affectors of superiority, and disgracers of all that refuse to depend upon them."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

* **af-fec'-tē-ōūs-ly**, adv. [**AFFECTUOUSLY**.]

af-fec'-tī-bil'-i-ty, s. [**AFFECTIBLE**.] Capability of being affected.

af-fec'-tī-ble, a. [**AFFECT**.] Able to be affected; that may be affected.

af-fect'-ing, pr. par. & a. [**AFFECT**, v.]

1. As present participle: With meanings corresponding to those of the verb.

2. As adjective: Touching, moving; fitted to excite emotion.

"... the most affecting eloquence."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

¶ In the same sense as affected.

"These antic, lisp, affecting phantasies, these new tuners of accents."—*Shakespeare: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

af-fect'-ing-ly, adv. [**AFFECTING**.] In an affecting manner; in a way fitted to excite the emotions. (*Todd's Johnson*.)

af-fec'-tion, * **af-fec'-ti-oun**, * **af-fec'-ci-oun** (O. Eng. & Scotch), s. [In Fr. *affection*; Ital. *affezione*; Lat. *affectio*, fr. *affectio*, supine of *afficio* = to do something to affect the mind or body: *ad* = to, and *facio* = to make or do.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The state of being affected.

1. Sympathy of one part of the bodily frame with another. (*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.)

2. State of the mind in general.

"... there grows
 In my most ill-composed affection, such
 A stanchless avarice that, were I King,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, iv. 2.

3. An emotion of whatever character.

"Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the sight of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*, bk. i.

4. Spec.: A drawing of the mind towards any person or thing, and which does not depart even when that person or thing is absent. It is intermediate between disposition, in which there is only a more or less latent tendency, and passion, in which there is excitement aroused, especially by the presence of its object. It is chiefly used of parental, filial, or conjugal love, as that mutually existing between a lover and his mistress; but it may be also employed of love for one's country, for a party or principle, or anything capable of exciting regard.

¶ It is followed by to, towards, for, upon, or on.

"My king is tangled in affection to
 A creature of the queen's, Lady Anne Bullen."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

"For ... a grateful affection such as the restored Jew had felt for the heathen Cyrus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

"I have reason to distrust mine own judgment; as that which may be overcome by my zeal and affection to this cause."—*Hooker*.

"Nor while on Ellen's faltering tongue
 Her filial welcomes crowded hung,
 Marked she, that fear (affection's proof),
 Still held a graceful youth aloof."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 22.

"Thyn is affection of holynesse,
 And myn is love, as of a creature."
Chaucer: C. T., 1160-61.

¶ It is sometimes used in the plural. In a good sense—

"All his affections are set on his own country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Or in a bad sense.

"And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections (margin, passions) and lusts."—*Galatians* v. 24.

II. A person or thing affected, or constituting an object of love or other passion.

Specialty:

* (O. Scotch): Relationship, affinity, consanguinity.

"That na persone offerit to pass vpon assayis salbe repellit quhan that attene to the partie aduocair in the lyke, or uerrar greis of that same sort of affection."—*Acts James VI.* (1567), (ed. 1814), p. 44.

B. Abnormally:

1. Affectionation.

"There was nothing in it that could indict the author of affection."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. A motion or utterance.

"Every affection of theirs was an oracle."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 57.

C. Technically:

1. Med.: A disease or a morbid symptom affecting the body.

"Local palsy seated in either extremity is mostly, as all the other forms of local palsy, forced as the first step or stage to a more extended affection."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iii. 251.

2. Mental Phil. and Ethics: The same as A., i. 4 (q.v.).

3. Painting: Passion represented on the canvas in a lively manner.

"Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever; as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

4. Math. and Nat. Phil.: An essential attribute, quality, or property of a number, quantity, magnitude, body, or anything.

"The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic and geometry; where the affections of quantity are abstractedly considered."—*Boyle*.

"The month being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular affection of sound in its passage before it comes to the lips."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

† **af-fec'-tion**, v.t. [From the substantive.]

Vulgar: To show affection to, to love.

"Eva. But can you affection the woman?"
Shakespeare: Merry Wives, i. 1.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

af-fec-tion-ate, *a.* [In Ital. *affezionato*.]

A. Of persons:

1. Of a loving disposition, tending to love, amorous.

"Frugal, affectionate, sober, and withal keenly industrious."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 1.

"From his epistles it appears that St. Paul was a man of warm feelings and of affectionate disposition."—*Duke of Somerset: Christian Theology*.

2. Inspired with intense and loving veneration for.

"Man, in his love to God and desire to please Him, can never be too affectionate."—*Spirit*.

†3. Strongly in favour of. (Followed by *to*.)

"As for the Parliament, it presently took fire; being affectionate of old to the war of France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*4. Affected.

"Wise rather than affectionate and singular."—*Brooks: Works*, I. 226.

*5. Augry, impetuous.

B. Of things: Indicating or expressing love.

"As for the Parliament, it presently took fire; being affectionate of old to the war of France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

***af-fec-tion-ate**, *v.t.* [From the adjective.]

To inspire with love to; to dispose or incline to. (Generally in passive voice, and specially in past participle.)

"Be kindly affectionate one to another."—*New Testament, Cambridge* (1853).

***af-fec-tion-ate**, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFECTIONATE, *v.*]

***af-fec-tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* [AFFECTIONATE.] In an affectionate manner.

"So, being affectionately desirous of you . . ."—*1 Thess.* II. 8.

af-fec-tion-ate-ness, *s.* [AFFECTIONATE.]

The quality of being affectionate; fondness, affection.

"They [the letters of Cowper] unite the playfulness of a child, the affectionateness of a woman, and the strong sense of a man."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 59, p. 185.

af-fec-tioned, *a.*

1. Disposed. (Generally in composition.)

"Be kindly affectioned one to another."—*Rom.* xii. 10.

*2. Imbued with affection.

"An affectioned ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 3.

†**af-fec-tious**, *a.* [AFFECT.] Affectionate.

"Kiss of true kindness and affectionate love."—*Tragedy of Nero* (1807).

af-fec-tious-ly, *adv.* [AFFECTIOUS.] In an

affectioning manner; so as to produce an effect. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

†**af-fec-tive**, *a.* [In Fr. *affectif*.] Fitted to affect, moving.

(a) Of persons:

"He was an instructive and grave preacher; more instructive than affective."—*Burnet: Hist. of his Own Times* (1686).

(b) Of things:

"Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and affective sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears."—*Rogers*.

***af-fec-tive-ly**, *adv.* [AFFECTIVE.] In such a way as to affect. (*Todd: Johnson's Dict.*)

af-fec-t-ör, *s.* [AFFECTER.]

***af-fec-tu-al**, *a.* [EFFECTUAL.]

af-fec-tu-al-ly, *adv.* [AFFECT.] Passionately.

" . . . concerning yo^r favo^r, which I most affectionately covet."—*Cott. MSS.*

af-fec-tu-ös-i-ty, *s.* [Low Lat. *affectuositas*, fr. Class. Lat. *affectuosus* = full of inclination or love.] The quality of being full of love or other passion; passionateness. (*Johnson: Dict.*)

***af-fec-tu-ös**, *a.* [In Ital. *affettuoso*; Lat. *affectuosus* = full of love; from *affectus* = (1) state or disposition of body or mind, (2) sympathy, love.] Affectionate. (*Scottish*.)

"We aught to love ourself and as our neighbour with an affectionate and true love unfeignitly."—*Archbishop Hamilton: Catech.* (1551).

***af-fec-tu-ös-ly**, ***af-fec-tu-ös-ly**, *adv.* [AFFECTUOUS.]

1. Affectionately.

"I have sought hym devoutly,
I have sought hym affectionately."
Reliq. Antiq., II. 157.

"After his death his life again was daily wished and affectionately among his subjects desired."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, I. 61.

2. Passionately.

"To locke up the gates of true knowledge from them that affectuously seek it to the glory of God, is a property belonging only to the hypocritical Pharisees and false lawyers."—*Leland: New Year's Gift*.

***af-fec-t-ör**, *v.t.* [Fr. *affaiblir*, *affoiblir*.] To enfeeble.

" . . . the affected members."—*Harrison: Descrip. of Eng.*, p. 214.

†**af-fec-t-ör** (1), ***af-fec-t-ör**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *afeurer* = to fix a price officially; Low Lat. *afforo*: *ad* = to, and *forum*, *forus* = price (*Skeat*).]

Old Law: To confirm.

"Goodness dars not check thee: wear thou thy wrongs,
The life is affected—Pare thee well, lord:
I would not be the villain that thou think'st."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, IV. 2.

†**af-fec-t-ör** (2), *v.t.* [AFFECTOR.]

Law: To reduce a vague and excessive penalty to one that is fixed and moderate. (*Huleot*.)

†**af-fec-t-ör** (1 & 2), *pa. par.* [AFFEER (1 & 2).]

af-fec-t-ör, *s.* [AFFEER (2).] One who affects, that is, reduces a vague and excessive penalty to one moderate and certain.

af-fec-t-ör-ing (1 & 2), *pr. par.* [AFFEER (1 & 2).]

af-fec-t-ör-ment, *s.* [AFFEER (2).] The act or process of affecting, or reducing a vague and excessive penalty to one that is fixed and moderate.

af-fec-t-ör, *s.* [AFFECTOR.]

***af-fec-t-ör**, *v.t.* [OFFEND.]

af-fec-t-ör, *pr. par.* [AFFEER (2), *v.t.*] Belonging to, attaching to; forming a distinguishing mark or characteristic of.

af-fec-t-ör-dé, *pa. par.* [AFFECTED.]

***af-fec-t-ör** (1), *v.t.* [AFFECT.]

***af-fec-t-ör** (2), *v.t.* [A.N. *afferer* = to belong.] To belong to, to pertain to, to be a distinguishing mark or characteristic of.

"He was then buried at Winchester in royal will,
As to such a prince of reason should affect."
Hardyng: Chron., p. 106.

***af-fec-t-ör** (Eng.), **af-fec-t-ör**, **af-fec-t-ör**, **af-fec-t-ör**, **af-fec-t-ör** (all Scotch). [AFFECTOR.]

1. Business affairs. (*Scotch*.)

"Queen the king had left the spring,
Hys charge to the king's age he sett
And he said he was blythly se
Hys brother, and so the offer
Off that centre, and of that war."—*Barbour*, xvi. 27. *M.S. (Jamieson)*.

2. Warlike preparation, equipment for war. (*Scotch*.)

"Eril Patrik, with xx. thousand, but lett
Before Duuker a starf age he sett
The told Wallace off Patrik's gret offer."
Wallace, viii. 166. *M.S. (Jamieson)*.

3. Appearance, show. (*Scotch*.)

"But off that noble gret offer
Their service, in their realte
Ye sail her in thing now for me."
Barbour, vi. 182. *M.S. (Jamieson)*.

4. Countenance, demeanour, deportment. (*Eng. & Scotch*.)

"That fre answered with fast offer
And said, 'Schir, merite for your mycht.
Thus man I bow and arrow beane."
Murning Maiden. (*Maitland Poems*, p. 207.)

af-fec-t-ör, *a.* [Lat. *affers*, *pr. par.* of *affero* = to bear or carry: *ad* = to, and *fero* = to bear.]

Phys.: Bringing to, conducting to, as opposed to *effers* = bearing or conducting away from. [EFFERENT.]

" . . . these vessels being styled *afferent* as they leave it."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, II. 274.

"The terms *afferent* and *afferent* are only so far applicable to certain nerves, as they refer to the direction in which such nerves appear to propagate the change produced in them, or to the position at which the effects of the stimulation become manifest; that direction having reference to the point at which the stimulus is designed to act."—*Ibid.*, p. 281.

"Of these fibres, some are *afferent*, or incident, others *effers*, or reflex; and these two kinds have an immediate but unknown relation to each other, so that each *afferent* nerve has its proper *effers* one, the former being excitor and the latter motor."—*Ibid.*, pp. 322-3.

***af-fec-t-ör**, **af-fec-t-ör**, *impersonal v.t.* [O. Fr. *affert*, *impers. v.* = belongs to, from Lat. *affert*, 3rd sing. *pres. ind.* of *affero* = to bring to: *ad* = to, and *fero* = to bring.] (*Scotch*.)

1. Becomes, belongs to, is proper or expedient.

"I sail als frely in all thing
Hald it, as it affert to king."
Barbour, I. 162. *M.S. (Jamieson)*.

2. Is proportionate, corresponds.

" . . . great sums *afferting* to their condition and rank, w^d quality of their crimes."—*Act Council* (168-9). (*Wodrow*, II. 313.)

***af-fec-t-ör**, *v.t.* [AFFIRM.]

***af-fec-t-ör-id**, *pa. par.* [AFFIRMED.]

af-fec-t-ör, **af-fec-t-ör**, *s.* [From A.N. *afferer* = to tax, assess, moderate.] [AFFEER.]

Law: One appointed in court leets, and sometimes elsewhere, to act with others in deciding upon oath what amount of penalty should be inflicted on any one who has committed an offence to which no precise punishment is attached, but the amount of which is left to be settled when all the circumstances are taken into account.

***af-fec-t-ör**, *v.t.* [Deriv. uncertain. Halliwell believes that it has no affinity to A.S. *afhesian* = to drive away, or to *phesze*, with which Richardson connects it. He thinks it is from Old Eng. *fesyne* = to make afraid. Used in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 158.] To frighten.

"She for a while was well sore affected."
Brownie: Shepherd's Pipe, eccl. 1.

***af-fec-t-ör**, *pa. par.* [AFFESE.]

af-fec-t-ör-sö, *adv.* [In Ital. an *adv.*, not an *adv.* = affectionate, obliging, kind: fr. *affetto* = love, affection.]

Music: In a smooth, tender, affecting manner, and hence to be performed slowly rather than quick. It is much the same as *con affetto*.

†**af-fec-t-ör**, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; *gate* = manner.] A mode of disposing of. (Used specially of merchandise.) (*Scotch*.) (*Jamieson: Dict. Suppl.*)

†**af-fec-t-ör** (either as one word, *af-hand*; or as a compound, *af-hand*), *adv. & a.* Offhand.

"Wer't my case, yet clear it up *af-hand*."
Ramsay: Poems, II. 154.

†**af-fec-t-ör**, *s.* Off hands, hands off.

" . . . but *af-hands* is fair play."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

af-fi-ance, **af-fy-ance**, *s.* [Norm.-Fr. *affiance* = confidence; Ital. *fidanza*, *fidanza* = confidence; Sp. *fianza* = bail, surety; Low Lat. *fidantia*, fr. Lat. *fides* = faith.] [See the verb.]

1. A contract of marriage, betrothal; the solemn pledging of faith to marry a certain person, or give a certain person in marriage.

"At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won;
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 21.

"In many countries it is necessary to tarry long in the vestibule of the temple before advancing to the altar under the title of *affiances*."—*Bouring: Benham's Works*, I. 357.

2. Affinity, connection.

" . . . religion and superstition have more *affiance*, though the one be light and the other darkness, than superstition and profaneness, which are both vicious extremities."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, v. § 65.

3. Implicit, or at least strong, trust in man or in God.

"Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?
Seems he a dove: 'his feathers are but borrowed."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., Part II., III. 1.

"There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*."—*Atterbury: Sermons*.

af-fi-ance, *v.t.* [From the substantive (q.v.). Fr. *affiancer* = to betroth; Sp. *afianzar* = to bail, to fix with ropes; Ital. *fidanzare* = to caution, to guarantee, to betroth: from Lat. *fides* = faith, trust.] [AFFY, AFFIDAVIT.]

1. To betroth one in marriage; to solemnly and ceremoniously to promise one in marriage.

"Hallifax's only son had been *affianced* to the Lady Mary Finch, Nottingham's daughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. To inspire with confidence.

"Doubt you the gods? Lo! Pallas' self descends,
Inspires thy counsels, and thy toils attends.
In me *affianced*, forth thy toils break."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 87-89.

"Pay due devotions to the martial maid,
And rest *affianced* in her guardian aid."
Ibid., IV. 991-2.

"Stranger (replied the prince), securely rest,
Affianced in our faith; henceforth our guest."
Ibid., xv. 304-5.

böhl, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.
-**tion**, -**sion**, -**tioun**, -**cioun** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**tion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**cious** = **shüs**. -**ble** = **bpl**; -**ble** = **dpl**.

af-fi-anced, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFIANCE, *v.*]

As adjective:

"It is *Bontemps*, and his affianced maiden."

Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cail.

af-fi-an-cer, *s.* [AFFIANCE.] One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between two people.

af-fi-an-cing, *pr. par.* [AFFIANCE, *v.*]

af-fiche, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *aficher*, from Lat. *figo* = to fix.] [AFFIX.] To fix, to settle.

"Of that they sen a woman riche

Ther wol they alle here love *afliche*."

Gower M.S. (Haltiwell.)

af-fi-dā-tion, *s.* [Law Lat. *affido* = to pledge one's faith.] [AFFIDAVIT.] A contract of mutual fidelity.

af-fi-dā-vit, *s.* [Law Lat., third pers. sing. pret. indic. of *affido*, pret. *affidavi* = to plight one's faith; Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *fidō* = to trust; *fidēs* = trust, faith.]

Law: Properly a voluntary affirmation or solemn declaration sworn to before a person at liberty to administer an oath. The affidavit must give the name and address of the person stating the facts within his own cognisance, and the exact sources from which other facts are drawn. If lawyers present affidavits loosely drawn up, their expenses are disallowed when costs are taxed. [MOTION.]

"... an affidavit (the perfect tense of the verb *affido*) being a voluntary oath before some judge or officer of the court, to evince the truth of certain facts, upon which the motion is grounded; though no such affidavit is necessary for payment of money into court."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. xx.

"Count Rechteren should have made affidavit that his servants had been affronted; and then Monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice."—*Spectator*, No. 481.

* *Affidavit Office in Chancery:* An office for the reception and custody of affidavits. It was abolished by 15 & 16 Vict., c. 87, ss. 27 & 29, and its functions transferred to the Clerks of Records and Writs.

af-fie, *v.t.* [AFFY.]

af-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFY.]

af-file, ***a-file**, *v.t.* [Fr. *affiler*; Ital. *affilare* = to sharpen; Sp. *afilas*; fr. Fr. *fil* = an edge; Lat. *filum* = a thread.] To rub, to polish. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For when he hath his tongue *affiled*

With soft speche and with leysage."

Gower: Conf. Amant., bk. I.

af-fil-i-a-ble, *a.* [AFFILIATE.] That may be affiliated; chargeable as a result. (With *on* or *upon*.)

"*Affiliabile* upon the force which the sun radiates."—*Herbert Spencer: First Principles*, ch. xvii.

af-fil-i-ate, *v.t.* [Fr. *affilier*, fr. Lat. *ad* = to, and *filus* = a son.]

1. To adopt into one's family as a son or daughter.

2. To attempt legally to fix the paternity of an illegitimate child on one.

"... hence there would be no medical ground for *affiliating* the child to one man rather than the other."—*Taylor: Med. Juris*, ch. ixi.

3. To adopt as a member of a political or other society; or to adopt a society as a branch of a larger and more extensive one with the same aim.

"*Affiliated* in every Garrison with the Jacobin club."

Ryder: Lamartine's Girondists, bk. I, § 19.

4. To attribute to.

"Upon him, in general, all rites and ceremonies of unknown antiquity were *affiliated*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xi, pt. I, § 12.

af-fil-i-ā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFILIATE.]

af-fil-i-ā-ting, *pr. par. & a.* [AFFILIATE.]

af-fil-i-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *affiliation*, from Low Lat. *affiliatio*, from Lat. *ad* = to; *filus* = a son.]

1. Adoption of a child into a family.

2. *Law:* Legal assignment of an illegitimate child to the real or reputed father.

"Questions of paternity are involved in those relating to *affiliation*."—*Taylor: Med. Juris*, ch. ixi.

Affiliation order: An order from a court of law designed for this purpose.

3. The initiation of one into a political or other society; also the adoption of a smaller society by a larger and more powerful one having the same aim.

***af-fin-ā-ge**, *s.* [Fr. *affinage*.] The refining of metals. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

***af-fine**, *s.* [Lat. *affinis*, *s.* = a relative; *adj.* = (1) at the border (*ad finem*); hence, bordering, (2) connected with.] A relative.

"... as *affines* and *ayles* to the holy orders."

Hall: Henry VII., l. 50.

af-fine (1), *v.t.* [FROM AFFINE, *s.* (q.v.).] To join in affinity.

"... Now, sir, be judge yourself,

Whether I in any just term am *affin'd*

To love the Moor."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, I. 1.

"If partially *affin'd*, or leagued in office,

Thou dost deliver me or less than truth,

Thou art no soldier."—*Ibid.*, II. 3.

***af-fine** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *affiner*.] To refine. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

***af-fined** (1 & 2), *pa. par.* [AFFINE (1 & 2).]

***af-fin-ing** (1 & 2), *pr. par.* [AFFINE, *v.* (1 & 2).]

af-fin-i-tā-tive-ly, *adv.* [AFFINITY.] By means of affinity.

af-fin-i-ty, *s.* [In Ger. *affinität*; Fr. *affinité*; Ital. *affinità*, fr. Lat. *affinitas* = (1) neighbourhood, (2) relationship by marriage, (3) union, connection.]

I. *Ordinary Language & Law:*

1. *Lit.*: The relationship contracted by marriage between a husband and his wife's kindred, or between a wife and her husband's kindred. It is opposed to consanguinity, or natural relationship by blood. It is of three kinds: (1) *direct*, viz., that subsisting between a husband and his wife's blood relations, and *vice versa*; (2) *secondary*, or that which subsists between a husband and his wife's relations by marriage; and (3) *collateral*, or that which subsists between a husband and the relations of his wife's relations.

¶ The word *affinity* in this, as other meanings, may be followed by *with*, *to*, or *between*.

"And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter, and brought her into the city of David."—*1 Kings* iii. 1.

The Moor replies,

That he you hurt is of great fame in Cyprus."

And great *affinity*."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, III. 1.

"He would doubtless gladly have avoided the scandal which must be the effect of a mortal quarrel between persons bound together by the closest ties of consanguinity and *affinity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Connections (not necessarily by 1.); associates.

3. *Fig.*: The resemblance produced, more or less remotely, by a common origin between languages now in many respects distinct. Or generally, the similarity between things which essentially resemble each other.

"There is a close *affinity* between imposture and credulity."—*Lewis: Influence of Authority*, ch. iii.

II. *Biol. Sing. & plur.*: A resemblance, or resemblances, on essential points of structure between species, genera, orders, classes, &c., really akin to each other, and which should be placed side by side in any natural system of classification. To this Mr. Darwin would add that the resemblances arise from the fact that the species in which they occur were derived at a more or less remote date from a common ancestor. *Affinity* differs from *analogy*, the latter term being applied to resemblances between animals or plants not really akin, but which ought to be more or less widely separated in classifications. Thus the falcons, the hawks, the eagles, &c., are related to each other by genuine affinity; but the similarity on certain points, such as the possession of retractile claws, between the raptorial birds and the feline race of mammals, is one only of analogy.

"We can understand, on these views, the very important distinction between real *affinities* and analogical or adaptive resemblances."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiii.

"... the nature of the *affinities* which connect together whole groups of organisms."—*Ibid.*, pt. I, ch. I.

III. *Chemistry:*

1. Chemical affinity, or chemical attraction, is the force by which union takes place between two or more elements to form a chemical compound. According to another definition, it is a force exerted between two or more bodies at an infinitely minute distance apart, by which they give rise to a new substance having different properties to those of its component parts. Elements have the greatest affinity for other elements which differ most in their chemical properties. Thus H has great affinity for Cl and O, but the affinity between O and Cl is much weaker.

Acids unite readily with alkalis, most metals with sulphur. When two salts are mixed together they are decomposed if an insoluble substance can be formed: thus $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl}$ yields NaNO_3 and insoluble AgCl , and $\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{MgSO}_4$ yields MgCl_2 and insoluble BaSO_4 . A strong acid generally expels a weaker one, as H_2SO_4 expels HCl or CO_2 , and CO_2 precipitates SiO_2 ; but when two salts are fused, if a more volatile compound is formed, it is driven off, as when NH_4Cl is heated with dry CaCO_3 , then $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ volatiles. SiO_2 fused with salts expels the strongest acids and forms silicates. Iron filings heated to redness in a tube decomposes the vapour of water, but H_2 passed over red-hot oxide of iron reduces it to a metallic state. These reactions are due to the diffusion of gases, the resulting gas being diffused through the mass of vapour passing through the tube. The relative affinities between different substances varies with their temperature, insolubility, and power of vaporisation. The nascent state is favourable to chemical combination: thus H and N unite readily when organic matter containing N is decomposed by heat or putrefaction, also I with S. This is due to the bonds of the atoms being liberated at the moment of decomposition. *Disposing affinity* is the action of a third body, which brings about the union of two other bodies, as $\text{Ag} + \text{SiO}_2$ and alkali forms a silicate of silver; Pt is attacked by fused KHO . Organic decompositions in the presence of caustic alkali, or lime, are also examples. Catalysis is the action of a body to bring about a chemical reaction whilst the body itself undergoes no perceptible change, as MnO_2 in the preparation of O from KClO_3 . Certain chemical compounds at high temperatures are dissociated from each other, as NH_4Cl at high temperatures forms $\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl}$. Chemical union is promoted by finely dividing the substances; thus finely-divided metals, as iron or lead, take fire in the air, uniting with O. Alteration of temperature alters the affinity; thus mercury heated to its boiling-point absorbs oxygen, which it liberates at a higher temperature; also BaO absorbs O at a low heat, forming BaO_2 , and gives it off at higher temperatures. Strong bases generally replace weaker bases; thus alkalis precipitate oxides of iron, &c.

"The *affinity* which held together the elements of the organic substances is destroyed by the cause which occasioned their death, and they are set free to obey new *affinities* and form new compounds."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, I. 12.

2. *Affinity of solution* is such an affinity as exists between a soluble salt and the fluid in which it is dissolved. Till the liquid is saturated with the salt the two can combine in an indefinite ratio, instead of being limited to the fixed proportions in which alone chemical affinity operates.

IV. *Nat. Phil. Current affinity:* The force of voltaic electricity.

V. *Psychol.*: An alleged attraction existing between persons, generally of the opposite sex; a supposed union or attraction of minds. Also the person exerting such influence. (A doctrine of spiritualism.)

***af-fire**, *adv.* [AFIRE.]

af-firm, ***af-fërme**, *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *affirmer*; Sp. *afirmar*; Port. *afirmar*; Ital. *affermare*, *affirmare*, all fr. Lat. *affirmo* = (1) to make steady, to corroborate, (2) to assert positively; *ad* used intensively; *firma* = to strengthen; *firma* = firm.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To strengthen, to confirm.

"The Pope set that term, for his hoping was The pei sel said *affirme*, for d. of harder cas."

Dr. Brunsen: p. 316.

¶ See also B.

2. To assert positively, to allege confidently, to aver. (Followed by the objective case or by that, introducing the statement asserted.)

(a) *In a general sense:*

"... a mere speculative proposition which many members might be willing to *affirm* without scrutinising it severely."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"And they said unto her, Thou art mad. But she constantly *affirmed* that it was even so."—*Acts* iii. 18.

(b) *Spec. (Scripture):* To teach dogmatically, to preach.

"... these things I will that thou *affirm* constantly."—*Titus* iii. 8.

II. *Technically:*

Law & Ord. Lang.: To confirm the judgment of a legal decision; to ratify a law.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To declare strongly or positively.

2. *Law*: To make a declaration solemnly before a court of law, or before a magistrate, with the object of confirming a fact; or to having an affirmation administered to (one) by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath: as, The witness *affirmed* to the fact; or, He was *affirmed* to the fact. (*Webster*.)

† **af-firm'-a-ble**, *a.* [AFFIRM.] That may be affirmed.

"Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and affirmable of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past."—*Bale: Origin of Mankind*.

* **af-firm'-a-ble**, *adv.* [AFFIRMABLE.] In a way capable of affirmation; with certainty.

"I cannot write of such *affirmably*."—*Hardyng: Chron.*, l. 53.

af-firm'-ance, * **af-firm'-ance**, *s.* [Lat. *affirmans*, *pr. par. of affirmo.*] [AFFIRM.]

1. Confirmation, ratification of a voidable act.

"This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law."—*Bacon*.

† 2. Affirmation, declaration.

"And 'tween when sober truth prevails throughout, They swear it, till *affirmance* breeds a doubt."—*Cowper: Conversation*.

af-firm'-ant, *s.* [Lat. *affirmans*.] [AFFIRM-ANCE.]

1. *Gen.*: One who makes an affirmation.

2. *Specially. Law*: One who makes a solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.

af-firm'-a-tion, * **af-firm'-a-tion**, *s.* [In *Fr. affirmation*; *Sp. afirmacion*; *Ital. affermazione*, all fr. Lat. *affirmatio*.] [AFFIRM.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of affirming anything.

2. The act of confirming anything.

"The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that which by common law was held before."—*Hooker*.

2. The act of asserting anything confidently.

"This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous and less attemptable than any of our ladies."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, l. 4.

† II. The state of being affirmed, confirmed, or confidently asserted.

III. The thing confirmed, the assertion confidently made.

"... allowed the *affirmation* of a Quaker to be received in criminal cases."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. Technically:

1. *Logic*: The combination of the two terms of a proposition so as to produce a statement or judgment.

2. *Law*: The act of affirming in the sense of solemnly declaring in a court of law that certain testimony about to be given is true. Also the statement made. First, the Quakers and Moravians, who objected on conscientious grounds to take oaths, were allowed to make solemn affirmations instead; now, every one objecting to take an oath has the same privilege; but, as is just, false affirmations, no less than false oaths, are liable to the penalties of perjury.

af-firm'-at-ive, *a. & s.* [In *Fr. affirmatif*; *Sp. afirmativo*; *Ital. affermativo*, all from Lat. *affirmativus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Confirmatory, imparting confirmation to.

2. Positive; dogmatical in assertion.

"Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter; but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority or the reason inducing thee."—*Taylor*.

3. Pertaining to that which asserts, as opposed to denying a statement or proposition.

"... rather answers to objections than the adequate materials of *affirmative* conviction."—*Gladstone: Studies of Homer*, l. 70.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic & Gram.*: In the same sense as **A.**, l. 3.

* 2. *Algebra*: Positive, as opposed to negative; having the sign *plus* + denoting addition, as opposed to *minus* - denoting subtraction.

"As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, these negative ones begin; so in mechanics, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed."—*Newton: Optics*.

B. As substantive: That which affirms, as opposed to that which denies.

† Used with the definite article before it.

1. *In a general sense:*

"For the *affirmative* we are now to answer such proofs of theirs, as have been before alleged."—*Hooker*.

"Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*."—*Dryden*.

"The question is, of course, wholly distinct from that higher one, whether there exists a Creator and Ruler of the universe; and this has been answered in the *affirmative* by the highest intellects that have ever lived."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. L, ch. li.

2. *Specially. Parliamentary or other voting:* That side of a question voted on which affirms, in opposition to that which denies.

"The Whigs, who had a decided majority in the Lower House, were all for the *affirmative*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. *Logic*: An affirmative pregnant is an affirmative implying a negation.

af-firm'-at-ive-ly, *adv.* [AFFIRMATIVE.]

1. In an affirmative manner, positively.

"... to the end that though I cannot positively or *affirmatively* advise your majesty, or propound unto you framed particulars."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

2. "Yes" in place of "no." In a way to render support to a motion submitted to one.

"The people answered *affirmatively*."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. IV.

* **af-firm'-ed**, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFIRM.]

af-firm'-er, *s.* [AFFIRM.] One who affirms.

"If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or at most our duty toward our neighbour, without including in the idea of it the duty which we owe to God."—*Watts: Logic*.

af-firm'-ing, *pr. par.* [AFFIRM.]

af-fix, *v.t.* (pa. par. *affixed*, *affixt*). [Lat. *affixus*, pa. par. of *affigo* = to fasten to, to fix on: *ad* = to, and *figo* = to fix; supine *fixum*.] [See AFFICHE.]

I. Lit.: To fix to the end of, to append to, to annex, to subjoin; also to fix to any part of.

"... the Great Seal was *affixed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

"... whereas should they [white cabbage butterflies] *affix* them [their eggs] to the leaves of a plant improper for their food."—*Kay: On the Creation*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To fix. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are."—*Spenser*.

2. To connect with, to unite with.

"He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another."—*Locke*.

af-fix, *s.* (pl. **af-fix-es**, * **af-fix-a**). [In *Gen. affixum*; *Fr. affixe*, fr. Lat. *affixus*, pl. n. *affixa* = joined to, pa. par. of *affigo*.] [AFFIX, *v.*] A word or a portion of a word united to the latter portion of another one, and in general modifying its signification; a suffix.

† The plural of this word came into the English language first as *affixa*.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the precious possessive or relative. —*Clarke: Latin Grammar*.

"... fashioning that new-learned language to their own innovation of points, *affixes*, and conjugations."—*Boswell: Lett.*, li. 60.

af-fixed, * **af-fixt**, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFIX.]

af-fix'-ing, *pr. par.* [AFFIX.]

† **af-fix'-y-ön**, *s.* [Lat. *affixio* = an addition, or supplement.] The act of affixing; the state of being affixed, or fixed to anything.

"Six several times do we find that Christ shed his blood: in his circumcision, in his agonies, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion."—*Sp. Hall: Works*, li. 329.

* **af-fixt**, *pa. par.* [AFFIX.]

* **af-fix-türe**, *s.* [AFFIX, *v.*] That which is affixed. (*Drake*.)

† Now superseded by **FIXTURE** (q.v.).

af-flä'-tion, *s.* [AFFLATUS.] The act of blowing or breathing upon; the state of being blown or breathed upon.

af-flä'-tüs, *s.* [Lat. = a blowing or breathing on, a blast, a breath: *afflatum*, supine of *afflo*

= to blow on: or *ad* = to, and *flatus* = a blowing, a breathing; *flō* = to blow.]

I. Lit.: A breath or blast of wind.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Theol.*: The inspiration by the Spirit of God of a prophet, imparting to him power to see such future events as God may be pleased to reveal to him.

"The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*."—*Spence: On the Odyssey*.

2. *Ord. Lang.*: The divine impartation to poets and others of genius.

af-flict, *v.t.* [From Lat. *afflictus*, pa. par. of *affligo* = (1) to fling, strike, or dash against or down; (2) to damage, to ruin, to weaken, to cast down: *ad* = to, and *fligo* = to strike, to strike down.]

1. To inflict on one for some considerable time, or even for a briefer period, bodily pain or anything else fitted to produce mental distress.

"Therefore they did set over them taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens."—*Exod.*, i. 11.

2. To cast down in mind, to make the mind distressed; to trouble.

(a) *In a general sense:*

"The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy who was her only son, that she died for grief of it."—*Addison: Spectator*.

† (b) *Spec. (reciprocally)*: To practise self-humiliation as a religious duty.

"And this shall be a statute for ever unto you: that in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth among you."—*Lev. xvi.*, 29.

* **af-flict**, *s.* [AFFLICT, *v.*] A conflict.

"Continual *afflict* with his enemies."—*Bacon: Works*, li. 542.

af-flict'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFLICT.]

"Say, spirit! whether hath she fled
To hide her poor afflictive head?"
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, a. vii.

af-flict'-ed-ness, *s.* [AFFLICTED.] The quality or state of being afflicted; affliction.

"Thou art deceived if thou thinkest God delights in the misery and afflictiveness of his creatures."—*Sp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, c. 2, § 6.

af-flict'-er, *s.* [AFFLICT.] One who afflicts.

af-flict'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [AFFLICT.]

1. *As present participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *As adjective*: Fitted to produce distress or trouble; calamitous, afflictive.

"What, when we fled amain, pursued and struck
With heaven's *afflicting* thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us?"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

af-flict'-ing-ly, *adv.* [AFFLICTING.] In an afflicting manner.

af-flic'-tion, *s.* [In *Fr. affliction*; *Sp. afliccion*; *Ital. afflizione*, all fr. Lat. *afflictio*.] [AFFLICT.]

† I. The act of afflicting.

II. The state of being afflicted; the state of being subjected to pain or over-fatigue of body, or to mental distress.

"Look upon mine *affliction* and my pain; and forgive all my sins."—*Ps. xlv.*, 18.

III. That which tends to produce continued bodily pain or mental distress; a calamity, a trouble, a trial.

"God hath seen mine *affliction*, and the labour of my hands."—*Gen. xxxi.*, 42.

"The calamity of Moab is about to come, and his *affliction* hasteth fast."—*Jer. xlviii.*, 18.

† In this sense it is frequently used in the plural.

"Oh, tell me—life is in thy voice—
How much afflictions were thy choice,
And loath and easy thy scorn."

Cowper: *Trans. fr. Quilon*, "Joy of the Cross."

* **† Bread of affliction:**

(a) Bread given to prisoners in jail; bread doubtless inferior in quality, and designed to be distasteful to the eater.

"And say, Thus saith the king. Put this fellow in the prison, and feed him with bread of *affliction* and with water of *affliction*, until I return in peace."—*2 Chron. xviii.*, 26.

(b) Unleavened bread consumed by Divine command at certain religious fasts and feasts.

"Thou shalt eat no leavened bread with it; seven days shalt thou eat unleavened bread therewith, even the bread of *affliction*."—*Deut. xvi.*, 8.

IV. *Abstract for concrete*: An afflicted person, a person in poverty or distress.

"Then grant what here all sons of woe obtain;
For here affliction never pleads in vain."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. viii., st. 82.

böll, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = **ç**
-tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -sion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

af-flict-ive, *a.* [In Fr. *afflictif*; Sp. *aflictivo*; Ital. *affittivo*.] [AFFLICT.] Giving pain, distressing.

"All this from Jove's afflictive hand we bear."
Pope: *Homage's Iliad*, bk. xiv., 75.

af-flict-ive-ly, *adv.* [AFFLICTIVE.] In an afflictive manner; in a way to cause distress.

"The fallen angels, having acted their first part in heaven, are made sharply miserable by transition, and more afflictively feel the contrary state of hell."
Browne: *Christ. Mor.*, x. 2.

af-flight (*gh* mute), *s.* [In A.S. *aflygan* = to drive away, to put to flight.] Flight, hasty departure.

"Of the gripe he had a sight
How she flew in flight."
Torrent of Portugal, p. 82.

af-flig-it, *pa. par.*, as if from a verb *afflige*. [Lat. *affligo* = to afflict.] [AFFLICT.] (Maundeville.) (Halliwell.)

af-loof, **af-lufe**, *adv.* [ALOOF.]

1. Off-hand, unpreparedly, extempore; on the spur of the moment.

"But I shall scribble down some hither
Just clean afloof."
Burns: *Epistle to J. Lapraik*.

2. Forthwith, immediately.

"Sae I was ca'd into the preceance, and sent awa
afloof the sper ye out an' bring ye the speak the
muckle folk."
—St. Patrick, l. 76.

af-flu-ence, **af-flu-en-cy**, *s.* [In Fr. *affluence*; Sp. *afluencia*; Port. *afluencia*; Ital. *affluenza*; Lat. *affluentia*, fr. *affluens* = flowing to.]

I. The state of flowing to. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

"... a perpetual affluency of animal spirits."
Addison: *Spectator*, No. 247.

II. The act or series of acts of thronging to.

"I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised."
—Wotton: *Reliq.*; *Life of Buckingham*.

III. That which flows to (one).

Specialty:

1. Wealth of money, or other material property.

"... a youth of misery was concluded with an old age of elegance, affluence, and ease."
—Goldsmith: *Reveries*, iii.

2. Wealth of emotion, intellect, or any other immaterial thing.

"O precious hours! O golden prime,
And affluence of love and time!"
Longfellow: *The Old Clock on the Stairs*.

af-flu-ent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *affluent*; Sp. *afluente*; Port. and Ital. *afluente*; fr. Lat. *affluens*, *pr. par.* of *affluo* = to flow towards or to; *ad* = to, and *fluo* = to flow.]

I. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Flowing to.

"... which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the affluent blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body."
—Barrey: *On Consumption*.

2. *Fig.*: Abounding in wealth.

(a) Abounding in material wealth.

"Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot,
He laid his head in luxury's soft lap."
Cowper: *Table Talk*.

(b) Abounding in intellectual, emotional, or other immaterial wealth.

"And fish of every fin they saw afford,
Their affluent joys the grateful realms confess,
And bless the Power that still delights to bless."
Pope: *Homage's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 124-6.

II. As substantive: The tributary of a river.

"Mississippi (i.e., the great water), the most important river of North America, and with the Missouri, its principal affluent, the longest in the world."
—Keith Johnston: *Gazetteer*.

af-flu-ent-ly, *adv.* [AFFLUENT.] In an affluent manner; abundantly.

af-flu-ent-ness, *s.* [AFFLUENT.] Affluency, abundance of wealth.

af-flux, **affluxion** (**af-fluk-shun**), *s.* [From Lat. *affluxus*, *pa. par.* of *affluo* = to flow to.]

1. A flowing to.

"An animal that must lie still receives the afflux of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it."
—Locke.

2. That which flows to.

"An inflammation, either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguinous affluxion, or else decompounded from other humors, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler."
—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

af-fond, *pret.*, as if from a verb *affindan*. [A.S. *afindan* = to find.]

"A month after a man myghte hom affond
Lyand still on the ground."
—*Humming of the Hare*, 253.

af-fong, *v.t.* [AFONGE.]

af-for-age, *s.* [Fr. *afforer* = to value.] [AFFEER.] A duty formerly paid in France to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or other liquor within his seigniority.

af-for-ge, **a-for-ge**, *v.t.* [A.N. *afforcer*; Fr. *forcer*; Low Lat. *afforcio*.]

1. To force, to compel. (MS. Lincoln.) (Halliwell.)

"Me to aforce is in his thought."
Arthur and Merlin, p. 88.

To aforce one's self: To labour to do a thing; to exert one's self.

"And hav aforcede hom the more the bethene away
to drive."
Robert of Gloucester.

* 2. To add to, to increase, to strengthen. (Blount, &c.)

af-for-ge, **af-for-se**, **a-for-se**, *adv.* [Fr. *forcer*.] As if commanded by force; of necessity.

"Than felle it aforce to felle hem ageyne."
Deposition of Richard II., p. 28.

af-for-ge-mént, **af-for-çi-a-mént**, *s.* [AFFORCE.]

Law:

1. The act of strengthening.

2. The state of being strengthened, as "an aforcement of the assize." (Will: Wharton's *Law Lexicon*.)

3. That which affords strength; specially a fortress, a stronghold, a fortification. (Blount.)

af-ford, **a-for-the**, *v.t. & i.* [Properly *aford*, from A.S. *ge-forthian*, *iforthian* = to further, promote, from *forth*.] [FORTH. FURTHER. AFORTHE.]

A. Transitive:

I. To put forth, to bring forwards, to produce. (Used of fruits, of money, or other property of any kind, or, indeed, of anything.)

"That our garners may be full, affording all manner of store."
—Ps. cxliv. 13.

"A large profusion of those divines who had no benefices, or whose benefices were too small to afford a comfortable revenue, lived in the houses of laymen."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"... fuses easily, and affords a black pearl a little blabby."
—Dana: *Min.*, 5th ed., p. 612.

II. To bestow, to confer upon, to grant to. (Followed by two objectives, one of the person receiving the boon, and the other of the boon itself; or with one objective, that of the boon, with to prefixed to the person to whom it is given.)

"The party whose principles afforded him no guarantee were attached to him by interest."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* Sometimes, though rarely, *afford* is applied to the opposite of a boon.

III. To be able to incur a certain expense; or bear the loss of certain pecuniary or other material advantages.

1. To be able to spend or give away, without permanent diminution of one's resources.

"... luxuries which few could afford to purchase."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To be able to sell at a profit, or at least without loss. (See *v.t.*)

3. To be able to incur an expenditure of feeling, or anything else not of a pecuniary or material kind.

"The same errors run through all families where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing."
—Swift: *Mod. Educ.*

"He could afford to suffer
With those whom he saw suffer."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

B. Intransitive: To be able to sell.

"They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expense of its members."
—Addison on Italy.

af-ford-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFORD.]

af-for-dell, *a.* [Scotch *fordel* = ready for future use.] Alive. (Scotch.)

"Of his brother sun at dead, ither yet affordell"
—MS. *Heal Arbutnot Family*. (Jamieson, Suppl.)

af-ford-ing, *pr. par.* [AFFORD.]

af-ford-mént, *s.* [AFFORD.] Grant, donation.

* Todd says of *affordment*, "A word much wanted."

"... your forward helps and affordments to Mr. Parclaus in the production of his voluminous work."
—Lora: *Disc. of the Sect of the Banians* (1630). *Dedic.*

af-for-e, *v.t.* [A.S. *fore* = before.] To promise, to strengthen, to render effective.

"Heete and moisture directly the passages
With green fervence f' affore yong corages."
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*, p. 244.

* Possibly a mistake for *afforce* (q.v.).

af-for-est, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *afforesto*: Lat. *ad* = to, and *foresta* = forest.] To convert into forest.

"It appeareth by Charla de Foresta that he afforested many woods."
—Sir John Davies: *On Ireland*.

af-for-est-a-tion, *s.* [AFFOREST.] The act or process of converting cultivated land into forest; the state of being so transmuted.

"The charter de Foresta was to reform the encroachments made in the time of Richard I. and Henry II., who had made new afforestations, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws."
—Hale: *Com. Law of Eng.*

af-for-est-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFOREST.]

af-for-est-ing, *pr. par.* [AFFOREST.]

af-form, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *formo* = to shape, to fashion; *forma* = form, figure, shape.] To conform.

"To hym that is most honourable
Afforme your manners and entent."
Doct. of Good Serwautes, p. 8.

af-forn, *prep.* [AFORNE.] Before. (MS. Ashmole.) (Halliwell.)

a-fors't, **a-furst**, **a-ferst**, *a.* [ATHIRST.] Thirsty.

"Not halfe yowth thereof he hadde,
Off he was afforst."
The Frore & the Boy, iv.

"Aferst hy were for weryness,
So sore that was en."
MS. Coll. Trin. (Halliwell.)

af-f-püt, **af-f-püt-ting**, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. *put*.] Delay, or some pretence for it. (Scotch.)

af-frä-le, *s.* [Fr. *affrayer* = to frighten.] [AFFRAY.] Fear.

"But yet I am in grete affraie,
Lest thou shouldest not doe as I saie."
Rosaunce of the Rose, 4397.

af-frä-mýnge, *s.* [A.S. *framian* = to frame.]

"Framyng or afframyng, or wynnynge. *Lucrum, emolumentum*."—Prompt. Parv., p. 176.

af-frän-çise, *v.t.* [In Fr. *affranchir* = to make free; Ital. *affrancare*.] To make free.

af-frän-çised, *pa. par.* [AFFRANCHISE.]

af-frän-çise-mént, *s.* [In Fr. *affranchissement*.] The act of making free; the act of emancipating from more or less galling servitude.

af-frän-çis-ing, *pr. par.* [AFFRANCHISE.]

af-fräp, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *frapper* = to strike.] [RAP.]

1. *Trans.*: To encounter, to strike down.

"I have been trained up in warlike stour,
To tossen speare and shield, and to affrap
The warlike ryder."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 6.

2. *Intrans.*: Saine sense as No. 1 (an objective case being implied).

"They beene ymett, both ready to affrap."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. i. 26.

af-fräy, *v.t.* (*pa. par.* *affrayed*, *affrayed*). [Fr. *affrayer* = to frighten, especially with sudden noise as of something crashing; Low Lat. *exfrido* = to disturb the peace, from Teut. *fridh* = peace.] [AFFRAYED, AFFRAID.]

1. To rouse out of a sleep or swoon.

"... that had affrayed me out of my sleepe."
Chaucer: *Dreama*.

"I was out of my aworne affrayed."
Gower: *Conf. Amant*, bk. viii.

2. To frighten.

"Pray let us first, sayd Salynare, entreat
The man by gentle meanes to let us in,
And afterwards affray with cruel threat."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ix. 6.

"Oh, now I would they had changed voices too:
Since arm from arm that voice doth us affray."
Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

3. To put in doubt.

"To affraye one or put one in doubt."
—Hulstet: *Dict*

af-fräy, *s.* [In Fr. *effroi* = noise, outcry; Arm. *effreya* and *effrey*. See *v.t.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Objectively:

* 1. Commotion, tumult.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, whät, **fäll**, father; **wë**, **wët**, here, camel, **hër**, there; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wöre**, **wôlf**, **wörk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rûle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ë**. **ey** = **ä**. **qu** = **kw**.

"Who lived ever in swiche delite o' day,
That him ne moved other conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or souk kin affray."
Chaucer: G. T., l. 6, 587.

2. A fight between two or more persons, whether it take place in public or private.
¶ More generally written FRAY.

II. Subjectively: Fear, fright, terror; the result of such commotion or fray. (*Scotch.*)

"Stonayit as gretly than thal war,
Throw the force of that fyrst assay,
That thal war in thil gret affray."
Barbour, l. 605, M.S. (Jamieson.)

B. Technically:

Law: A fight between two or more persons which takes place in public. When in private it is called an assault.

"Affrays (from *affrier*, to terrify) are the fighting of two or more persons in some public place, to the terror of his Majesty's subjects: for, if the fighting be in private, it is no affray, but an assault."—*Blackstone: Comment. l. iv, ch. xl.*

"Little affrays, such as, at every great regent, almost inevitably take place between those who are eager to see the show and those whose business it is to keep the communications clear, were exaggerated with all the artifices of rhetoric."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xl.*

***af-frayed**, ***af-frayd**, ***af-fräid'e**, *pa. par.* [AFFRAY, AFFRAID.]

"That reined from the sege and were affrayed."—*Warkworth: Chron., p. 2.*

"With that the darts which his right hande did straine,
Fild dreadfully he shook that all did quake,
And clapt on hye his colourd winges twain,
That all his many it affrayde did make."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 23.

af-fray-ër, **af-fray-ër**, *s.* [AFFRAY.] One who takes part as a principal in an affray.

"Every private man being present before or in and during the time of an affray ought to stay the affrayors, and to part them, and to put them in sunder, but may not hurt them if they resist him; neither may he imprison them, for that he is but a private man."—*Dutton: Country Justice (1625).*

***af-fray-mënt**, *s.* [Fr. *effrayer* = to frighten.]

Law:

1. The offence of terrifying a person by brandishing a weapon against him.

2. An affray.

***af-fräyn'e**, ***af-freyn'e**, ***a-freyn'e**, *v.t.* [A.S. *frægn*, pret. of *frignan* = to know by asking, to inquire, to interrogate, to hear, to learn.] To ask, to question.

"I affrayned hym first
From whence he come." *Piers Ploughman.*

af-fray-ër, *s.* [AFFRAYER.]

† **affright** (**af-frät**), *v.t.* [Ger. *befrachten*; Fr. *affréter*.] To hire a ship for the conveyance of goods.
¶ Now generally written FREIGHT.

***affrighted** (**af-frä-tëd**), *pa. par.* [AFFRIGHT.]

***affrighter** (**af-frät-ër**), *s.* [Eng. *affright*; -er. In Fr. *affréteur*.] One who hires or charters a ship for the conveyance of goods; one who freights a ship.

***affrighting** (**af-frät-îng**), *pr. par.* [AFFRIGHT.]

***affrightment** (**af-frät-mënt**), *s.* [Eng. *affright*; -ment.] The act of hiring or chartering a ship for the conveyance of goods. [CHARTER PARTY.]

***a-frënd**, *v.t.* [AFFRIEND.]

***af-frët**, *s.* [Ital. *affrettamento* = haste, hurry; *affretare* = to hasten.] A encounter, a collision, an attack, an assault.

"Their steel-edd spears they strongly coucht, and met
Together with impetuous rage and force,
That with the terror of their fierce affret
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 16.

***äf-fri**, ***äf-fra**, *s. pl.* [A.N.] Bullocks, horses, or other animals fitted for ploughing. [AYER, B.]

***af-fric-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *affricus* = a rubbing against; *affric* = to rub against.] The act or process of rubbing one thing against another; the state of being so rubbed; friction.

"I have divers times observed in wearing silver-belted swords, that if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the affrication would quickly blacken them."—*Joyce.*

¶ Now written FRICTION.

***af-frënd**, ***af-frënd**, *v.t.* [A.S. *freond*, *frënd* = friend.] To make friends, to reconcile.

"Where when she saw that cruel war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully affrended."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 50.

***af-frënd-ëd**, **af-frënd-ëd**, *pa. par.* [AFFRIEND.]

† **af-fright** (*gh* mute), *v.t.* [A.S. *afyrhtan* = to frighten.] To inspire with sudden and lively fear, to frighten, to terrify. It was followed by *at* or *with* placed before the object of dread.

¶ Now almost superseded by FRIGHT (*q.v.*)

"To keep thy sharp woe waking, wretched I,
To imitate thee well, against my heart
Will Ix a sharp knife, to affright mine eye."
Shakespeare: Tarquin and Lucrece.

"Thou shalt not be affrighted at them."—*Deut. vii. 21.*

af-fright (*gh* mute), *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *effroi*.]

1. Fright, the emotion of fear suddenly inspired and rising to a considerable height.

¶ Used chiefly in poetry.

"They lay like fawns reposing,
But now, unstartling with affright,
At noise of man and steed,
Away they fly to left, to right."
Wordsworth: The Seven Sisters.

2. That which inspires fright, an emotion of dread, a terrible object.

"I see the gods
Uphold our sufferings, and would humble them,
By sending these affrights, while we are here;
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fears."
Ben Jonson: Catiline.

† **af-fright-ëd**, **af-fright** (*gh* mute), *pa. par. & a.* [AFFRIGHT.]

As adjective:

"From Bruno's forest screams the affrighted lay."
Macaulay: Descriptive Sketches.

¶ The form *affright* is rare, and found only in poetry.

"With hellish fiends, or furies made upore,
He then arose."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 87.

***af-fright-ëd-lÿ** (*gh* mute), *adv.* [AFFRIGHTED.] In an affrighted manner; in a way to indicate fright.

"The thunder of their rage and boltrous struggling make
The neighbouring forests round affrightedly to quake."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

***af-fright-en** (*gh* mute) *v.t.* [In A.S. *afgrhte* = affrighted; from *afyrhtan* = to frighten.] To frighten.

af-frigh-tër (*gh* mute), *s.* [AFFRIGHT.] One who frightens.

"The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damsels, the avenger of giants."—*Shelton: Tristram of Don Quixote, l. iv. 25.*

***af-fright-fül** (*gh* mute), *a.* [AFFRIGHT.] Fitted to inspire great dread; frightful.

"There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature."—*Decay of Piety.*

¶ Now superseded by FRIGHTFUL (*q.v.*)

***af-fright-fül-lÿ** (*gh* mute), *adv.* [AFFRIGHTFUL.] In a frightful manner; frightfully.

¶ Now superseded by FRIGHTFULLY (*q.v.*)

af-fright-îng (*gh* mute), *pr. par.* [AFFRIGHT.]

***af-fright-mënt** (*gh* mute), *s.* [AFFRIGHT.] The state of being frightened; fright, dread.

"Passionate words, or blows from the tutor, all the child's mind with terror and affrightment; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impressions."—*Locke: On Education.*

af-fröit-lie, *adv.* [Fr. *effroyer* = to frighten. (*Scotch.*) Affrightedly. (*Rudd.*)

af-frönt, ***a-frönt**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *afronter*; Fr. *affronter* = (1) to face, (2) to affront; Sp. *afrontrar* = to confront; Port. *afrontar*, *afrontar*; Ital. *affrontare* = to engage in front, to attack; all from Lat. *ad* = to, and *frons*, genit. *frontis* = the forehead, the front.] [FRONT.]

A. Transitive:

Essential meaning: To meet face to face, to confront.

¶ Trench considers *affront* to have originally meant to strike on the face. Wedgwood and many others think it was to meet face to face.

1. To do so without its being implied that such an encounter is a hostile one.

"For we have closely sent for Hamlet hither;
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, III. i.*

2. To do so with the implied meaning that the encounter is hostile.

(a) Of individuals:

"He highly leapt out of his place of rest,
And rushing forth into the empty field,
Against Camello fiercely him address,
Who him affronting some to fight was ready prest."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 22.

(b) Of armies: To confront in a hostile manner, to engage in a battle with.

"Skillful captives, in arranging their battalies, place first in the vanguard thicke and strong squadrons to affront the enemy."—*Jotland: Ammanius Marcellianus, b. xiv.*

(c) Fig.: Of anything wholly immaterial: To confront, to defy.

"I have affronted death."—*Byron: Manfred, II. i.*

"Yes, often placed
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines,
Abominations; and with cursed things
His holy rites and solemn feasts profane'd,
And with their darknesses durst affront his light."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

3. To insult one to the face by language or demeanour.

"... that a man who was known not to have signed rank considerable risk of being publicly affronted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

¶ In this sense the omnipresent God may be the object of affront.

"The air of insolence affronts your God,
You need his pardon and provoke his rod."
Cowper: Conversation.

4. Colloquially. In a looser sense: To slight one, either in his presence or in his absence.

"... that his Majesty would never have been so grossly affronted abroad if he had not first been affronted at home."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.*

B. Intransitive: To offer an insult to.

¶ In the example there is probably an ellipsis to be supplied, in which case the verb would become transitive.

"Your preparation can affront no less
Than what you hear of; come on more, for more
You're ready."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, IV. 3.*

af-frönt, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *affront*; Sp. *afrenta*; Port. *afronta*; Ital. *affronto*.]

¶ 1. An encounter face to face.

(a) Not hostile.

"Only, sir, this I must caution you of, in your affront or salute, never to mention your hat."—*Greene: Tu Quoque.*

(b) Hostile: An attack.

"But he met with no other affront from Apollon quite through this valley."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. I.*

¶ On affront: Face to face. (MS. Ashmole.) (Halliwell.)

¶ 2. Chiefly Scotch: The disgrace or shame resulting from defeat.

"Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and by his too great presumption was defeated; upon the sense of which affront he died with grief."—*Archeus: Coins.*

3. Disrespect offered to the face; contumacious treatment by word or demeanour; an insult, or something which, falling short of insult, is still fitted to stir up resentment.

"He had been apprehensive that the common people, who during his absence had given so many proofs of their aversion to Popery, would offer him some affront."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

¶ In this sense the word may be used of God or his worship.

"... oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts,
Abominations rather, as did once
Antiochus."—*Milton: P. R., bk. III.*

4. Colloquially: Slight disrespect offered to one, either in his presence or in his absence.

af-frönt-tée, [Fr.]

Heraldry:

1. With the forehead or face towards one.

2. Face to face, as contradistinguished from back to back. [See ADORSED.]

¶ In this latter sense *confrontée*, or the phrase "confronting one another," is more frequently employed.

3. Standing at gaze.

af-frönt-ëd, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFRONT, v.]

"... who shows favour to the few men of letters who deserve it inflicts on the many the miseries of disappointed hope, of affronted pride, of jealousy cruel as the grave."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

***af-frönt-ëd-lÿ**, *adv.* [AFFRONTED.] Insultingly.

"His majesty hath observed that ever since his coming to the crown the popular sort of lawyers have been the men that most affronted in all Parliaments have trodden upon his prerogative."—*Bacon.*

***af-frönt-ëd-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *affronted*.] "Great impudence." (Skinner.)

af-frönt-ër, *s.* [AFFRONT.] One who affronts.

af-frönt-îng, *pr. par.* [AFFRONT.]

af-frönt-îng-lÿ, *adv.* [AFFRONTING.] In a manner calculated to affront.



AFFRONTÉE.

böü, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwü**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thín**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**îng**.
-**clan** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**çion**, -**çion** = **zhün**. -**tiuous**, -**siuous**, -**çious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**. **ewe** = **ü**.

af-front-ive, *a.* [Eng. *affront*.] Involving affront, calculated to affront, offensive.

"How much more affrontive is it to despise mercy ruling by the golden sceptre of pardon than by the iron rod of a penal law!"—*South: Sermon on Restoration.*

af-front-ive-ness, *s.* [AFFRONTIVE.] The quality of being fitted to affront. (*Ash.*)

aff-sét, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; Eng. *set*.]

1. The act of putting away, dismissal.
2. An excuse, a pretence.

"But words I wina langer using be,
Nor will sic affects do the turn with me."

Ross: Helenore, p. 85.

aff-side, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off, and Eng. *side*.] The farther side of any object.

aff-tā-kin, *s.* [Scotch *aff* = off; *takin* = taking.] The habit of taking off, or exposing others to ridicule. (*Jameson: Suppl.*)

af-fund, *v.t.* [Lat. *affundo* = o pour on; *ad* = to, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour on.

af-fū-go, *v.t.* [From Lat. *affusus*, *pa. par.* of *affundo* = to pour on; *ad* = to, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour upon.

"I first *afused* water on the compressed beans till the tube seemed wholly full."—*Boyle: Works, iv. 563.*

af-fū-ged, *pa. par. & a.* [AFFUSE.]

As adjective:

"I poured acid liquors to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself by making an ebullition with the *af-fused* liquor."—*Boyle.*

af-fū-ſing, *pr. par.* [AFFUSE.]

af-fū-ſion, *s.* [AFFUSE.]

1. *Gen.*: The act of pouring upon, the state of being poured upon.

"Upon the *afusion* of a tincture of galls it immediately became as black as ink."—*Grew: Museum.*

2. *Med.*: The pouring of water upon the body as a remedial agent in disease.

af-fy, **af-fie**, **af-fye**, **af-fy-ghe** (*gh* mute), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *affier*.]

- I. *Transitive*:

1. To affiance, to betroth.

"And wedded be thou to the hags of hell
For daring to *af* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king,
Having neither subject, wealth, nor diadem."
Shakespeare: King Henry VI., Part II., iv. 1.

2. To bind, to unite, to join, to ally.

"... so that personal respects rather seem to *af* me unto that synod [Dort]."—*Montagu: Appeal to Caesar.*

- II. *Intransitive*: To trust, to confide in.

af-fy-āunge, *s.* [AFFIANCE.]

af-ghan (*h* mute), *adj. & s.*

As adjective: Belonging to the country Afghanistan.

As substantive: A native of Afghanistan.

af-ghan (*h* mute), *s.* A rug or sumner-broc crocheted from soft worsted, usually in fancy patterns and bright colors.

af-gōd-ness, *s.* [A.S. *afgodnes* = idolatry; fr. *afgod* = an idol.] Idolatry.

af-fōld, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *field*.]

- I. *Literally*:

1. To the field.

"We drove *a-field*."—*Milton: Lycidas.*

2. In the field.

"And little lads with pipes of corn,
Sat keeping beasts *a-field*."
Ota Ballads, l. 332. (Todd.)

- II. *Fig.*: Extensively abroad.

"... but the words of a First Minister of the English Crown fly too easily *a-field*."—*Times, March 25, 1876.*

a-file (1), *v.* [A.S. *afylan* = to foul, to defile.] To defile.

"Alas! hee ssaide, y nere y-spilled it
For men me clepeith *unclean* *afyled*."
King Alisaunder, l. 104.

a-file (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *affiler* = to sharpen.] To file.

1. *Lit.*: To file.

2. *Fig.*: To polish.

"He must preche and well *af* file his tongue."
Chaucer: C. T., 714.

a-filed (1), *pa. par.* [AFILE (1).]

a-filed (2), **a-fi-lid**, *pa. par.* [AFILE (2).]

a-find, **a-find'e** (*pa. par. afounde*), *v.t.* [A.S. *afindan* = to find.] To find.

"And tho the Sarnes *afounde*
Her lord was alayn."—*Octavian, 1659.*

a-fine (1), **a-fyn**, *adv. or a.* [Fr. *fin* = fine.] In perfection.

"Till grapes be ripe and well *a-fine*."

Romaunt of the Rose, 6,690.

"Mete and drynk they had *afyn*."

Pymment, clare, and Reynysche wyn.

Launsfal, 343.

a-fine (2), **a-fyn**, *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; Fr. *fin* = the end, from Lat. *finis* = end.] In fine.

a-fing-ret, **a-fyng-red**, *a.* [Old form of *a-hungred*, from A.S. *of hungren* = to hunger; *hungry* = hungry.] Hungry, *a-hungred*.

"A vox gonout of the wode go
Afingret so, that him we wo
He nes never in none wise
Afingret evour half so swithe."

Of the Fox and of the Wolf (reign of Edw. I.). (Reliq. Antiq., li. 272.)

a-fire, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *fire*.]

1. *Lit.*: Burning.

"Yet give us our despatch:
I am hush'd until our city be *a-fire*,
And then I'll speak a little."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. *Fig.*: Inflamed by passion.

"This Jason young, the more she can desire
To look on him, so was she set *a-fire*
With his beauty and his semeliness."

Lydgate: Tale of Princes, ch. 5.

a-five, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = at or on; *five*.] Into five pieces.

"Sir Gil to him gan to drive
That his spere brast *a-five*."
Gy of Warwike, p. 395.

a-flū-me, *v.i.* [Eng. *a* = on; *flame* (q.v.).] To flame.

a-flā-ming, *pr. par. & a.* [AFLAME.]

"... the *afaming* fire."—*Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 291.*

a-flāt, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *flat*.] Flat, level with the ground.

"... take a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., Cent. V., § 426.*

a-flaunt, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *flaunt*.] Dressed or equipped in a showy manner.

"He sayed all *aflaunt*."

Herring: Tale, 1598. (Halliwell.)

"A merle gentleman, seeing a gallant that was bound for the Indies walk the streets, his hat all *aflaunt*, and beset with all kinds of coloured plumes, said . . ."
—*Copley: Wits, Fitts, and Fancies (1614), p. 29.*

a-flēe (pret. *afled*), *v.i.* [A.S. *flēon*, *flion* = to flee.] To flee, to escape.

"He shoke his eares
And from grete feares
He thought hym well *aflee*."

Sir Thos. More: Workes (1557).

a-flight, **af-flyghte** (*gh* mute), *v.* [A.N.] To be afraid, to be troubled. [AFLICT.]

"The was the boy *aflyght*
And dorst not speke."—*Octavian, 191.*

a-flō-at, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *float*.]

- I. *Literally*:

Ord. Lang. & Naut.: Floating, not aground or anchored.

"There are generally several hundred loads of timber *afloat*."—*Addison: Italy.*

- II. *Figuratively*:

1. On the surface, not sinking in grief or adversity.

"Yonr shallowest help will hold me up *afloat*,
Whilst he upon your soundless deep doth ride."

Shakespeare: Sonnets, 80.

"My heart, I thank God, is still *afloat*; my spirits shall not sink with the ship, nor go an inch lower."—*Howell: Letters, iv. 39.*

2. Moving, in place of being at rest. (Used of persons who have embarked upon an enterprise, or of things driven in some direction or other by causes external to themselves.)

"On such a full sea as we now *afloat*,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iv. 2.

3. Uncontrolled, ungaurded.

"Take any passion of the soul of man while it is predominant and *afloat* . . ."
—*South: Sermons, li. 333.*

a-flōcht, **a-flōght** (*ch* and *gh* soft guttural), *pa. par.* [Scotch form of *afflict* (q.v.).] [FLOCHT.] Agitated, in a flutter. (Scotch.)

"Al this day and nicht bygone my mynd and body is *aflocht*, specially sen I hard the innocent men as cruelly tormentit."—*Belviden: Cron., bk. ix., ch. 29.*

a-flōg-ēn, *pa. par.* [A.S. *flōgen*, *pa. par.* of *flōgan* = (1) to fly, as a bird; (2) to flee.] Flown.

"And were *aflogen* grete and smalle,
And eke the amerle."

MS. Ashmole. (Halliwell.)

a-flō-re, *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; *flor*, *flōre* = floor.] On the floor. (*MS. Cantab.*) (*Halliwell*)

a-flyghte (*gh* mute), *v.i.* [AFLIGHT.]

ā-fō, *v.t.* [AFONGE.]

a-fōld, *pa. par.* [AFOILE.]

a-fōile (*pa. par. afoid*), *v.t.* [A.N.] To foil, to cast down.

"Al to michel thon art *afoid*,"

Now the hlood it is acold.

Gy of Warwike, p. 20.

a-fōnd'e, *v.t.* [A.S. *afandian*, *afandigean* = to prove, to try.] To prove, to try.

"And nys non ned wth foule handlyngs,
Other othe *afandeth*."

W. de Shoreham.

a-fōnge, **af-fōng**, **a-fēnge**, **ā-fō**, *v.t.* [A.S. *afon* = to receive; *afangen* and *afeng* = received, and *afelth* = receives.] To take, to receive, to undertake.

"And such myght wan yt so ys, then myght ther them *afonge*,
That thou myght perauente Rome wyne ar come o'ght longe."

Robt. Glouc. (Hearne, ed. 1724, l. 91.)

"For nought that y might *afō*,
Y all beinyr thet, Tiri."

Gy of Warwike, p. 199.

a-foot, **a-foot'e**, **a-fō-te**, **a fōte**, **a-vō-te**, **a-u-te**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *foot*; A.S. *foet*, *jet*.]

- I. *Lit.*: On foot; not on horseback, or in a vehicle.

"And many knew him, and ran *afoot* tither. —
Mark vi. 33.

"It telle they loughten both *afote*."

Gower MS. (Halliwell.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of persons*: In motion, having commenced to execute, or at least to plan an enterprise.

"Kent. Of Albany and Cornwall's powers yon head not?
Kent. Tis so, they are *afoot*."

Shakespeare: King Lear, iv. 3.

2. *Of things*: In action.

"The matter being *afoot*."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iv. 5.

a-fōre (Eng. & Scotch), **a-fōr-ēn**, **a-fōr-yēne**, **a-fōrn'e**, **a-fōrn** (Eng.), *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *æt* = at; *fore*.] The same as BEFORE, which has now almost entirely supplanted it in ordinary use.

A. *As a preposition*:

- I. *Of place*: Before, in front of, as opposed to behind, or in the rear.

1. *Generally*:

"The yonder house that stant *aforgene* vs."

Chaucer: Troil., bk. II.

2. *Nautical. Afore the mast*: Before the mast. (Used of a person, it means having no title at ordinary times to go on the quarter-deck, as being only a common sailor.)

II. *Of time*: Before, earlier than.

"For *afore* the harvest, when the bud is perfect . . ."
—*Isa. xviii. 5.*

III. *Figuratively*:

1. In presence of.

"*Afore* God I speak simply."

B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.

2. Under the notice of.

"Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you."

B. Jonson: Silent Woman, III. 5.

3. Prior to in time; superior to in nature or in dignity.

"And in this Trinity none is *afore* or after other."—*Athanasian Creed.*

B. *As an adverb*:

- I. *Of place*:

1. In front, in the fore part.

"Her locks that loathlie were and hoarie gray
Grew all *afore*, and loosely long unroid."

Shakespeare: F. Q., II. iv. 4.

2. Before, in front, preceding the rest.

"*Emilia*, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd:
Will you go on *afore*?"—*Shakespeare: Othello, v. 1.*

- II. *Of time*: Before, anteriorly to, sooner than, in time past.

"But it will be past sunset *afore* I get back *afre* the Captain's . . ."
—*Scott: Waverley, ch. lxvii.*

- III. *Fig.*: Rather than.

"... *Afore* I'll

Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
And such a pride."—*B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.*

- C. *In composition*:

"In some cases *afore* is separated from the word in conjunction with it by a hyphen; in others the hyphen has disappeared.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. ey = ā.

† **a-fore-go-îng**, *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *going*.] Going before.

"All other nouns ending in -*ing* do follow the general rule *aforegoing*."—Lilly: *Grammar*.

* **a-fore-hånd**, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *afore*; *suif. hånd*.]

1. *As adverb*: Beforehand, by a previous provision.

"... she is come *aforehand* to anoint my body to the hurying."—Mark xiv. 8.

2. *As adjective*: Provided, prepared, previously fitted, ready.

"For it will be said, that in the former times whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power."—Bacon: *Consid. on War with Spain*.

† **a-fore-môn-ñoned**, *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *mentioned*.] Before-mentioned.

"Now they were come to the place where the *afore-mentioned* battle was fought."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

* **a-for-én**, *prep. & adv.* [AFORE.]

a-fore-named, *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *named*.] Before-named.

"Initiate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter."—Peacham on Drawing.

aforesaid (**a-for-séd**), *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *said*.] Said before.

"It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 771.

aforethought (**a-for-thât**), *particip. adj.* [Eng. *afore*; *thought*.] Thought before, entertained in the mind before, premeditated. Used especially in the legal phrase, "malice aforethought," the existence or absence of which is inquired into when one person takes another's life. If the one kills the other from malice aforethought, then the crime is murder. If malice aforethought is absent, it is but homicide or manslaughter. Murder is therefore now thus defined, or rather described, by Sir Edward Coke, "When a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied." (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.)

a-fore-time, **a-fore-tÿme**, *adv. & s.* [O. Eng. *afore*; Eng. *time*.]

1. *As adverb*: Beforetime, at a former time, previously.

"Thus saith the Lord God, My people went down *aforetime* into Egypt to sojourn there."—Isa. lii. 4.

2. *As substantive*: The previous period.

"... fills up the blank of the *aforetime* in a manner at once plausible and impressive."—Grote: *Hist. of Greece*, pt. 1, ch. i.

* **a-for-gäyn'**, *prep.* [A.S. *ofer* = over; and *gean*, *agen* = against; or Scotch for against.] Opposite to. (Scotch.)

"*Afor-gain* the shippes *afor* As that saillyt, that held their way."—Barbour, xvi. 656, MSS. (Jameson.)

* **a-förn'**, * **a-förn'e**, *prep. & adv.* [AFORE.] Before.

* **aforne-caste**, *a.* [O. Eng. *aforne* = before; and *caste* = a cast or throw, as in the word *forecaste*.] Premeditated.

"By high imagination *aforne-caste* On a night thourge the hoggis sky hee brast."—Urry's Chaucer, p. 171.

* **a-for-nānde**, *adv.* Beforehand. (Prompt. l'arr.)

* **a-for-nens**, *prep.* [Old form of FORANENT.] Opposite to. (Scotch.)

"The castle than on Tweedmouth made, Set swyn *aforrens* Borwyke Wes tretyd to be castyn down."—Wynetown, vii. 8.

* **a-forse'**, * **af-forse'**, *adv.* [AFFORCE.]

* **a-forthe'**, *v.t.* [AFFORD.]

"And yat him mete as he myghte *aforthe*."—Piers Plowman, p. 129.

* **a-forthes'**, *v.i.* [AFFORD.]

"And here and there, as that my lill's wit *Aforthe* may cok thynke I translate hit."—Occleve MSS.

à fortiori (**à for-shô-ôr-î**), *prep. governing adj.* [Lat. = from the stronger, i.e., by so much stronger reason.]

Logic & Math.: An argument derived from what is stronger; an argument more potent than that which has just before been employed. When in Euclid it is reasoned, e.g., that much

more then is the angle BDC greater than the angle BCD, the use of the words *much more* implies that the *à fortiori* argument is used.

a-for-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *forward*.] In front, in advance.

"Mid thre hundred knyghtes, a duk, that bet Slward, Assailed Corineus hymself *a forward*."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 17.

* **a-for-yēne**, *prep. & adv.* [AFORE.]

* **a-fô-te**, *adv.* [AFOOT.]

* **a-foul'e**, *s.* [AFOVE.] Avoval.

"Jake seyde, Y make *afove*, Y ain as redy as thou."—The Frere & the Boy, 66.

a-foul', *a. & adv.* [A.S. *aful* = a fault; *afulad*, *afulod* = putrefied; *pa. par.* of *afulian* = to putrefy, to become foul or corrupt; *ful* = foul, dirty, guilty, convicted.] Foul; fouled, as when the oars in a boat-race become entangled.

* **a-found'**, *pa. par.* [AFIND.]

* **a-found'-rit**, *pa. par.*, as if from verb *afoundre* or *afounder*. [FOUNDER.]

"He was ner *afoundrit*, and coude none othir help."—Urry's Chaucer, p. 599.

* **a-four'**, *prep. & adv.* Old form of OVER (q.v.).

a-fraid', * **af-frayed'**, * **a-fray'-et**, *pa. par. & adj.* [Properly the *pa. par.* of the verb to *afray*, and has no close connection with *afraid*. From Fr. *effrayer*, formerly *afraier* = to terrify.] (See Trench, *English Past & Present*, pp. 87, 180.) Impressed with fear, terrified. (Followed by *of*, or rarely by *at*, prefixed to the object of dread.)

"The fresson was *afrayet* and ferd of that fere."—Robson: *Romances*, p. 15.

"And Saul was yet the more *afraid* of David."—1 Sam. xviii. 29.

and Ahimelech was *afraid* at the meeting of David."—1 Sam. xxi. 1.

* **a-fräye'**, *s.* [AFFRAY.] Affright, fear. (Prompt. Parv., p. 175.)

* **a-fräy'-et**, *pa. par.* [AFRAID.]

äf-rēet, *s.* [AFRIT.]

a-frēsh', *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *fresh*.] Again, anew, freshly.

"For it came now *afresh* again into their minds how but a while ago he had slain old Grim Bloody-man, the giant, and had delivered them from the lions."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

a-frēt', *pa. par. & a.* [A.N.] Fretted, placed crosswise. [FRET.]

As past participle: "For round enyiron her crounst Was full of riche stonis *afret*."—*Roman of the Rose*, 3,204.

* **a-frēt'-ie**, *v.t.* To devour.

"The fend ou *afrette* With feis ant with felle."—Wright: *Pol. Songs*, p. 240.

* **a-freyne'**, *v.t.* [AFFRAYNE.]

Äf-ric-an, **Äf-ric**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Africanus*, fr. *Africa*, generally reckoned by the Romans the third division of the ancient world, and now universally regarded as one of the great "quarters" or continents of the globe.]

I. *As adjective*: Pertaining to Africa.

1. *Hist.* The African Company: A company which, under a charter of Charles II., obtained the exclusive right of trading with Africa from the Port of Saltee to the Cape of Good Hope. Its privileges were abolished by 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 28, its forts and castles were made over to the Crown, and trade to Western Africa thrown open.

2. *Botany*:

The African Almond: The English name of the genus *Brabejum*. It belongs to the Proteaceae.

The African Flea-bee: The English name of the genus *Tarchanathus*. It belongs to the Compositae.

African Hemp: A fibre prepared from the leaves of *Sansevieria Zeylanica*, a member of the Lily order, extensively distributed through tropical Africa and India.

The African Lily: The English name of the lilaceous genus *Agapanthus*.

The African Lot: *Zizyphus lotus*, a fruit-bearing plant of the order Rhamnaceae.

The African Marigold: *Tagetes erecta*, one of the Compositae, which, though called African, really comes from Mexico.

African Teak: A valuable wood for ship-building, the produce of *Oldfieldia Africana*, Bth., a tree belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae, or Spurge-worts.

3. *Zoology*: The African elephant (*Elephas Africanus*). [ELEPHANT.]

II. *As substantive*: A native of Africa, or a person, wherever born, who belongs ethnologically to one of the African races.

Äf-ric-an-ism, *s.* A word or idiom or custom used exclusively by natives of Africa or by members of some African race.

Äf-ric-an-ize, *v.t.*

1. To render African in character.

2. To place under African control [used of the colored race in this country].

äf-rit, **äf-rēet**, **ēf-rēet**, *s.* [Arabic.]

Mahomedan Myth.: A particular kind of demon.

"Go—and with Gouls and *Afrits* rave, Till these in horror shrink away."—Byron: *The Giaour*.

Äf-rō. *In compos.*: Pertaining to Africa, from Africa.

Afro-American, *a. & s.*

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to Americans of African descent.

2. *As substantive*: An American of African descent.

Afro-Phenician, *a.* Of mingled African and Phenician descent.

* **a-front'**, * **a-frönte'**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *front*.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. In front, directly in face of one; in opposition to one.

"*Fai*. These four came all *a-front*, and meanly thrust at me."—Shakespeare: *King Henry IV., Part I.*, ii. 4.

2. *Abreast*.

II. *Of things*: In front; on that side of any place or thing on which the speaker at the moment is.

"We reposed us on a green wood side, *Afront* the which a silver stream did glide."—Milton: *For Magist.*, p. 661.

* **a-froünt'**, *v.t.* [AFFRONT.]

* **a-fryght'e**, * **a-fright'e** (*gh* mute), *pa. par.* or *a.* Frightened.

aft (*1*), * **afte**, *adv. & a.*, and *in compos.* [A.S. *eft*, *eft* = after, again, behind, afterwards.]

I. *As adverb & adjective*:

Naut.: Towards or at the hinder part of a ship; towards or at the stern of a vessel; abaft.

"Seeking King Olaf then, He rushes *aft* with his men."—Longfellow: *Saga of King Olaf*, xxi.

¶ In several parts of England the word *aft* is used not in a nautical sense, but as an ordinary term, signifying behind. (Halliwell.)

Fore and aft:

1. *Naut. Adv. & adj.*: At the former and hinder parts of a vessel; towards the bow and towards the stern of a ship.

"Though the flying sea-spray drenches *Fore and aft* the towers beneath."—Longfellow: *Saga of King Olaf*, xi.

2. *Ord. Lang. Adj.*: Pertaining to the parts of anything which lie at or near its two extremities.

"... the *fore and aft* extent of the premolars."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 86.

* II. *As adjective*: Foolish (?) (Halliwell.)

"Hit his bot trewth, I wend, an *afte*, For te sette nego in end craft."—Wright: *Polit. Songs*, p. 210.

III. *In composition*:

1. After; behind in place.

2. After; late in time.

* **aft-meal**, * **aft-meale**, *s.* A late meal.

"Indeeds, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary, Eightpence a meal who there doth sup or dnye, And dyne and carles are but an accessory: At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine?"—Thynne: *Debate*, p. 49.

* **aft-ward**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *aft*; *ward*. In A.S. *afte-ward* = after, back, late, latter, full. (Lit. = towards the aft.)] Aft, to the hinder part.

aft (2), *adv.* [Different spelling of *oft* (q.v.).] Oft, often. (Percy.)

böl, böy; pout, jow; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -gion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -çious = shüs. -ble, -cle, -dle, &c. = bçl, ççl, dçl.

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af-ten, *adv.* [Different spelling of **OFTEN** (q.v.).] Often. (*Scotch*.)

"After I have young sportive gillies seen."

Ramsay: Poems, l. 322.

af-tēr, **af-tīr**, **af-tūr**, *prep., adv., adj.*, *s.*, *v.*, & *in compos.* [Properly the comparative of **aft**. From **A.S.** *after* = after, next, second, new, last. In **S.W.** *after*; **O.S.W.** *after*; **Dan.** *efter* & *agter*; **Dut.** *agters*; **Goth.** *aftra*.]

A. As preposition:

1. *Of place*: Behind, as opposed to before.

1. Placed behind.

"Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third; by all which the image might be often refracted sideways."—*Newton: Opticks*.

2. Following in place. (Used of persons or things in motion.)

(a) *In a general sense*:

"So Samuel turned again *after* Saul."—1 Sam. xv. 31.

(b) *Spec.*: In pursuit of.

"After whom is the king of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue after a dead dog, *after* a flea."—1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

II. *Of time*: Subsequent to, posterior to in time or in date.

"And it came to pass on the second Sabbath after the first . . ."—*Luke* vi. 1.

"Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign *after* me, and he shall sit upon my throne in my stead."—1 Kings i. 30.

III. Figuratively:

1. According to.

(a) As far as relates to, in relation to.

"Of the sons of Issachar *after* their families . . ."—*Numb.* xxvi. 23.

(b) *In conformity with a model; in imitation of; as influenced by*.

" . . . all the silver vessels weighed two thousand and four hundred shekels, *after* the shekel of the sanctuary."—*Numb.* vii. 65.

"This allusion is *after* the Oriental manner: thus in the *Psalm* how frequently are persons compared to cedars."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, Note.

2. Later than in time; inferior to in nature or in dignity.

"And in this Trinity none is *afore* or *after* other."—*Athanasian Creed*.

3. *Colloquially*: Respecting, regarding, as "He asked *after* you."

¶ *After all*, *adv.*: When everything has been taken into account; when everything has been revealed; when everything has been done, when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine, in conclusion, upon the whole, at most.

"But *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study."—*Pope on Pastoral Poetry*.

After one, *adv.* (*Scotch*). (*Lit.* = *after one*.) Alike. (*Jameson*.)

"A my time that's yet bygone

She's fixt my lot *naist after ane*."

Cocks: Simple Strains, p. 69.

B. As adverb:

† 1. Behind in place; following another.

"Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, li. 4.

2. Later in time, afterwards.

"And Moses verily was faithful in all his house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken *after*."—*Heb.* iii. 6.

C. As adjective:

1. Behind in place.

(a) *Generally*: As in the expression, "the *after*-part of anything."

(b) *Naut.*: Pertaining to what is more *aft*, i.e. further towards the stern of the vessel.

2. Subsequent in point of time.

¶ In these two senses often connected by a hyphen with the substantive which follows it, so as to form a compound word. (See **F**.)

D. † As substantive:

"Religion, Providence, an *after's* tale,"

Young: Night Thoughts, 4.

E. † As verb:

Colloquially: To follow, as "after them," i.e. "follow them." In all such cases there is, no doubt, originally an ellipse of some such verb as *go*, after still remaining really a preposition. [*Cf.* **ON**.]

"I'll *after* him, and see the event of this."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, III. 2.

F. *In composition*. When constituting the first part of a compound word it is often an adjective, meaning *subsequent*, and the word of which it constitutes a part may be a substantive, a verb, a participle, or an adjective.

after-acceptation, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *acceptation*.] An acceptation or signification (of a word) admitted not at the outset, but subsequently.

"Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space, I mean in each apart, contract the place; Some, who to greater length extend the line, The church's *after-acceptation* join."

Dryden: Hind and Panther.

after-account, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *account*.] A reckoning made subsequently.

"The slavish fears which the dread of an *after-account* raised in the minds of these they [the atheists] call credulous and believing men."—*Killingbeck: Sermon*, p. 165.

after-act, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *act*.]

"*After-acts* of sobriety."—*Ld. Berkeley: Hist. Applications*, p. 76.

after-age, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *age*.] An age not yet come, a subsequent age. (Generally in the plural.)

" . . . what *after-age* could exceed the lust of the Sodomites, the idolatry and tyranny of the Egyptians, the feeble levity of the Greeks?"—*South: Sermons*, vii. 298.

"What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out?"—*Addison*.

after-application, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *application*.] Subsequent application.

"From the *after-application* we meet with both of the symbol and character of Pan in the mythological ages . . ."—*Covey: Phil. Conv.*, 4.

after-attack, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *attack*.] A subsequent attack.

"Locke afforded no ground for the *after-attacks* of envy and folly by any fanciful hypothesis."—*Warburton to Hurd*, p. 283.

after-band, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *band*.] A band formed subsequently.

"But, if death Binds us with *after-bands*, what profits, then, Our inward freedom?"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

after-bearing, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *bearing*.] Usual or ordinary product of a plant. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The fig-tree denoteth the synagogue and rulers of the Jews, whom God having peculiarly cultivated, singularly blessed and cherished, he expected from them no ordinary show or customary fructification, but an earliness in good works, a precocious or continued fructification, and was not content with *after-bearing*."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, p. 75.

after-birth, **after-burthen**, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*, and *birth*.]

Phys.: The membrane in which the birth was enveloped, which is afterwards brought away; the secundine.

"The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *afterbirth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour."—*Wieman: Surgery*.

after-call, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *call*.] A call coming subsequently. *Spec.*, a call for retribution arising subsequently to the commission of a sin or crime.

"Hence an *after-call* For chastisement, and custody, and bonds, And ofttimes death, avenger of the past, And the sole guardian in whose hands we dare."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

after-carnage, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *carnage*.] Carnage too often perpetrated by victors in a battle or siege after the enemy has been overpowered.

"But the rampart is won, and the spoil begun, And all but the *after-carnage* done."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 25.

after-caste, **aftr-caste**, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *O. Eng.* *aftr*; *O. Eng.* *caste* = cast.]

1. *Lit.*: A throw at dice after the game is finished, and too late, of course, to produce any result.

2. *Fig.*: Anything done too late to be of use.

"Thus ever he playeth an *after-caste* Of alle that he schalle say or do."

Gower MS. (Basilwell).

after-clap, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *clap*.] An unpleasant occurrence which makes a noise after a disagreeable affair was supposed to have come to a termination. (Usually in a bad sense.) (*Eng. & Scotch*.)

"For the next morrow's meed they closely went, For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent."

Spenser: Rub. Tale.

"Let that man who can be so far taken and transported with the present pleasing offers of a temptation as to overlook those dreadful *afterclaps* which usually bring up the rear of it . . ."—*South: Sermon*, vi. 227.

after-come, **aftercome**, *s.* [*Eng.* & *Scotch* *after*; *come*.] Consequence.

"And how are ye to stand the *aftercome*? There will be a black reckoning with you some day."—*Brontë: of Black*, ii. 9.

after-comer (*Eng.*), **after-cummer**, **aftercummer** (*Scotch*), *s.* [*Eng.* & *Scotch* *after*; *Eng.* *comer*; *Scotch* *cummer*.] A successor.

"As neither predecessors nor ourselves can keep, *yeis*, nor *aftercumers* shall observe the same."—*Turberville: Mautour*.

"That he and all his *aftercumers* may break the same, as a pledge and token of our goodwill and kindness for his true worthiness."—*Let., Jas. V.* (1542). (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, l. 97.)

after-comfort, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *comfort*.]

"Which may their *after-comforts* breed."

B. Jonson: Masques at Court.

after-conduct, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *conduct*.] Subsequent conduct.

"It will appear from the *after-conduct* of the chief priests themselves that they were conscious that the story was false."—*Sherlock: Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection*, p. 52.

after-conviction, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *conviction*.] A conviction or belief arising subsequently.

"These first and early aversions to the government with these shalldartures into the minds of children, will be too strong for the clearest *after-convictions* which can pass upon them when they are men."—*South: Sermons*, v. 45.

after-cost, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *cost*.] Cost arising after all the charges connected with a more or less expensive operation had been supposed to be met.

"You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful."—*Mortimer: Husb.*

after-course, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *course*.] Subsequent course; future course.

"Who would imagine that Diogenes, who in his younger days was a falsifier of money, should, in the *after-course* of his life, be so great a contemner of metal?"—*Brown: Christ. Mor.*, vi. 2.

after-crop, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *crop*.] A second crop in the same year as the first.

"*Aftercrops* I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle."—*Mortimer: Husb.*

after-damp, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *damp*.]

Among miners: A term used to designate the gas which abounds in coal mines just after the "fire-damp," or carburetted hydrogen, has exploded. It consists chiefly of carbonic dioxide or carbon dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid gas (CO₂).

"The fatal "*after-damp*" of the coal mines contains a large proportion of carbon dioxide."—*Fowles: Manual of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 175.

after-days, *s. pl.* [*Eng.* *after*; *days*.]

"But *afterdays* my friend must do thee right, And set thy virtues in unenvied light."

Congress to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

"It grows to gourdian *afterdays*."

Tennyson: Works (1872), vol. i., p. 267.

after-dinner, *s. & adj.* [*Eng.* *after*; *dinner*.]

1. *As substantive*: The time just after dinner.

"Thou hast not youth nor age,

But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* sleep,

Dreaming on loth."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. *As adjective*: Occurring after dinner, and perhaps modified by the fact that dinner has taken place; post-prandial.

"It seems in *after-dinner* talk.

Across the walnuts and the wine."

Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

after-divulger, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *divulger*.] One who subsequently divulges anything.

after-eatage, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *eatage*.] Part of the increase of the same year; aftermath.

"The aftermowth or *after-eatage* are undoubtedly part of the increase of that same year."—*Burn: Eccl. Luv.*

after-endeavour, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *endeavour*.] An endeavour made after a previous one.

"There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains; which not dirt, but by their *after-endeavours*, should produce the like sounds."—*Locke*.

after-enquiry, *s.* [*Eng.* *after*; *enquiry*.] Enquiry made after an act or occurrence.

"You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that which, I am sure, you do not know, or jump the *after-enquiry* on your own peril."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

after-eye, *v. l.* [*Eng.* *after*; *eye*.] To eye one afterwards.

"As little as a crow, or less, ere left To *after-eye* him."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, l. 4.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wō**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīn**, **pīt**, sire, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, rule, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. ey = ā.

after-game, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *game*.]

1. *Gen.*: A game played subsequently to another one.

"Our first design, my friend, has prov'd abortive; Still there remains an *after game* to play." Addison: *Cato*.

2. *Spec.* *Aftergame* at Irish: A particular game formerly in vogue with gamblers. [See *Devil's Law Case* (1629); *Complete Gamester* (1707).]

"What cursed accident was this? what mischievous stars have the managing of my fortune? Here's a turn with all my heart like an *aftergame* at Irish." —*Etherege: Comical Revenge* (1669).

after-gathering, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *gathering*.] Crop gathered after the rest; a glean- ing.

"I have not reaped so great a harvest, nor gathered so plentiful a vintage out of their works and writings, but that many gleanings and *after-gatherings* remain behind for such as have more idle hours than myself." —*Words of Wisdom*, l. 9.

after-grass, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *grass*.] The grass which springs up after a first crop has been mowed that year in the same field.

after-growth, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *growth*.] A growth taking place after another one. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"... the greater become the obstacles to repairing them, arising from the *after-growth* which would have to be torn up or broken through." —*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. II, ch. II, § 2.

after-guard, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *guard*.]

Naut. (specially in the Royal Navy): The seamen stationed on the poop of a ship to attend to the after sails. (*Marine Dict.*)

***after-hand**, *s.* A future labourer; one of a coming generation.

"Whence *after-hands* may move the world." Tennyson: *Princess*, III, 246.

after-help, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *help*.] Help given subsequently.

"For other *after-help*, the want of intention in the priest may frustrate the mass of the prerogative of virtue." —*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion*.

after-hope, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *hope*.] Subsequent hope.

"A splendid sun shall never set, But here shine faded, to affright All *after-hopes* of following night." Ben Jonson: *Entertainments*.

after-hours, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after*; *hours*.] Hours subsequent to those in which any specified deed is done or occurrence takes place.

"Men shall deal unadvisedly sometimes, Which *after-hours* give leisure to repent." Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, IV, 4.

after-ignorance, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *ignorance*.] Subsequent ignorance.

"Many rude souls there were whose *after-ignorance* makes them almost unworthy of their first infusion." —*Stefford: Niohe*, II, 3.

after-inquiry, *s.* [AFTER-ENQUIRY.]

***after-kindred**, ***after-kinrede**, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *kindred*, **kinrede*.] Distant kindred.

"Yet, natheless, your kindrede is but *after-kinrede*, for they ben but litell sibbe to you, and the kinne of your enemies ben nie sibbe to hem." —*Urry's Chaucer*, p. 153.

after-king, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *king*.] A subsequent king.

"The glory of Nineveh and the increase of the empire was the work of *after-kings*." —*Shuckford: Sacred and Profane Hist.*, I, 139.

after-law, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *law*.] A subsequent law, whether or not it is designed to have a retrospective influence.

after-life, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *life*.]

1. The subsequent portion of one's earthly life.

"... brought up from childhood in habits of inactivity which they will not have the means of indulging in *after-life*." —*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. II, ch. II, § 3.

2. The life after this one; the future state of existence.

"Like the Tartars give their wives With settlements for *after-lives*." Butler: *Remains*.

after-liver, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *liver*.] One who lives in subsequent times.

"By thee my promise sent Unto myself, *let after-livers* know." Sidney: *Bk. II*.

after-living, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *living*.] The state of living subsequently to any specific time or event.

"I have some speech with you That may concern your *after-living* well." Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid's Tragedy*, III, 1.

after-long, *** after-longo**, *adv.* [Eng. *after*; *long*.] Long after.

"And *after-longo* he lyved withouten stryfe, Till he went from his mortal lye." *Reliq. Antiq.*, I, 47.

after-loss, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *loss*.] A loss sustained after, and possibly in consequence of, a previous one.

"And do not drop in for an *after-loss*." Shakespeare: *Sonnets*, xc.

after-love, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *love*.] Love arising subsequently; the second or later love.

"*Boling*. To win thy *after-love* I pardon thee." Shakespeare: *King Richard III.*, v, 2.

after-malice, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *malice*.] Malice arising subsequently. (*Dryden*.)

after-math, **after-mowth**, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *math* or *mowth* = a mowing.] [MATH.] A second crop of grass mown in the same year as the first. [ROWE.]

"After one crop of corn is taken off the ground in harvest before seed-time is come, for winter-grain, the grass will be so high grown that a man may cut it down and have a plentiful *aftermath* for hay." —*Holland: Trans. of Pliny*, I, 506.

"Of meadow smooth from *aftermath* we reach'd The grin-guarded gate." Tennyson: *Audley Court*.

after-meeting, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *meeting*.] A meeting held subsequently.

As the main point of this *after-meeting*. Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, II, 2.

after-mowth. [AFTER-MATH.]

after-night, *s. adj.* & *adv.* [Eng. *after*; *night*.] After nightfall. (Used in America.)

after-pains, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after*; *pains*.] The pains which follow childbirth, and by which women are delivered of the secundine.

"The *after-pains* mark the final efforts of active contraction." —*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, I, 193.

after-part, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *part*.]

1. Generally:

"The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be inflexible, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place and mind a man of his safety and improvement." —*Locke*.

2. *Naut.*: The part of a ship towards the stern.

after-piece, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *piece*.] A piece acted after a play. It is generally of lighter character than that which preceded it.

"Eight and twenty nights it [the *West Indian*] went without the buttress of an *after-piece*." —*Mem. of R. Cumberland*, I, 296.

after-proof, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *proof*.]

1. Evidence obtained after an assertion has been made.

2. Evidence of one's character obtained after action has been taken in one's case.

"All know that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *after-proof*, such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect." —*Wotton*.

after-reckoning, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *reckon- ing*.] Subsequent reckoning.

"In Parliament the power of obtaining their object is absolute, and the safety of the proceeding perfect—no rules to confound, no *after-reckonings* to terrify." —*Buckley: Works*, II, 291.

after-repentance, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *repentance*.] Subsequent repentance.

"Presuming upon impunity, through the intercessions of an *after-repentance*." —*South: Sermons*, IX, 163.

after-report, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *report*.] Report or rumour arising subsequently, or at least not heard of by the parties concerned till afterwards; subsequent report, information obtained afterwards.

"Is it of any moment whether the soul of man comes into the world with eternal notions, or whether it comes bare and receives all from the *after-reports* of sense?" —*South: Sermons*, IX, 28.

after-rotteness, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *rot- tennes*.] Future rottenness.

"Palliated remedies, such as by skinning over her [the Church of England's] wounds for the present (though probably not so much as that neither) will be sure to cure them into an *after-rotteness* and sup- puration." —*South: Sermons*, VI, 32.

after-sails, *s. pl.* [Eng. *after*; *sails*.]

Naut.: All sails on or abaft the main-mast. (*Marine Dict.*)

after-sermon, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *sermon*.] A sermon delivered subsequently.

"But because our great Lawgiver repeated also other parts of the decalogue in his *after-sermons*." —*Jeremy Taylor on the Decalogue: Works*, ed. 1839, vol. III, p. 6.

after-silence, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *silence*.] Silence succeeding to noise and tumult.

"It is not in the storm nor in the strife We feel benighted, and wish to be no more, But in the *after-silence* on the shore When all is lost, except a little life." Byron: *Lines on Hearing that Lady Byron was ill*.

after-stage, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *stage*.] A subsequent stage. (*Webster: Dict.*)

after-state, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *state*.] Subsequent state: (Used especially of the state of man after death.)

"To give an account of the *after-state* of the more degenerate and yet descending—*a.d.*, some fancy a very odd hypothesis." —*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. 14.

after-sting, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *sting*.]

"Mixed are our joys, and transient are their date, Nor can reflection bring them back again, Yet brings an *after-sting* to every pain." *Ld. Hervey: Epistles*.

after-storm, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *storm*.]

"Your calmness does not *after-storms* provide, Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide." *Dryden: Cor. of S. Ch.*, 9L.

after-supper, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *supper*.] The period between supper and bedtime.

"... What masques, what dances shall we have To wear away this long age of three hours? Between our *after-supper* and bed-time?" Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v, 1.

after-swarm, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *swarm*.] A swarm of bees leaving the hive after the first swarm.

after-taste, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *taste*.] The taste which lingers in the mouth after the substance which caused it has been withdrawn or swallowed. According to the observations of Horn, this is sometimes of a complementary character, for while the after-taste of most substances is bitter, that of tannin itself, an exceedingly bitter substance, is sweet. (See *Todd & Bowman's Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, 1845, p. 448.)

***after-think**, *v. i.* [Eng. *after*; *think*.] To repent. (*Wycliffe*.)

"Still used in Lancashire. (*Trench: Eng. Past & Present*, p. 81.)

after-thrift, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *thrift*.] Thrift coming too late.

"Sad waste! no cure with *after-thrift* atones, The grave admits no cure, guilt or sin." Cowper: *S. Anns subjoined to Bill of Mortality* (1788).

after-tossing, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *tossing*.] The swell which continues for some time after a storm at sea.

"Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion; and are no more than the *after-tossings* of a sea, when the storm is laid." —*Addison: Freethinker*.

after-undertaker, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *undertaker*.]

"According to their model, all *after-undertakers* are to build." —*Dryden*.

after-wise, *a.* [Eng. *after*; *wise*.] Wise after the event, but too late to be of use for the occasion in connection with which the wisdom was required.

"These are such as we may call the *afterwise*, who when any project fails, foresee all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves." —*Addison*.

after-wit, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *wit*.] Wit in the sense of wisdom, which comes after the event which it is designed to affect.

"There is no recalling of what is gone and past, so that *after-wits* come too late when the mischief is done." —*LeStrange*.

***after-witness**, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *witness*.] A witness arising after a trial; a record of an event after the latter has long gone by.

"Oft have I writ, and often to the flame Condemned this *after-witness* of my shame." Lord Hervey: *Epistles*.

***after-witted**, *a.* [Eng. *after*; *witted*.]

1. Wise after the event has taken place, and not till then.

2. Undiscerning, inconsiderate, heady, rash.

"Our *after-wits* of eating make us sleekful and unlikely to labour and study." —*after-witted*, as we call it, *v. c.*, *reuspect*, *inconsiderate*, *heady*, *rash*. —*Tyndal: Exposit. of Matt.*, VI, (Trench)

after-wrath, *s.* [Eng. *after*; *wrath*.] Wrath arising not at the time, but after a fiction on an insult or injury, which seemed at the time light, has shown its enormity.

"I hear him mock The lack of Cesar, which the gods give men, To excuse their *after-wrath*." Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v, 2.

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian = shan. -tion, -sion, -cioun = shün; -gion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

after-writer, *s.* [Eng. after; writer.] A succeeding writer. (*Shuckford*.)

after-years, *s. pl.* [Eng. after; years.] Years succeeding those previously referred to; future years.

"The Impetuosity of his [Faraday's] character was then unclashed by the discipline to which it was subjected in after-years."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xii, 355.

***after-yerne**, *v.t.* [Eng. after; *yerne = yearn.] To yearn after, to long after.

"God grauntes us nochte ay that we for pray, for he will geve us better thenne we after-yeare."—*M.S. Lincoln*. (*Hallworth*.)

¶ The compounds of **after** are indefinite in number. In addition to those given above, there are **AFTER-BEAUTY** (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv.), **AFTER-FAME** (*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i, 63), **AFTER-HISTORY** (*Ibid.*, iii, 2), ***AFTER-SEND** (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I, v, 10), and others.

***af-tër-deal**, *af-tër-dèle*, *s.* [A.S. after; *deol*, *dal* = a part, a portion.] [**DEAL**.] Disadvantage. (*Reynard the Foze*, p. 149.)

af-tër-gäng, *v.t.* [Eng. after, and *gang* = go.] To follow. (*Scott*.)

"With great hamstram they thrimled thr' the thrang, And gae a nod to her to af-tërgang."—*Ros: Helenore*, p. 86.

af-tër-hënd, ***af-tir-hënd**, *adv.* [A.S. after = after, and *heona* = hence. (*Jamieson*.)] Afterwards. (*Scott*.)

af-tër-ings (Eng. and Scotch), **äf-trins** (Scotch), *s. pl.* [Eng. after.] The last milk taken from a cow's milkings; strokings. (*English*.) (*Gosse*.)

¶ In Scotch this form occurs:

"Stane still stands lawlike, he her neck does claw, Till she'll free her the massy af-tërs draw."—*Morison: Poems*, p. 185.

af-tër-möst, *a.* [Eng. after; and the superlative *most*. (*Lit.* = the most after.)] In A.S. *æftermost*, *æftermyst*.]

Naut.: Nearest to the stern. The opposite of **FOREMOST**.

"I ordered the two foremost and the two after-most guns to be thrown overboard."—*Hawkeworth: Voyages*.

af-tër-nöon, *s.* [Eng. after; noon.] The period of the day between twelve o'clock (noon) and the evening.

"And they tarried until afternoon, and they did eat both of them."—*Judg.* xii, 8.

"He arrived there on the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th of December."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

after-thought (**af-tër-thät**), *s.* [Eng. after; thought.] A thought which did not occur to one at the time when the matter to which it referred was under consideration.

"... this afterthought was made the subject of a separate negotiation."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii, pt. I, § 17.

af-tër-time, ***af-tir-time**, *s.* [Eng. after; time.] Futurity.

"Direct against which open'd from beneath, Just o'er the blissful seat of Paradise, A passage down to the earth, a passage wide, Wider by far than that of after-times Over Mount Sion, and thither that were large, Over the Promised Land, to God so dear."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. III.

"What record, or what relic of my lord Should be to aftertime, but empty breath."—*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur*.

af-tër-wards, **†af-tër-ward**, ***af-tir-ward**, ***af-tyr-ward**, *adv.* [A.S. *æfterward*, *afterwardes*, *æflewærd*, *æflewærd*.] Subsequently; some time after a specified event.

¶ Of the twenty-four passages in which, according to Cruden's *Concordance*, this word is found in the English translation of the Bible, the form *afterward* occurs in fifteen, and *afterwards* in nine; now *afterwards* is almost exclusively employed. The form *afterward* is in *Prompt. Parv.*

"And some *afterward* he lay stoon stille."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6, 768.

"Assemblid ben, his answer for to here; And after-word this knight was bode appere, To every night commandid was silence."—*Ibid.*, 6, 611-13.

"... afterword shalt thou be gathered unto thy people."—*Numb.* xxxi, 2.

"... afterwards he will let you go hence."—*Exod.* xi, 1.

***äf-tin**, *adv.* [OFTEN.]

af-tir, *prep. & adv.* [AFTER.]

af-tër-möst, *a.* [Eng. af; -most.] Situated nearest to the stern.

äf-tön-ite, *s.* [Corrupted form of **APHTHONITE** (q.v.).] A mineral, called also **APHTHONITE**.

***af-tyr**, *prep. & adv.* [AFTER.]

***af-tyr-part**, *s.* The croup of an animal; the hinder part of a ship. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-ful-len**, *v.t.* [FELL.] To cast down, to fell.

***a-füre**, *adv.* [AFIRE.]

***a-fürst**, *a.* [AFFORST.] Athirst.

"Afurst score and afyngred."—*P. Plowman*, 9, 243.

***afved**, *pret.* [HAVE.] Had.

***a-fýe**, ***a-fýghe** (*gh* mute), *v.t.* [AFFY.]

***a-fýghte** (*gh* mute), *v.t.* [A.S. *afechtan* = to win by assault or force; to vanquish by fighting.] To tame, to subdue; to reduce by subjection.

"Defyns they aymeth, and cokedrill, And a'fýghte to hyng wille."—*Keating: Ailuauder*, 6, 583.

***a-fýn** (1), *adv. or adj.* [AFINE (1).]

***a-fýn** (2), *adv.* [AFINE (2).]

***a-gä**, *s.* (In Ger. & Fr. *aga*, from Pers. *ak*, *aka* = lord, a title of respect for a person of rank; Tartar *aha*. In A.S. *aga* is = an owner, and if the Persian *ak* or *aka* is Aryan, they are probably connected; but if the Persian *ak* or *aka* is Turanian, then the resemblance between the Anglo-Saxon and Persian forms is in all likelihood only accidental.)

Among the Turks: A civil or military officer of high rank. The title is sometimes given by courtesy to persons of distinction, to large landowners, and to those officers who occupy a confidential position in the Sultan's seraglio.

"There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harrey, their great *aga*."—*Swift: Battle of the Books*.

äg-a-ba-neö, *s.* The native name in Aleppo of a cotton fabric embroidered with silk.

äg-a-cöl-la, *s.* A Latinised form of **AGAZEL** (q.v.).

Her.: An antelope, or a tiger with horns and hoofs.

a-ga-da, **a-gäd-ic**, &c. [HAGADA, HAGADIC, &c.]

***a-gäin** (often as if spelt ***a-gén**), ***a-gäyn**, ***a-gäyne**, **†a-gén**, ***a-géyn**, **a-géin** (all Eng.), **a-gäyn**, **a-gäne** (Scotch), *prep. & adv.* [A.S. *agen*, *agean*, *ohean*, *ongen*, *adv.* = against; *agen*, *ohean*, *ongen*, *prep.* = against; *fr. gean* = opposite, against; *O. Sw. gen*, *igen* = opposite, again; *Dan. igjen*; *Ger. dagegen*, *gegen*; *Bret. gin* = opposite.] [AGAINST.]

¶ *Agen* was once common, but is now used only in poetry and in various dialects.

A. As preposition:

1. Towards.

"Till it were *ageyn* evyn. The childerne wold go hom."—*Songs and Carols*, x.

2. Against.

"Somtyne with the lord of Palatye, *Ageyn* another thetene in Turkey."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, Prologue, 65, 66.

"For what salth seint Paul? the fleisch coveiteth *ageyn* the spirit, and the spirit *ageyn* the fleisch."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.

"Agen that fole of Westex hill nome an batayle"—*Robt. Glouc.*, p. 240.

"With thair *agane* grete Heracles stnde he."—*Douglas: Virgil*, 141, 25.

B. As adverb:

I. Of time.

1. A second time, and no more, noting the repetition of the same act or occurrence.

"To Rome *ageyn* repaireth Julius."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15, 181.

"But now to purpos let us turne *ageyn*."—*Ibid.*, 4, 590.

"If a man die, shall he live *ageyn*?"—*Job* xiv, 14.

"As if some angel spoke *agen*. All peace on earth, good will to men."—*Scott: Marmion*, Introduction to canto I.

¶ *Agén*, *agen*: An exclamation noting impatience.

"*Agen*, *agen*: Vil no wane give me credit?"—*Chapman: Revenge for Ilonnoy* (1654).

Agén and *again*: Repeatedly, frequently, often.

"This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again* and *again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse."—*Locke*.

2. Besides, in any other time, or in various other times, the number not being limited, as in the former signification, to two.

II. *Of place*: In any other place or places.

"... there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland."—*Bacon*.

III. *Of quantity or magnitude*: Twice as much, twice as great.

"I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges."—*Dryden: Du-fresnoy*.

IV. *Of reaction following on previous action*: Back.

Specialty:

1. Noting reaction, or reciprocal action.

"To grynde oure corn, and carle it ham *ageyn*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 080.

2. In restitution.

"When your head did but ake, I knit my handkerchief about your brows, The best I had: a priceless wrought it me; And I did never ask it you *again*."—*Shakespeare: King John*, iv, 1.

3. In return, in recompense.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him *again*."—*Prov.* xiv, 17.

4. In answer to a question with or without antagonism to the person or Being who puts it.

"Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering *again*."—*Titus* ii, 9.

5. In the sense of bringing back the answer to a message.

"So David's young men turned their way, and went *again*, and came and told him all those sayings."—*1 Sam.* xxv, 12.

"Bring us word *again* by what way we must go up."—*Deut.* i, 22.

V. *Of addition to, transition from, or succession to*:

¶ The word *again* may be repeated oftener than once to introduce a new quotation or argument, or something additional to what has been said or done before.

1. *Of addition to or transition from*:

(a) With no opposition or contrariety implied.

"*Again*, it is of great consequence to avoid in this operation every source of uncertainty."—*Berchell: Astron.*, 5th ed., § 24.

"And *again*, I will be to him a Father, and he shall be to me a Son? And *again*, when he bringeth in the first-born into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him."—*Heb.* i, 5, 6.

(b) With such opposition or contrariety implied.

"Those things that we know not what to do withal if we had them, and those things *again* which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

2. *Of succession*: The next in rank, importance, or dignity.

"Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again*? Action."—*Bacon: Essays*.

C. In composition. *Again*, in composition, may be a preposition = against, as *againsay* = to say or speak against. Or it may be, as it generally is, an adverb = again, as *againbuy* = to buy again, to redeem. If its numerous obsolete compounds were arranged according to the precise spelling of *again* in the individual example given to illustrate them, some would require to figure under *again*, others under *agen*, or *agane*, or *ageyn*. It has been thought better to bring them together, and to effect this the form *again* has been assumed to exist in all cases, that actually found being placed after it. The same system will be adopted in similar cases throughout the Dictionary.

***again-ask**, ***ayen-aske**, *v.t.* To ask again or back.

***again-beget**, ***ayen-biget**, *v.t.* To bear or bring forth again.

***again-bite**, ***ayenbitye**, *s.* Remorse.

"This boe that het *Ayenbitye* of inwyt."—*Ayenbitye*, p. 1.

***again-buy**, ***agen-buy**, *v.t.* [Eng. *again*; *buy*.] To buy again, to redeem.

"We hopden that he should have *agen-bought* Israel."—*Wicliffe: Luke* xxiv, 21.

***again-buyer**, ***ageyn-byer**, *s.* [Eng. *again*; *buyer*.] One who buys again; the Redeemer. (*Prompt. Parv.* i, 7.)

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, what, **fäll**, father; **wë**, **wët**, here, camel, **hër**, there; **pinë**, **pîc**, sire, sir, marine; **gö**, **pót**, or, **wöre**, **wöf**, **wörk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, unite, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

* **again-buying**, * **ageyn-byinge**, s. [Eng. *again; buying*.] Redemption. (*Prompt. Parv.* i. 7.)

* **again-call** (pa. par. *again callit*, *again callit*, v. t. [Eng. & Scotch *again; call*.] (*Scotch*.) 1. To revoke.

"And that the said Robert sall nocht revoke nor again-call the said procurator quhill it be visit and hale effect."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1480), p. 70.

2. To oppose, to gainsay, so as to put in a legal bar in court to the execution of a sentence.

"That the dom gevin in the Schirref court of Dumfries—was well again and evil again callit—the dom gevin—and falsit and againe callit—was well gevin."—*Part. Ju. III.*, c. 1469. *Acts*, ed. 1814, p. 84.

* **again-calling**, s. [Eng. & Scotch *again; calling*.] Revocation. (*Scotch*.)

To endure but only revocation, obstacle, impediment, or again-calling quibustever. —*Barry: Orkney App.*, p. 491-2.

* **again-coming**, * **agayne-comynge**, s. [Eng. *again; coming*.] Coming again, return. (*MS. Lincoln*.) (*Hallwell*.)

* **again-gevin**, s. [Eng. & Scotch *gevin* = giving.] Restoration. (*Scotch*.)

"And also to sell ane instrument of resignacione and again-gevin of the forssaid landis . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1491, p. 229.

* **again-rising**, * **agen-rising**, s. [Eng. *again; rising*.] Resurrection.

"And he was before ordained the Son of God in veru, by the ascensio of the again-rising of dedde men."—*Wycliffe: Rom.* i. 4.

* **again-say**, * **agayn-say**, * **agen-say**, * **agayn-saye**, * **agen-seye** (all O. Eng.), * **agane-say** (O. Scotch), v. t. [Eng. *again; say*.]

1. To gainsay, to contradict.

¶ Now shortened into GAINSAY (q.v.).

" . . . all you cannot justly agaysay, nor yet truly deny."—*Hall: Henry VI.*, l. 96.

"For I shall give to you mouth and wisdom, to which all your adversaries schulen not move agestande and agensaye."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi. 15.

2. To recall. (*Scotch*.)

" . . . revoke and aganesay."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), v. 14.

* **again-say**, * **agayn-say**, * **again-saying**, * **agayn-saying**, s. [From the verb.] Gainsaying, contradiction.

"The grauntid hym hym saykyng Withouten more agaysaying." *Richard Coer de Lion*, 600.

* **again-stand**, * **agayne-stand**, * **agen-stand**, v. t. [Eng. *again; stand*.] To stand against, to withstand. (See example from Wycliffe, under AGAINSAY.)

* **again-standans**, pr. par. [AGAIN-stand.] (*MS. Bodl.*) (*Hallwell*.)

* **again-ward**, * **agayn-ward**, * **agen-ward**, v. t. [Eng. *again; ward*.] To ward toward.

1. Backward, back again.

2. In an opposite direction.

"And prayd, as he was turned fro He would him turne toward tho." *Gower: Confessio Amantis*, bk. i.

3. Again, once more.

4. Conversely.

5. On the other hand, on the contrary, contrariwise.

"Not yeldinge yuel for yuel, neither cursyng for cursyng, but agenevour blessyng."—*Wycliffe: 1 Pet.* iii. 9.

* **against** (usually pronounced a-*ginst*),

* **agaynst**, * **agains**, * **agayns**, * **agains**, * **agens**, * **agayns**, prep.

[A.S. *togeanes*, *togeanes* = towards, to, against, in the way, Dut. *tegen* = against, *jegen* = toward, Ger. *entgegen* = toward, towards, *dagegen* = against; *gegen* = toward, towards. Closely akin to AGAIN (q.v.).]

A. Of place:

* 1. Towards, not implying that the motion is being or will be continued till an actual collision takes place.

To ride against the king or queen: To meet the king or queen.

"And preyeth hir for to ride again the queene, The honour of his regne to sustene." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 811-12.

2. With contrary motion to, continued sufficiently long to produce an actual collision, or tend to do so. (Used of two bodies or persons, one or both of them in motion. In the case of persons, hostility is often in fact implied, but this is not necessarily the case.)

"Such a force is called into play when one body strikes against another."—*Atkinson: Galois's Physics*, § 84.

3. Upon, so as to obtain support from, as, "He was leaning against a tree."

4. Simply opposite to. (Used of bodies or places, both of which may be at rest, and neither of which may in any way be supported by the other.)

"And the children of Israel rose up in the morning, and encamped against Gibeah."—*Judg.* xx. 19.

¶ In this sense it is very generally preceded by over.

"And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenes, which is over against Galilee."—*Luke* viii. 26.

B. Of time: Until, so as to be waiting or ready.

" . . . and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day."—*2 Tim.* i. 12.

C. More or less figuratively:

I. With a person or persons as the object:

1. In opposition to, in conscious or unconscious hostility to.

"He that is not with me is against me."—*Matt.* xii. 30.

2. Adverse to, detrimental to, injurious to. "Me have ye bereaved of my children: Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away: all these things are against me."—*Gen.* xlii. 28.

II. With a thing for the object:

1. With pronounced and conscious opposition, in contradiction to.

"But they might with equal justice point to exploded boilers as an argument against the use of steam."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 180.

2. In contrariety to, contrarily to, inconsistently with, not implying an overt act to give that antagonism effect or place it on record.

"Which is agens your lawes reverence?"

Chaucer: C. T., 14, 975.

" . . . he scrupled not to act Against his better knowledge."

Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

3. As a set-off against. (Used of a negative quantity as balanced by a positive one, or vice versa.)

"Against the fall of Mons might well be set off the taking of Athlone, the victory of Aghrim, the surrender of Limerick, and the pacification of Ireland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ Formerly, both in Eng. and Scotch, *again* was frequently used for *against*. [AGAIN.]

* **a-gait**, adv. [A.S. *gat*, *geat* = a gate; Icel. *gata* = a way, road.]

1. On the way, or road.

"A strength that was on the watir off Cre With in a roch, rycht stalwart wrocht off tre; Agait befor myn no man to it wyu." *Wallace*, vi. 802. *MS.* (*Jamieson*.)

2. Astir. (*Jamieson: Suppl.*)

* **a-gait-ward**, **a-gait-waird**, adv. [In Scotch *agate*; *ward*.]

1. Literally. Of the body: On the road.

"The halli toumenes of Edinr. past on fote agaitward that day."—*Bethaven MS.*, *Moysey Mem. James VI.*, fol. 41. (*Jamieson, Suppl.*)

2. Figuratively. Of the mind: In a direction towards.

"Efter he had be thir means and many others brocht me agaitward to his intent."—*Instruction* (*Keith: Hist.*, p. 391.)

* **a-gāl**, s. A shortened form of AGALLOCHUM (q.v.).

agal-wood, **agila-wood**, **eagle-wood**, s. The wood of *Aloezylon agallochum*, *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallocha* or *agallochum*. [AGALLOCH, AGILA, EAGLE-WOOD.]

* **ag-a-lac-ti-a**, s. [Gr. *ἀγαλακτία* (*agalaktia*), fr. *ἀγαλακτός* (*agalaktos*) = without milk: *ἀ*, priv., and *γάλα* (*gala*) = milk.]

Med.: The absence of milk after childbirth.

* **ag-āl-āx-ŷ**, s. [Gr. *ἀγαλαξία* (*agalaxia*).] The same as AGALACTIA (q.v.).

Med.: The absence of milk after childbirth.

* **a-gāl-lōch**, **a-gāl-lōch-ūm**, **a-gil-lōch-ūm**, s. (ch. guttural.) [Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον* (*agallōchon*) = the bitter aloe: *ἀγάλλοχοι* (*agallōchoi*) = to glory; *ἀγάλλω* (*agallō*) = to make glorious. Or perhaps it came from *aghlī*, *karaghīl*, *kalanara*, the nam-s of the agallochs in the East Indies, then, native country. In Hebrew the terms are *אֶהָלִים* (*ahālim*), *אֶהָלִית* (*ahēlith*), which also look like the native Indian term a little changed.]

[ALOE-WOOD, LIGN ALOES.] A dark, fragrant, resinous, inflammable substance, once supposed to be produced by the *Euxacaria agallocha*, a Euphorbiaceae plant, but which is now known to come from two species of the Aquilariads—the *Aquilaria ovata* and the *A. agallochum*. It is the inside of the trunk of those trees. Some Asiatic nations consider it as cordial, and it has been used in Europe as a remedy in cases of gout and rheumatism. (*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom*.)

* **a-gāl-mā**, s. [Gr. *ἀγάλμα* (*agalma*) = (1) a delight, (2) a pleasing gift, (3) a statue in honour of a god, (4) any statue or picture, (5) an image: *ἀγάλλομαι* (*agallomai*) = to take delight.]

Law: The impression or image of anything upon a seal. (*Covel*.)

* **ag-āl-māt-ōl-ite**, s. [In Ger. *agalmatolith*; fr. Gr. *ἀγάλμα* (*agalma*), (q.v.); *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Pinite, but with much more silica in its composition. Its hardness is 2 to 2.5; its sp. gr. about 2.8. It is usually greenish-grey, brownish, or yellowish. It is found in China, the specimens from which have been called Pagodite (q.v.). It is found also in Transylvania, Saxony. *Oncosin*, *oosite*, and *gongylite* are sub-varieties.

* 2. A name formerly given to some Chinese specimens of Pyrophyllite.

* 3. A name formerly given to some Chinese specimens of talc.

* 4. A synonym of Biharite (q.v.).

* **āg'-a-mā**, s. [The name given by the people of Guiana to one of the species (*Druidin: Reptiles*). Thence it has spread to Jamaica and elsewhere.] A genus of Saurians, the typical one of the sub-family Agamidae. The *A. coloratum*, or spinose agama, is common in Egypt.

* **āg'-a-mēs**, s. pl. [Pl. fem. of Lat. *agamus*; fr. Gr. *ἀγαμος* (*agamos*) = unmarried: *ἀ*, priv., and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: A name given by some authors to cryptogamic plants. The term denotes that the union of the sexes in them is not merely concealed, as implied in the word CRYPTOGAMIA (which see), but is non-existent.

* **a-gām'-bō**, a. or adv. [AKIMBO.]

* **ā-gā'me**, **a-gā'me**, adv. [Eng. *a = in; game*.] "In game," gamesomely, in jest.

* **āg'-a-mī**, s. [A South American native name.]

A bird, called also the Trumpeter from the sound which it emits. It is the *Psophia crepitans*. It belongs to the family Gruidae, or Cranes, and the sub-family Peopline, or Trumpeters. It is about the size of a large fowl, is kept in Guiana, of which it is a native, with poultry, which it is said to defend, and shows a strong attachment to the person by whom it is fed.

* **āg-ām'-io**, a. [AGAMOUS.]

1. Pertaining to agamy; asexual; independent of any generative act.

† 2. Pertaining to AGAME.

* **a-gām'-i-dēs**, s. pl. [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Saurians, better called Agamidae (q.v.).

* **āg-a-mī-nē**, s. pl. [AGAMA.] A sub-family of Saurians, one of the two ranked under the family Iguanidae. It contains the Iguanas of the Old World, which differ in the insertion of their teeth from the Iguaninae or Iguanas of the New World.

* **āg-am-ist**, s. [Gr. *ἀγάμος* (*agamos*) = unmarried: *ἀ*, priv., and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.] One who is unmarried. *Spec.*, one who is theoretically opposed to marriage.

"And, furthermore, to exhort in like manner those *agamists* and wilful rejectors of matrimony to take to themselves lawful wives, and not to resist God's holy ordination."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*. (*Rick*.)

* **agamo-genesis**, s. Agamons or non-sexual reproduction as in the case of ALTER-NATION.

* **āg'-a-mōid**, a. [Agama, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Of the form of the Agama; resembling the Agama.

* **āg'-a-mōus**, a. [Gr. *ἀγάμος* (*agamos*) = unmarried.]

* I. Gen.: Unmarried.

II. Technically:

† 1. Zool.: Of concealed nuptials.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-**cian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion**, -**cioun** = **shūn**; -**gion**, -**tion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**cious** = **shūs**. -**ble** = **bēl**; -**dre** = **dēr**.

†2. Bot.: Pertaining to the flowerless plants sometimes called AGAMÆ (q.v.).

ag'-am-ŷ, s. [AGAMOUS.] Non-marriage; absence of or abstention from any generative act; non-recognition of the marriage relation.

ag'-a-pæ, s. pl. [AGAPE, s.]

ag'-a-panth'-ūs, s. [Gr. ἀγάπη (agapē) = love, and ἀνθος (anthos) = flower: love-flower, meaning lovely flower.] African Lily. A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, Lily-toties, and the family Hemerocallidæ. The species are of a blue colour.

a-gā-pe, adv. or adj. [Eng. a = on, and gape.] Gaping; having the mouth wide open with wonder, attention, or eager expectation. [GAPE.]

"Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all agape."
Milton: P. L., v. 357.

ag'-a-pē, s.; pl. **ag'-a-pæ**. [A Latinized form of the Greek ἀγάπη. From Gr. ἀγάπη (agapē), pl. ἀγάπαι (agapai) = brotherly love, or the love of God; not sexual affection, but affection founded on reason, implying respect and reverence. (For an excellent account of the distinction between ἀγάπη (agapē) = to love, and φιλέω (philō), which more generally implies sexual affection, or affection at least instinctive rather than founded on reason, see Trench's *Synonymes of the New Testament*, pp. 43-49.)]

Church History: "A love-feast," a kind of feast held by the primitive Christians in connection with the administration of the sacred communion. Either before or after the Lord's Supper—it is not completely decided which—the Christians sat down to a feast provided by the richer members, but to which all, however poor, who belonged to the Church, were invited. As piety declined, the *Agapæ* began to cause scandal, and finally they were condemned by the Council of Laodicea and the 3rd of Carthage, in the fourth century, and by that of Orleans in A.D. 541. It was, however, found hard to eradicate them, and finally the Council in Trullo, A.D. 692, lannched the penalty of excommunication against those who, in defiance of previous prohibitions, persisted in carrying them on.

Ag-a-pēm'-ōn-ē, s. [Gr. ἀγάπη (agapē) = brotherly love, and μόνι (monē), s. = (1) a staying, abiding, (2) a stopping station, from μένω (menō) = to remain. The abode of love.] The name given by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman who seceded from the English Church, to a religious society, founded on the principle of a community of goods, which he established at Charlinch, near Taunton, in 1845. It once occupied a good deal of public attention, but now is seldom mentioned.

Ag-a-pēm'-ō-ni-ans, s. pl. [AGAPEMONE.] *Church History*: Followers of the Rev. H. J. Prince, and inmates of the Agapemone. [AGAPEMONE.]

ag'-a-ŷh-ite, s. [Named after a naturalist, Agaphi; suff. -ite.]

Min.: Conchoidal Turquois (Dana). A variety of Calaita (Brit. Mus. Catal.); but Calaita is again classed by Dana under Turquois. [CALAITE, TURQUOIS.]

ā-gar, s. [EAGRE, HIGRE.]

ā-gar-ā-gar, **ā-gal-ā-gal**, s. [Ceylonese local name.] The name of a sea-weed—the *Gracilaria lichenoides*, or Ceylon moss. It is largely used in the East for soups and jellies.

ag'-ar-ic, * **ag'-ar-ick**, s. [In Fr. *agaric*; Ital. Sp. & Port. *agarico*; Lat. *agaricon*, fr. Gr. ἀγαρικόν (agarikon) = a tree-fungus used for tinder, the *Boletus ignitarius*, Linn. Said to be from Agaria, a region of Sarmatia.]

I. Botany:

1. Gen.: The English name of the fungi belonging to the genus *Agaricus* (q.v.).

"She therast, as one

That smells a foul-flesh'd *agaric* in the holt,

And deemes it carrion of some woodland thing."

Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette*.

*2. Specially:

(a) A fungus on the larch. (Gerard.)

(b) An Assyrian herb.

II. Pharmacy. What was called the Surgeon's *Agaric*, or *Agaricus chirurgorum*, was the *Boletus ignitarius*. The *Agaric* of the oak, or *Agaricus quercus*, was also the *Boletus ignitarius*.

"There are two excrescences which grow upon trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms: the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, and is called *agaric*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks, though it be affirmed by some that it groweth also at the roots."—*Bacon*.

III. Min. *Agaric Mineral*: So called from its resemblance in colour and texture to the *Agaricus* genus of Fungi. A sub-variety of calcite, an extensive mineral species, or rather genus, of which the 23rd variety or series of sub-varieties described by Dana includes those "deposited from calcareous springs, streams, or in caverns." Under this heading five sub-varieties are enumerated, of which the *Agaric Mineral*, called also *Rock-milk*, is the fourth, the others being *Stalactites*, *Stalagmites*, *Calc-sinter*, and *Rock-moal*. *Agaric mineral* is either yellowish or greyish-white. It is soft in texture, dull in lustre, and so light that it floats for a short time on water. It is almost entirely composed of carbonate of lime. It is found in Durham, Oxfordshire, &c. In Switzerland it is used to whiten houses.

a-gār-ī-cā-çē-æ, s. pl. [AGARICUS.] An order of plants belonging to the Alliance Fungales. It contains the most highly organised species belonging to the Alliance. It is called also *HYMENOMYCETES* (q.v.).

ag'-ar-ic'-ī-a, s. [Named from its resemblance to the *Agaricus* genus of mushrooms.] [AGARICUS.]

Zool.: The name given by Lamouroux to a genus of Zoophytes containing what are called the *Mushroom Madreporæ*. Lamarck enumerates five species, and Parkinson seven.

ag'-ar-ic-ūs, s.; pl. **ag'-ar-ī-çī**. [Gr. ἀγαρικόν (agarikon).] [AGARIC.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the Fungus or Mushroom family, consisting of the species which possess a fleshy pileus or cap, with a number of nearly parallel or radiating plates or gills on its lower side, bearing spores, the whole being supported upon a more



MUSHROOMS. (AGARICI.)

or less lengthened stalk. More than one thousand species are known. They may be separated into five natural divisions, according as the colour of the spores is white, pink, ferruginous, purple-brown, or black. There are many sub-genera. Some species are poisonous. It is difficult to identify these with the accuracy which the importance of the subject demands; but the following marks have been given:—An *agaric* is poisonous, or at least suspicious, if it has a very thin cap compared with the thickness of the gills, if the stalk grows from one side of the cap, if the gills are of equal length, if the juice is milky, if it speedily decays into a dark watery fluid, if the collar round it is like a spider's web. All these characteristics do not meet in the same individual, but the presence of one or more of them is enough to inspire caution. The edible *agarics*, British and foreign, are the *A. campestris*, or Common Mushroom—that often cultivated in gardens; the *A. Georgii*; the *A. pratensis*, or Fairy-ring Mushroom; the *A. personatus*, &c. The *A. cantharellus*, *piperatus*, &c., contain sugary matter, considered by Liebig to be mannite. The *agaric* of the olive is poisonous, but pickling and subsequent washing render it harmless, as has been ascertained by experience in the Cévennes. Similarly, the application of vinegar and salt deprives the poisonous *A. bulbosus* of its noxious qualities; but too much caution cannot be used in experimenting upon such dangerous articles of food. A curious circumstance about some *agarics*,

such as the *A. Gardneri* of Brazil and the *A. olearius* of the south of Europe, is that they are luminous.

* **a-gā'sed**, * **a-gā'st**, * **a-gā'st'e**, * **a-gā'st'-ēd**, pa. yar. & a. [AGHAST.]

* **a-gasp'e**, v.t. [Old form of GASP (q.v.).] To gasp.

"Galla, whom his galantys garde for *agasp'e*."—*Skelton: Works*, l. 274.

* **a-gast**, v.t. [For etym. see AGHAST.] To terrify, to appall.

"In every place the ugayme eightis I saw;
The silence seeth of night *agast* my syre."—*Surrey: Jergie*, bk. 11.

* **a-gā'te**, adv. [Etym. doubtful: prob. connected with A.S. *gan* = to go, and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).] In Scotch and in North of Eng. dialect *gued* is = went, and *gate* is = way. Probably *a* = on; *gate* = going. Icel. *gata* = a way, road; A.S. *geat*, *gā* = a gate, way. On-going.] On the way, a-going. [GAIT.]

"'Te it his 'mout trepidatious' that makee him stammer! I pray you Memory, set him *agate* again.'"
—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

ag'-ate, * **ag'-ath**, s. [In Ger. *achat*, *agat*; Fr. *agate*; Ital. *agata*; Lat. *achates*; Gr. ἀχάτης (achatēs).]

1. *Min.*: A mineral classed by Dana as one of the cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz, some of the other minerals falling under the same category being chalcedony, carnelian, onyx, hornstone, and jasper. Phillips, and the earlier school of mineralogists, had made quartz and chalcedony different minerals, and placed *agate* under the latter species. The classifications differ but little; for Dana defines *agate* as a variegated chalcedony. He subdivides *agates* by their colours into those which are banded, those in clouds, and those whose hues are due to visible impurities. Under the first category is reckoned the eye-*agate*, and under the third the moss-*agate*, or mocha-stone, and the dendritic *agate*. Other terms sometimes used are ribbon-*agate*, brecciated *agate*, fortification *agate*, &c. Of these the most familiar is the fortification *agate*, or Scotch pebble, found in amygdaloid, and with layers and markings not unlike a fortification. Moss-*agate* does not, as the name would lead one to infer, contain moss, the appearance of that form of vegetation being produced, in most cases at least, by an infiltration of mineral matter.

"The *agate* (or *seath*) was in old time of great estimation, but now it is in more request. Found it was first in Sicilie, neare unto a river called also *Achates*, but afterwards in many other places."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., c. 10.

"And the third row a figure, an *agate*, and an amethyst."—*Ezod*, xxviii. 19.

2. *Art.*: An instrument used by those who draw gold wire. It is so called because there is an *agate* in the middle of it.

3. An American name for ruby type.

agate-jasper, s. [Eng. *agate*; *jasper*.] An *agate* consisting of jasper with veinings and cloudings of chalcedony.

agate-ring, s. A ring with an *agate* set in it.

agate-shell, s. The English name of a genus of shells—the *Achatina* of Lamarck (q.v.).

agate-stone, s. A stone consisting of *agate*.

"She is the fairies' midwife, and she comes
In shape no bigger than an *agate-stone*
On the fore-finger of an Alderman."

Shakspeare: *Romio and Juliet*, l. 4.

* **a-gā'tes**, adv. [Scotch *a* = all; *gates* = ways. All ways.] Everywhere. [ALGATE.] (Scotch.)

"Ye maun ken I was at the shire's the day; for I gait about *a-gates* like the troubled spirit."—*Scott: Antiquary*.

* **a-gā'th'-ēr**, * **a-gā-dre**, v.t. [Old form of GATHER (q.v.).] To gather. (Skinner, &c.)

* **ag'-ath-īs**, s. [Gr. ἀγαθίς (agathis) = a clue or ball of thread, a clnster, so called because the flowers are collected in clusters.]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, now called DAMMARA (q.v.).

ag'-ath-īs-tō-ga, s. [Gr. ἀγαθός (agathos) = good; στέγη (stēgē), στέπος (stepos) = a roof, a cover.] D'Oribigny's name for a primary group or order of Rhizopoda. Characters: Body consisting of segments wound round about an axis; chambers similarly arranged,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. cy = ā.

each investing half the entire circumference. (Owen; *Paleont.*, 2nd ed., p. 12.)

äg-ath-ō-phyl-lūm, s. [Gr. *ἀγαθός* (*agathos*) = good; and *phyllon*, Latinized form of Gr. *φύλλον* (*phyllo*) = a leaf.] Madagascar Nutmeg. A genus of aromatic trees of the order Lauraceae, or Laurids. One species, the *A. aromaticum*, furnishes the clove-nutmegs of Madagascar. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 536.)

äg-ath-ō-poi-eūt-īc, a. [Gr. *ἀγαθοποιός* (*agathopoios*): *ἀγαθός* (*agathos*) = good; *ποιέω* (*poieō*) = to make or do.] Intended to do good; benevolent.

"All these trusts might be comprised under some such general name as that of *agatho-poteticus* trust."—Bouring: *Benchmark's Morals and Legals*, ch. xviii, § 54, note.

äg-ath-ōs-mā, s. [Gr. *ἀγαθός* (*agathos*) = good; *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rutaceae, or Rue-worts. Some species have white or purplish flowers. *A. pulchella* is said to be used by the Hotentots to anoint their bodies. (Treas. of Bot.)

äg-gāth-ōt-ēs, s. [Gr. *ἀγαθήτης* (*agathotēs*) = goodness; fr. *ἀγαθός* (*agathos*) = good.] A genus of plants of the order Gentianaceae, or Gentians. A species, the *A. Chirayita*, an annual which grows in the Himalayas, has febrifugal qualities, and is sometimes used in India when quinine is unprocureable. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 614.)

äg-gāth-rid, pa. par. [AGATHER.]

äg-gā-ti, s. [The native name used in India.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, of which one species, the *A. grandiflora*, a tree with large white, variegated, or red flowers, grows in India. Both the flowers and legumes are eaten by the natives. The bark is bitter and tonic, and is used in small-pox, while the juice expressed from the flowers is given in defective eyesight.

äg-at-īnc, a. [AGATE.] Pertaining to agate. (Webster.)

***äg-gā-tis**, adv. [Scotch *a* = all; *gatis*, i.e. *gates* = ways.] [AGATES, ALGATE.] In every way, uniformly. (Scotch.)

"That wrykys nocht ay quhar agatis,
But sum quhar less, and sum quhar mor."
Barbour, iv. 702, MS. (Janieson.)

äg-at-ize, v.t. [Eng. *agat*; suff. *-ize* = to make.] To convert into agate, an operation which has not unfrequently been carried out in the chemistry of nature.

äg-at-ized, pa. par. & a. [AGATIZE.]

agatized-wood, s. Wood converted into agate, but still showing vegetable structure, as, for instance, medullary rays.

äg-at-ī-zing, pr. par. [AGATIZE.]

***äg-at-y**, a. [AGATE.] Of the nature of agate. "An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter, the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous crust."—Woodward.

äg-a-vō, äg-ā-vō, s. [In Lat. *agave*; from Gr. *ἀγανός* (*aganos*) = illustrious.]

I. Classical Mythology:

1. One of the Nereids.
2. A daughter of Cadmus, afterwards deified.

"... the myths of Pentheus ... torn in pieces by his own mother *Agave*, at the head of her companions in the ceremony, as an intruder upon the feminine rites as well as a scoffer at the god."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

II. Bot.

[In Fr. *agave*; Sp. & Port. *agave*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amariyllidaceae, or Amariyllids. The species have large fleshy leaves, with teeth ending in spinous points. From the centre of a circle of these leaves there rises, as the plant approaches maturity, a tall spike of flowers. The idea that the agave flowers but once in a hundred years is, as Dr. Lindley says, a gardener's fable; what really happens is, that the plant taking many years (ten to seventy it is thought) to come to maturity, flowers but once, and then dies. The best known species is the *Agave Americana*, or American Aloe. The hard and spiny leaves of this fine endogen form impenetrable hedges. The fibre is tough enough to make excellent cordage. The expressed juice may be employed as a substitute for soap. It may also be manufactured into a liquor like cider. The root is diuretic and antisyphilitic. The plant is now

cultivated in the south of Europe. The *A. Mexicana* has similar properties to those of the *A. Americana*. The *A. saponaria* is a powerful detergent, and its roots are used as a substitute



AGAVE. (AMERICAN ALOE.)

for soap. (Lindley: *Vegetable Kingdom*, 1847, pp. 157, 158.)

***äg-gāyn'**, ***äg-gāyn'e**, prep. & adv. [AGAIN.]

***äg-gāyns'**, prep. [AGAINST.]

***äg-gā-ze**, v.t. [Eng. *gaze*.] To strike with amazement.

†äg-gā-zed, pa. par. [AGAZE.] [See AGHAST.]

"All the whole army stood agazed on him."
Shakespeare: *Henry VI., Part I.*, l. 1.

-äge, in compos. (Lat. *-agium*) = something added. Spec.: (1) An added state; also persons or things in that state taken collectively: as *baronetage* = the added state of being a baronet; also the baronets taken collectively. (2) An impost: as *portrage* = something added for a porter, an impost for a porter.

äge, s. [Fr. *age*; Arm. *oage*; O. Fr. *agee*, *eage*, *edage*, *edged*; Prov. *edat*, *edat*; Sp. *edad*; Port. *idade*; Ital. *età*; Lat. *etate*, *accus. of ætas* = (1) time of life, *age*; (2) life in general; (3) a period of time, an age; (4) time or duration in general; (5) the people who live through any such period. (See Wedgwood, &c.) The Lat. *ætas* was formerly *evitas*, from *ævum*, Gr. *αἰών* (*Æon*); Sansc. *yōga* or *yūga* = an age: whence are *Wel. haug* = fullness, completeness, an age, a space of time; Goth. *aiw*; Dut. *eeuw*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of organised beings, taken singly:

1. The whole duration of an organised being who or which has a term of existence and then passes away.

"... so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years."—Gen. xlvii. 28.

2. That portion of the existence of an organised being which has already gone by.

"And straightway the damsel arose, and walked; for she was of the age of twelve years."—Mark v. 42.

3. The latter part of life; oldness.

"And there was one Anna, a prophetess, ... she was of a great age ..."—Luke ii. 36.

4. One of the stages of human life, as the ages of infancy, of youth, of manhood or of womanhood, and of decline. [B. 1, *Physiol.*]

"And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;
And then, the whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school; And then, the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow; Then, a soldier
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth; And then, the justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part: The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipshod pantaloon;
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. v.

5. The time at which man or any other organised being reaches maturity. (B., *Law*.)

"But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age."—Eph. v. 14.

6. The time at which women cease to bear children.

"Through faith also Sara herself received strength to conceive seed, and was delivered of a child when she was past age."—Heb. xi. 11.

II. Of organised beings, viewed collectively:

1. The time required for a generation of mankind to pass away. [GENERATION.]

2. Those who are contemporaries on the earth at a certain time.

"Which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men."—Eph. iii. 8.

"Yet I don't not thro' the ages one increasing purpose run."
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns."—Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*.

III. Of unorganised beings: The time during which an unorganised being has existed in the same state, as the age of the moon, i.e., the time since it was new moon.

"As the moon gains age, ..."—Herschel: *Astron.*, 5th ed. (1838), § 417.

IV. Of time or duration in general:

1. A particular period of time marked by certain characteristics which distinguish it from others. Thus the Greeks and Romans imagined an age of gold, an age of silver, an age of brass, and an age of iron, Hesiod intercalating also before the fourth of these one of heroes.

"I venture one remark, however, upon Hesiod's very beautiful account of the Ages. ... Beginning with the Golden, he comes next to the Silver Age, and then to Brass. But instead of descending forthwith the fourth and last step to the Iron Age, he very singularly retraces his steps, and breaks the downward chain by an Age of Heroes. ... After this the scale drops at once to the lowest point, the Iron Age ... the age of sheer wickedness and corruption."—Gladstone: *Studies on Homer*, l. 68.

[See also B., *Archæol.*]

"Those who compare the age on which their lot has fallen with a golden age which exists only in their imagination may talk of degeneracy and decay."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

"... in the literary age of Rome."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 18.

2. A century, one hundred years.

3. Colloquially: A long time, as "I have not seen you for an age."

"... and suffering thus, he made Minutes an age."—Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid*.

B. Technically:

1. *Physiol.* If the word *age* be used in the now all but obsolete sense given under A., I. 4, i.e., as one of the stages of human life, then physiology clearly distinguishes six of these: viz., the periods of infancy, of childhood, of boyhood or girlhood, of adolescence, of manhood or womanhood, and of old age. The period of infancy terminates at two, when the first dentition is completed; that of childhood at seven or eight, when the second dentition is finished; that of boyhood or girlhood at the commencement of puberty, which in Britain is from the fourteenth to the sixteenth year in the male, and from the twelfth to the fourteenth in the female; that of adolescence extends to the twenty-fourth year in the male and the twentieth in the female; that of manhood or womanhood stretches on till the advent of old age, which comes sooner or later, according to the original strength of the constitution in each individual case, and the habits which have been acquired during life. The precise time of human existence similarly varies.

2. *Law*: The time of competence to do certain acts. In the male sex, fourteen is the age when partial discretion is supposed to be reached, whilst twenty-one is the period of full age. Under seven no boy can be capitally punished; from seven to fourteen it is doubtful if he can; at fourteen he may. At twelve a girl can contract a binding marriage; at twenty-one she is of full age. In mediæval times, when a girl reached seven, by feudal custom or law, a lord might distract his tenants for aid [Aid, B., 1] to marry, or rather betroth her; at nine she was dowable; at twelve she could confirm any consent to marriage which she had previously given; at fourteen she could take the management of her lands into her own hands; at sixteen she ceased, as is still the law, to be under the control of her guardian; and at twenty-one she might alienate lands and tenements belonging to her in her own right.

* *Age-prier*, * *age-prayer* (lit. = a praying of age): A plea put forth by a minor who has to defend an action designed to deprive him of his hereditary lands, to defer proceedings till he is twenty-one years old. It is generally granted.

3. *Archæol.*: In the same sense as A., II. 2. The Danish and Swedish antiquaries and

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, choruss, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, as; expect, Xēnophon, e īst. -īng.
-clan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -gion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle = bēl, &c. -dre = dēr.

naturalists, MM. Nilson, Steensrup, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsaae, and others, have divided the period during which man has existed on the earth into three—the age of stone, the age of bronze, and the age of iron. During the first-mentioned of these he is supposed to have had only stone for weapons, &c. Sir John Lubbock divides this into two—the *Paleolithic* or *Older*, and the *Neolithic* or *Newer* stone period. [PALEOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC.] At the commencement of the age of bronze that composite metal became known, and began to be manufactured into weapons and other instruments; whilst when the age of iron came in, bronze began gradually to be superseded by the last-mentioned metal. (Jelly: *The Antiquity of Man*. Lubbock: *Pre-historic Times*.)

āge, *s.* [In Fr. *ache*.] A name sometimes given to celery. [ACH, SMALLAGE.]

āge, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To assume the marks of old age; as, "he is aging rapidly."

ā-gēd, *a. & s.* [AGE, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Of beings:

1. Having nearly fulfilled the term of existence allotted to one's species. (Used of animated beings or any individual part of them.)

"And aged chargers in the stalls." Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 2.

"With feeble pace,
And settled sorrow on his aged face."
Pope: *Homage to the Great*, bk. xxi., 617, 618.

2. Having lived, having reached the number of years specified; spoken of the time which has elapsed since birth. Often in obituary notices, as "aged thirty-three," "aged fourteen years," "aged eighty-six," &c.

II. Of things: Old, or very old.

"Aged custom,
But by your voices, will not so permit me."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

B. As substantive: Old people.

"... and taketh away the understanding of the aged." Job xii. 20.

† **The Agent of the Mountain:** A title for the Prince of Assassins, more commonly called the Old Man of the Mountain. [ASSASSIN.]

ā-gēd-lī, *adv.* [AGED.] After the manner of an aged person. (Hulst: *Dict.*)

ā-gēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *aged*; -ness.] The quality of being aged; age.

"Nor as his knowledge grew did 'form decay,
He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gay.
Such agedness might our young ladies move
To somewhat more than a Platonic love."
Cavendish: *Poems* (1561).

ā-gēo, *adv.* [AJEE.]

***ā-gēlīn**, *prep. & adv.* [AGAIN.]

***ā-gēlīns**, *prep.* [AGAINST.]

āg-ē-lāi-ūs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγέλαος (*agelaios*) = belonging to a herd, feeding at large; ἀγέλη (*agelē*) = a herd.] A genus of cominorated birds belonging to the family Struthionidae, and the sub-family Icterninae. *A. phoeniceus*, the Red-winged Starling, is destructive to grain-crops in the United States.

āg-ē-lāst, *s.* [Gr. ἀγέλαστος (*agelastos*); from ἀγέλη, priv., and γέλαω (*gelao*); fut. γέλασμαι (*gelasomai*) = to laugh.] One who does not laugh; a non-laughter.

"... men whom Babels would have called
agelasts, or non-laughers." Meredith: *Idea of Comedy*,
a Lecture at the London Institution. (Times, Feb. 5, 1871.)

āg-ē-lā-nā, *s.* [Perhaps from Gr. ἀγέλη (*gelē*) = a herd.] A genus of sedentary spiders, belonging to the family Araneidae, and the sub-family Tapitela of Walcena. The pretty *A. labyrinthica* makes its nest on commons, spreading its web almost horizontally over heath, furze, &c.

***ā-gēlt** (1), *pret. & pa. par.* [A.S. *agyltan* = to repay.] Forfeited.

"Yet had he nowt agelt his lif."

Severn Sage, 686.

***ā-gēlt** (2), *pret.* [A.S. *agyltan* = to offend.] Offended. (MS. Arundel.) (Halliwell.)

ā-gēn, *adv.* [O. Eng. & poetic for AGAIN (*q.v.*)]

ā-gēn-čy, *s.* [In Fr. *agence*; Sp. *Port.* *agencia*; Ital. *azione*, *azienda*; from Lat.

agens = doing, *pr. par.* of *ago* = (1) to set in motion physically, mentally, or morally, (2) to do.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The exertion of power, action, operation, or instrumentality, by man or the inferior animated creation, or by natural law.

(a) By man.

"... employing the agency of desperate men." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) By the inferior animated creation, or by natural law.

"... absolutely requiring the agency of certain insects to bring pollen from one flower to the other." Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), introd., p. 3.

"... so obscurely coloured that it would be rash to assume the agency of sexual selection." *Ibid.*, ch. xvi.

2. The office or place of business of an agent or factor for another; the business of an agent.

"Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies." Swift.

B. Technically:

Law. A deed of agency is a revocable and voluntary trust for payment of debts.

***ā-gēnd**, **ā-gēn-dūm**; *pl.* ***ā-gēndg**, **ā-gēn-dā**, *s.* [Lat. *agendum*, neut. sing.; *agenda*, neut. pl. of the gerundive participle of *ago* = to do.]

A. In its Latin form: sing. *agendum* = something to be done; *agenda* = things to be done.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Generally: Things to be done or performed, or engagements to be kept, in consequence of a man's duty.

2. Specially:

(a) A memorandum-book in which such things are entered to prevent their being forgotten.

(b) A list or programme of several items of business to be transacted at a public meeting.

II. Technically:

1. Christian duty: Things to be done or practised in contradistinction to *credenda* = things to be believed.

"... the moral and religious credenda and agenda of any good man." Coleridge: *Table Talk*.

2. Ecclesiastically:

(a) Anything ordered by the Church to be done. (See B. 1.)

(b) The service or office of the Church.

(c) A book containing directions regarding the manner or order in which this is to be performed; a ritual, liturgy, formulary, missal, or directory of public worship.

For their agenda, matters of fact and discipline, their sacred and civil rites and ceremonies, we may have them authentically set down in such books as these." Bishop Barlow: *Remains*.

B. In its English form, at present all but extinct, but which may, and it is to be hoped will sooner or later, revive:

1. Anything ordered by the Church to be done. [A. II. 2 (a).]

"It is the agenda of the Church, he should have held him too." Bishop Andrews: *Answer to Card. Perron* (1629), p. 1.

2. Anything to be done, as distinguished from *credent* = anything to be believed. [A. II. 1.]

"For the matter of our worship, our credenda, our agenda are all according to the rule." Wilcocks: *Protest. Apol.* (1642), p. 34.

ā-gēn-ei-ō-šūs, *s.* [Gr. ἀγένοεις (*agenēois*) = beardless; ἀγέλη, priv., and γένεον (*genēion*) = the chin, the part covered by the beard.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales and the family Siluridae. They have no barbels or cirri.

ā-gēn-ēs-i-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀγέλη, priv.; and γένεσις (*genesis*) = (1) origin, (2) birth.]

Medicine:

1. Impotence.

2. Sterility.

***ā-gēn-frī-dā**, ***ā-gēn-frī-gā**, ***ā-gēn-frī-e**, *s.* [A.S. *agen-friga*, *agend-frea*, *agend-friga*, *agend-fres*, *agend-frio* = an owner, a possessor, a master or mistress of anything: *agen* = own; *frea* = lord.] The true lord or possessor of anything. (Cowell, Skinner.)

***ā-gēn-hine**, ***hō-gēn-hine**, ***hō-gēn-hyne**, *s.* [A.S. *agen* = own; *hina*, *hine* = domestic, one's own domestic.]

Old Law: By an enactment of Edward the Confessor, a guest who having lodged three consecutive nights at an inn, was looked upon as if that was his residence. His host was therefore made responsible for his good conduct. On the first night he was called *uncuth* = a stranger; on the second, *gust* = a guest.

ā-gēns, *prep.* [AGAINST.]

ā-gēnt, *adj. & s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *agent*, *s.*; Sp. *agente*, *s.*; Port. *agente*, *a. & s.*; all fr. Lat. *agens* = doing, *pr. par.* of *ago* = to do.]

A. As adjective: Acting; opposed to patient in the sense of being the object of action.

"This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body agent." Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons or other animated beings:

(a) Generally: One who acts or exerts power; an actor.

"Heaven made us agents free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, though he forcsw the will;
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place."
Dryden.

"A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent." South: *Serm.*

† A free agent or a voluntary agent is a person who is under no external compulsion to act as he does, and who is therefore responsible for his actions.

(b) Specially: One who acts for another, a factor, substitute, deputy, or attorney. Agents are of four classes: (1) *Commercial Agents*, as auctioneers, brokers, masters of ships, &c.; (2) *Law Agents*, as attorneys at law, solicitors, &c.; (3) *Social Agents*, as attorneys in fact, and servants. (Will: *Wharton's Law Lexicon*.) (4) *Political Agents*: Diplomatic functionaries appointed by a powerful government to arrange matters with one of inferior dignity. Such have been frequently employed by the Anglo-Indian Government to maintain communications with the semi-independent rajahs.

"All hearts in love use their own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no agent."
Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, II. 1.

"The agent of France in that kingdom, must be equal to much more than the ordinary functions of an envoy." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"It was therefore necessary that another agent should be employed to manage that party." *Ibid.*, ch. xii.

† The functionary who in England is generally termed a steward is called in Scotland a farm agent or factor.

2. Of things *inanimate*, and of natural law: Anything which exerts action upon another.

"... that natural selection had been the chief agent of change." Darwin: *The Descent of Man*, vol. I, ch. iv.

[See also II. 1, 2, 3, 4.]

II. Technically:

1. *Law. Agent and Patient:* The terms applied to a person who at once does a deed, or has it done to him or her; as when a widow endows herself with the best part of her deceased husband's property; or when a creditor, being made a deceased person's executor, pays himself out of the effects which he has to collect and distribute.

2. *Nat. Phil.* A physical agent is one of the natural forces acting upon matter; viz., gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, or electricity. (Atkinson: *Gannet's Physics*.)

3. *Chem.* A chemical agent is a substance of which the action is chemical. In various phenomena light acts as a chemical agent.

4. *Med.* A medical or medicinal agent is a substance the action of which is upon the human or animal body is medicinal.

"... such articles of electrical apparatus as are indispensable with a view to its application as a medicinal agent." Cyclop. Pract. Med., i. 703.

ā-gēnt, *v.t.* [From the adj.] To carry out, to perform. (Scotch.)

"The duke was carefully solicited to agent this weighty business, and has promised to do his endeavour." Battie, i. 6.

***ā-gēnt-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *agent*; suff. -ship.] The office or work of an agent. Now superseded by *AGENCY* (*q.v.*).

"So, goodly agent, and you think there is
No punishment due for your agentship."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Lovers' Progress*.

āg-ēr-ā-sī-a, **āg-ēr-a-sy**, *s.* [Gr. ἀγρία (*agerasia*) = eternal youth.]

Med.: A green old age; actual old age reckoned by years, but with many of its characteristics yet absent.

āte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. ey = ā.

äg-ër-ä-tüm, s. [In Ger. & Dan. *ageratum*; Fr. *agrater*; Sp. Port. & Ital. *agerato*; fr. Lat. *ageraton*, Gr. *ἀγέρων* (*agērōn*) = some plant or other which does not grow old: *ä*, priv.; and *γῆρας* (*gēras*) = old age. So called because it does not soon decay.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceae, or Compositae, the sub-order Tubuliflorae, and the tribe or section Vernoniaceae. *A. mexicanum*, a plant with bluish or occasionally with white heads, is cultivated in this country as a border plant; other species are less frequently seen.

* **ä-gör-döws, a.** [AIGRE-DOULCE.] Keen, biting, severe.

"He wrote an epitaph for his gravestone
With words devout and sentence *asperdows*."
Skelton: Works, l. 411.

* **ä-göthe, v.**, 3rd pers. sing. pret. [O. Eng. *agoeth*, fr. *ago* = go (q.v.).] Goeth. (*Ritson*.)

* **ä-geüs-ti-ä, s.** [Gr. *ἀγευστία* (*ageustia*) = fasting; *ä*, priv.; and *γεύομαι* (*geuomai*) = to taste.]

Med.: Loss of the sense of taste. It may be produced by local palsy of the tongue or the face: by the existence of a mechanical deposit on the surface of the tongue in fever, &c.; or by the long use of tobacco in any form.

* **ageyn (a-gën), prep. & adv.** [AGAIN.] (For its compounds, AGEYN-BYNGE and AGEYN-WARDE, see AGAIN.)

* **ä-gël-ä-tion, s.** [In Ital. *agellazione*; fr. Lat. *ad* = to, and *gelatio* = freezing: *gelo* = to congeal; *gelu* = frost, cold.] Congelation, or solidification of a fluid.

"It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the secretion or pluvial *agellation* about the fundamental atoms thereof."—Sir T. Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

* **ä-gën-ër-ä-tion, s.** [From Lat. *aggenero* = to beget in addition; or from *ad* = to, and *generatio*.] [GENERATION.] The state of growing to anything else.

"To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment: now where this conversion or *ageneration* is made, there is also required in the aliment a familiarity of matter."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

† **ä-gër, s.** [Lat.: (1) materials heaped up; (2) a mound, a fortress.]

Fort.: An earthenwork.

"Before the west gate there is at a considerable distance an *agger*, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city when it was besieged on that side."—Hearne: *Journey to Reading*.

* **ä-gër-äte, v.** [From Lat. *aggeratum*, sup. of *aggero* = to form an *agger* (AGGER), to heap up; *ad* = to, and *gero* = to carry.] To heap, to heap up. (*Rider*.) [EXAGGERATE.]

* **ä-gër-ä-tion, s.** [Lat. *aggratio*.] A heaping; an accumulation.

"Seeing, then, by these various *aggrations* of sand and silt the sea is closely cut short and driven back."—Ray: *Dissolution of the World*. (Ord MS., in *Latham's Diet*.)

* **ä-gër-öse, a.** [From Lat. *agger* = a heap.] Heaped up; in heaps.

* **ä-gëst, v.** [Lat. *aggestum* = a dyke or mound; *aggestus*, *s.* = a carrying to, an accumulation; pa. par. of *aggero*, -essi, -extum = to carry towards; *ad* = to, and *gero* = . . . to carry, to carry.] To heap up. (*Coles*.)

* **ä-gëst-ëd, pa. par.** [AGGEST.]

* **ä-g-ëte, v.** [AGLET, v.]

* **ä-g-ëte, pa. par.** [AGLET, v.]

* **ä-g-löm-ër-äte, v. & t.** [From the adj.]

1. *Trans.*: To heap or collect together by natural or by human agency into a ball or mass.

2. *Intrans.*: To be so heaped or collected together.

* **ä-g-löm-ër-äte, a. & s.** [Lat. *agglomero* = to wind as a ball or clue, to heap up; *ad* = to, and *glomero* = to form into a ball; *glomus* = a ball or clue; fr. *agglomerer*; Ital. *agglomerare*.]

I. *As adjective*:

Nat. Science: Heaped up.

II. *As substantive*:

Geol.: An accumulation of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptions. It is distinguished from *conglomerate*, in which the agency massing together the generally rounded constituents of the rock is water.

* **ä-g-löm-ër-ä-tëd, pa. par. & a.** [AGGLOMERATE.]

As adjective:

Botany: Collected in a heap or head, as the individuals of the minute fungi called *Æcidium Jacobaea* ultimately become. (*Louison*: *Cyclop. of Plants*.)

"In one *agglomerated* cluster hung
Great Vine, on thee."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix.

* **ä-g-löm-ër-ä-tion, pr. par. & a.** [AGGLOMERATE.]

"Besides the hard *agglomerating* salts,
The spoil of ages would impervious choke
Their secret channels." *Thomson*: *Autumn*.

* **ä-g-löm-ër-ä-tion, s.** [In Fr. *agglomération*; Port. *agglomeracão*.] The act of heaping into a ball or mass; or the state of being so heaped.

"An excessive *agglomeration* of turres, with their fans, is one of the characteristic marks of the florid mode of architecture which was now almost at its height."—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 223.

* **ä-g-glöt, s.** [AGLET.]

* **ä-glü-tin-ant, a. & s.** [In Fr. *agglutinant*; Port. *agglutinante*; fr. Lat. *agglutinans*, I. r. par. of *agglutino*.] [AGGLUTINATE.]

1. *As adjective*: Gluing together; causing adhesion.

"I shall beg you to prescribe to me something strengthening and *agglutinant*."—Gray: *Letters*.

2. *As substantive*: A viscous substance capable of gluing others together.

Pharm. *Agglutinans* were medicines of a glutinous nature which were supposed to adhere to the solids and help to repair what they had lost.

* **ä-glü-tin-äte, v.** [In Fr. *agglutiner*; Port. *agglutinar*; fr. Lat. *agglutino*: *ad* = to; and *glutino* = to glue; *gluten* = glue.]

1. *Lit.*: To glue together, to cause to adhere by interposing a viscous substance, keeping the two bodies to be united in contact and excluding the air.

"The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood, which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb."—Harvey on *Consumptions*.

2. *Fig.*: To cause anything not of a material character to unite with another. [AGGLUTINATIVE.]

"Used in a tropical sense in Philology.
[See AGGLUTINATIVE (2).]"

* **ä-glü-tin-äte, a.** [From the verb.] Glued together (*lit.* or *fig.*). Chiefly in Philology. [AGGLUTINATIVE (2).]

* **ä-glü-tin-ä-tëd, pa. par. & a.** [AGGLUTINATE.]

"the *agglutinated* sand."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

* **ä-glü-tin-ä-tiing, pr. par. & a.** [AGGLUTINATIVE.]

* **ä-glü-tin-ä-tion, s.** [In Fr. *agglutination*; fr. Lat. *agglutino* = to glue together.] The act of gluing or uniting by means of a viscous substance; also the state of being so united or made to adhere.

1. *In a general sense*:

"To the nutrition of the body there are two essentials required, assumption and retention; then there follow two more, concoction and *agglutination* or cohesion."—Howell: *Letters*, l. 5.

2. *Philol.*: The adhesion of a pronoun to a verb to make a conjugation, or a preposition to a substantive to form a declension; the root and the adhering word not in any way being properly incorporated together. [AGGLUTINATIVE.]

* **ä-glü-tin-ä-tive, a.** [In Fr. *agglutinatif*; Port. *agglutinativo*.]

1. *Gen.*: Possessing the power to cause bodies to adhere together; causing to adhere, adhesive.

"Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler."—Wiseman.

2. *Philol.* The *agglutinative* family of languages consists of those tongues in which no proper inflections exist, but in which pronouns are made to adhere to the root of the verb to form the conjugation, and prepositions to substantives to form the declension. There must be no proper incorporation between the root and the adhering word; the two must simply lie side by side and "glued" together, but one must not modify the form of the other in any way.

"The term *agglutinative* is specially op-

posed to *inflectional*. The Turanian languages are agglutinative, whilst the Aryan and Semitic families of languages are inflectional.

"The Turanian languages allow of no grammatical petrifications like those on which the relationship of the Aryan and Semitic families is chiefly founded. If they did they would cease to be what they are: they would be inflectional, not *agglutinative*."—Maz Müller: *Science of Lang.*, 6th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 25.

* **ä-grä-çe, *ä-grä-se** (pa. par. *agrasse*), v. t. [Ital. *aggraziare* = to restore to favour, to pardon; Low Lat. *aggratiare* = to spare, to pardon; from Lat. *gratia* = favour.] To show grace or favour to.

"She granted, and that knight so much *agrasse*,
That she him taught celestial discipline."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 18.

* **ä-grä-çe, s.** [See the verb.] Grace, favour.

"So goodly purpose they together fond
Of kindness and of courteous *aggrasse*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 58.

* **ä-gränd-iz-ä-tion, s.** [AGGRANDIZE.] The act of aggrandizing; the state of being aggrandized.

"Now AGGRANDIZEMENT (q.v.)."

"There will be a pleasing and orderly circulation, no part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts."—Waterhouse on *Fortescue*, p. 197.

* **ä-gränd-iz-ä-ble, a.** [Eng. *aggrandize*; -able.] Capable of being aggrandized. (*Webster*.)

* **ä-gränd-ize, v. t. & t.** [In Fr. *agrandir*; Ital. *aggrandire*: Lat. *ad* = to, addition to, and *grandio* = to make great; *grandis* = great.]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To make great, to enlarge. (*Lit.* and *fig.*) (In this sense it was applied to things.)

"These furnish us with glorious springs and sediments, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes."—Watts: *Improv. of the Mind*.

2. To make great in power, wealth, rank, or reputation. (Applied only to persons.)

"If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown."—Aylife: *Parergon*.

B. *Intransitive*: To become great.

"Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely abatement; for follies continued till old age do *aggrandize* and become horrid."—John Hall: *Pref. to his Poems*.

* **ä-gränd-ized, pa. par. & a.** [AGGRANDIZE.]

"Austria may dislike the establishment on her frontier of an *aggrandized* or new Court, whether likely to receive inspiration from St. Petersburg or from Berlin."—Times, Nov. 14, 1877.

* **ä-gränd-ize-ment, s.** [In Fr. *aggrandissement*.] The act of aggrandizing; an exalting of one in power, wealth, rank, or reputation; also the state of being aggrandized.

"Instead of harbouring any schemes of selfish *aggrandizement*, he [Solon] bent all his thoughts and energies to the execution of the great task which he had undertaken."—Thirlwall: *Hist. of Greece*, ch. xi.

"The very opportunity creates the wish, and we hear schemes of territorial *aggrandizement* attributed to Powers whose obvious interests might have been thought a sufficient guarantee of their moderation."—Times, Nov. 16, 1877.

* **ä-grän-dī-zër, s.** [AGGRANDIZE.] One who aggrandizes.

* **ä-grän-dī-zing, pr. par.** [AGGRANDIZE.]

"*Aggrandizing*, money-getting Britain gave twenty millions for the emancipation of slaves."—Bowering: *Bentham's Works*, vol. I., p. 28.

† **ä-gräpp-es, s. pl.** [Ital. *aggrappare* = to grapple or gripe; whence *aggrappamento* = a taking, a catching.] Hooks and eyes used on armour or on ordinary costume.

* **ä-gräte, v. t.** [In Ital. *aggradiare*, *aggradiare*, *aggratiare* = to accept, to receive kindly.] To gratify, to please, to inspire with satisfaction, to delight, to propitiate.

"And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Content of many a jolly paramour,
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 34.

* **ä-grä-väte, v. t.** [From the adj. In Fr. *aggraver*; Ital. *aggravare*; Lat. *aggravo*: *ad* = to, and *gravo* = to load or burden; *gravis* = heavy. (Used only in a *fig.* sense.)]

1. To render less tolerable, to make more unendurable, to make worse.

"Heaven such illusion only can impose,
By the false joy to *aggravate* my woes."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvi., 216, 217.

böil, böy; pöut, jöw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, äs; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -sion, -tön = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle = bel, &c. -dre = dgr.

"Still less could it be doubted that their failure would aggravate every evil of which they complained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

2. To render a sin or a fault worse by the addition of some circumstance involving a new element of blame.

"This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him aggravated by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an inspiring mind to the papacy."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To make a sin, a crime, or a fault look worse by skillful colouring introduced by the person who narrates it; to exaggerate a charge.

"Small matters aggravated with heinous names."—*Hall: Edward V.*

4. Colloquially: To provoke, to irritate, to cause to lose the temper.

äg-gra-väto, a. [Lat. *aggravatus*, pa. par. of *aggravor*: *ad* = to, and *gravis* = heavy.] Burdened, weighed down. (*Barclay: Mirror of Good Manners.*)

äg-grav-ä-töd, pa. par. & a. [AGGRAVATE.]

äg-grav-ä-tiång, pr. par. & a. [AGGRAVATE.]

äg-grav-ä-tiång-lý, adv. [AGGRAVATING.] In an aggravating manner.

äg-grav-ä-tion, s. [In Fr. *aggravation*; Lat. *ad* = to, and *gravatio* = heaviness.]

I. The act of making heavier.

1. The act of making worse or more intolerable.

"Corellius Rufus is dead! and dead, too, by his own act! a circumstance of great aggravation to my affliction."—*Melmoth: Pting*, bk. I., lett. 12.

2. The act of making more blameworthy. [See II. III.]

† 3. The act of colouring or exaggerating.

"A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little aggravation of the features, changed it into the Sarcen's head."—*Addison.*

4. Colloquially: The act of irritating or provoking.

5. Eccles.: The threat to fulminate excommunication after three monitions of the Church; also the stoppage of all intercourse between the excommunicated party and the body of the faithful.

II. The state of being rendered heavier, worse, or more difficult to be borne; the state of being coloured or exaggerated.

III. That which constitutes the heavier element in anything aggravated.

"He to the aine which he commits, hath the aggravation superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law."—*Hammond.*

"Not that I endeavour

To lessen or extenuate my offence;

But that, on the other side, if it be weigh'd

By itself, with aggravations not uncharged,

Or else with just allowance counterpoised,

I may, if possible, thy pardon find."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

äg-grêde, v.t. [Lat. *aggrêdior* = to go to; to attack or assault.] To aggravate. (*Coles.*)

äg-grög-ä-ta, s. pl. [Properly the n. pl. of Lat. *aggregatus*, pa. par. of *aggrego*.] [AGGREGATE, v.] Aggregated animals. Cuvier's name for his second family of Naked Acephalous Mollusca. They are analogous to the Ascidæ, but are united in a common mass. Genera: Botryllus, Pyrosoma, Polyclinum, and perhaps Eschæra. Botryllus and Polyclinum are now included by Woodward in his Botryllidæ; Pyrosoma is the type of his Pyrosomidæ, both families of Tunicata; and Eschæra is not included among the Mollusca.

äg-grög-äte, v.t. & i. [From the adj. In Ger. *aggregiren*; Ital. *aggregare*.]

1. Trans.: To collect together, to bring together into a mass or heap; to add together into one sum.

"So that it is many times hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be aggregated."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 5.

2. Intrans.: To unite.

"By the attraction of cohesion, gases and vapours aggregate to liquids and solids, without any change of their chemical nature."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science.*

äg-grög-äte, a. & s. [In Ger. *aggregat*, s.; Fr. *agregat*, s.; Sp. *agregado*, a.; Ital. *aggregato*, all from Lat. *aggregatus*, pa. par. of *aggrego* = to bring into a flock; *ad* = to, and *grego* = to gather into a flock; *græg* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Collected together; made

up by the massing together of its details in one sum.

"... any part of the aggregate fund."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I., ch. VII.

"... the aggregate debts of the English residents in the Low Countries."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (ed. 1858), IV. 409.

"... the compounds or aggregate characters are broadly distinguished."—*Gladius: Studies on Homer*, I. 285.

II. Technically:

† 1. Physics: Collected together. [See B., II.; also AGGREGATED.]

2. Zool. Aggregate animals: Compound animals, that is, groups of individuals united together by a common organized external integument. Examples, the aggregated Polypes and the Compound Ascidians. [AGGREGATA.]

3. Bot.: Gathered together.

† This term is usually applied to any dense sort of inflorescence.

† An aggregate flower: One composed of a number of small florets enclosed within a common involucre or inserted in a common receptacle, but with the anthers not united. Hence it differs from a composite flower. Examples: Dipsacus, Scabiosa.



AGGREGATE FLOWERS.

1. Scabiosa.

2. Dipsacus.

An aggregate fruit, in Dr. Lindley's classification, is properly one formed by the union of the ovaries of a single flower. [AGGREGATI.] It is not the same as a collective fruit (q.v.). (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., pp. 233, 234.)

4. Law. An aggregate corporation: One consisting of two or more persons united, and which is kept in existence by the admittance of a succession of new members.

"Corporations aggregate consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of members, so as to continue for ever; of which kind are the mayor and commonalty of a city, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I., ch. xviii.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: An assemblage, mass, or collection of quantities of the same thing, or of different things brought together; the sum of various numbers, the generalisation of various particulars.

"When we look to our planet we find it to be an aggregate of solids, liquids, and gases."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., I. 8.

"... an aggregate of cells."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, I. 50.

"... and the aggregate and system of all such things is nature."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflect.* (ed. 1839), p. 46.

† In the aggregate, adv.: Not separately, but collectively; together. For instance, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, &c., taken in the aggregate, constitute the army.

"... will differ at least as much in the aggregate of their derivative properties."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed., bk. III., ch. xz.

"... it would be difficult to predicate anything of them in the aggregate."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. III., § 11.

II. Tech. Physics: A collection together into one mass of things which have no natural connection with each other.

äg-grög-ä-töd, pa. par. & a. [AGGREGATE, v.] Massed together without any very intimate conjunction of the separate parts.

Min. & Genl. An aggregated mineral or rock is one in which the constituents are not chemically combined, but only adherent to each other, so that they may be separated by mechanical means. Examples: Granite, the felspar, quartz, and mica of which are thus loosely conjoined.

äg-grög-äte-lý, adv. [AGGREGATE.] In an aggregate manner; taken in mass; viewed collectively.

"Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit."—*Chesterfield: Letters.*

äg-grög-ä-ti, s. pl. [Lat. m. pl. of *aggregatus*, pa. par. of *aggrego*, -avi = to bring into a flock, to add or join to.]

Bot.: Lindley's name for his second class of fruits, those which are aggregated. [AGGREGATE FRUIT.] He includes under it the Euterio, the Syncarpium, and the Cynarthodium. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., pp. 234, 237.)

äg-grög-ä-tiång, pa. par. [AGGREGATE.]

äg-grög-ä-tion, s. [In Fr. *agregation*; Sp. *agregacion*; Ital. *aggregazione*.]

1. The act of collecting together, as substances of any kind into one mass, or numbers into one sum.

"... by 'material aggregation' being meant the way in which, by nature or by art, the molecules of matter are arranged together."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., I. 247, 248.

2. The state of being so collected or added together.

"... the relations of radiant heat to ordinary matter in its several states of aggregation."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3rd ed. (1869), p. xiii.

"Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation, and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together they will be error itself."—*Broene: Vulgar Errours.*

3. The whole composed of separate portions put together; an aggregate.

"The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary aggregations of this fire happen."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

äg-grög-at-ive, a. & s. [In Fr. *agregatif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Disposing towards aggregation. [See example from Spelman given under B.]

2. Gregarious, social.

"Seldom had man such a talent for borrowing. The idea, the faculty of another man he [Mirabeau] can make his; the man himself he can make his. 'All reflect and echo!' marie old Mirabeau, who can see but will not. Crabbed old friend of men! it is his sociality, his aggregative nature, and will now be the quality of qualities for him."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. I., bk. IV., ch. IV.

B. As substantive: An aggregating, an aggregate, a mass.

"To save the credit of the author [the word *now*] must be favourably understood to be meant of such customs as were in use either before the Conquest or at the Conquest, or at any time since, in the disjunctive, not in the aggregative."—*Spelman: Feuds*, c. 14.

äg-grög-ä-tör, s. [AGGREGATE, v.] One who aggregates or collects together.

"Jacobus de Dondia, the aggregator, repeats ambergrise, nutmegs, and all-spice among the rest."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melanch.*, p. 365.

* **äg-grêge**, * **äg-grög-gyn**, v.t. [AGREG.]

* **äg-grêss**, v.t. & i. [Lat. *aggressus* = an attack, also pa. par. of *aggrêdior* = to go to; *ad* = to, and *gradior* = to walk or go.] [GRADE.]

1. Trans.: To make an aggression against, to attack; to take the initiative in a quarrel or fight with any one.

2. Intrans.: To make an aggression; to take the first step in a quarrel or in a war; to be the first to fight. [See example under the pr. par.]

* **äg-grêss**, s. [See the verb.] An act of aggression.

"Leagues offensive and defensive, which oblige the prince not only to mutual defence, but also to be as good to each other in their military aggress upon others."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. 15.

* **äg-grêss-siång**, pr. par. & a. [AGGRESS.]

"The glorious part advance,

With mingled anger and collected might.

To turn the war, and tell aggressive France,

How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight."

Prior.

äg-grêss-sion, s. [Fr. *agression*; from Lat. *aggressio*.] The first act or step leading to a quarrel or a fight; attack before the other party to a quarrel has made any assault.

"... to make a public protest against the French aggression."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

äg-grêss-sive, a. [In Fr. *agressif*.] Involving an act of aggression; implying the commencement of a quarrel or a fight.

"... contributed greatly to reconcile its military and aggressive character with the maintenance of its free institutions."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xII., pt. I., § 14.

"No aggressive movement was made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

fåte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ä = ë. ey = ä.

ag-grös'-sive-nëss, s. [AGGRESSIVE.] The quality or state of being aggressive; quarrelsomeness; the disposition to make encroachments on, or commence hostilities against, another power.

"If any apprehensions of the future military aggressiveness of an enlarged and multiplied Moutengoe have ever been entertained. . . .—*Fines*, Dec. 3, 1877.

ag-grös'-sör, s. [In Fr. *agresseur*; fr. Lat. *aggressor*.] The person who takes the first step in a quarrel; one who commences hostilities; an assailant.

"Fatal to all, but to th' aggressor first."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi., 324.

" . . . they had recourse to the more solid arguments of sticks and stones; the aggressors were punished by the emperor."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlii.

* **ag-griev'-ance**, * **ag-griev'-ance**, * **ag-grév'-auns**, * **ag-griev'-ance**, s. [Old form of GRIEVANCE (q.v.), which has now superseded it.]

1. The act of grieving.
2. The state of being grieved.

"To the appearance of good subjects and to the encouragement of the wicked."—*Stanihurst: Hist. Ireland*, p. 172.

3. Anything which causes grief, annoyance, or hardship; a grievance.

"Now briefly without circumstance
Deliver those grievances, which lately
Your importunity possessed our country
Were fit for audience."—*Shakespeare: Fair Maid of the Inn*, III. 1.

¶ Now superseded by GRIEVANCE.

ag-griev'e, * **ag-grève**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *agrevier*, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *gravari*, from *gravis* = heavy.] [AGGRAVATE, GRIEVE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Gen.: To cause one grief, annoyance, or pain.

"Those pains that afflict the body are afflictive just so long as they actually possess the part which they afflict, but their influence lasts no longer than their presence."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. To perpetrate injustice against one, or do anything fitted to make him grieve or complain.

"Sir, moreover be not gredy, gyttes to grype,
Rather thou shalt yeue hem, that fele hem agreved."

Crowned King (ed. Skeat), 125, 126.

"It was then resolved, in opposition to the plainest principles of justice, that no petition from any person who might think himself aggrieved by this bill should ever be received."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

B. Intrans.: To be hostile.

"The dreadful figures can amere to me,
And great gods eke agreed with our town."

Surrey: Tithy, II.

ag-griev'ed, * **ag-grév'-yd**, * **ag-grév'ed**, pa. par. [AGGRIEVE.]

ag-griev'-ing, * **ag-grév'-yng**, pr. par., a., & s. [AGGRIEVE.]

As subst.: An aggravation. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ag-grīse**, v. t. & i. [AGRISE.]

* **ag-grōg'-gūd**, pa. par. Aggravated. (*Prompt. Parv.*) [AGGREG.]

† **ag-group'p**, v. t. & i. [In Fr. *agrouper*; Sp. *agrupar*; Ital. *aggruppare*, *aggruppare* = to knot or bring together.] To group together; to combine into a group persons or things originally separate. So painters group together figures on their canvas. [GROUP.]

"Bodies of divers natures, which are aggrouped or combined together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight."—*Dryden: DuRoi's*, p. 64.

* **ag-group'ed**, pa. par. [AGGROUPE.]

* **ag-group'-ing**, pr. par. [AGGROUPE.]

* **ag-grūg'-gūng**, pr. par. [AGGREG.]

ag-gūize, v. [AGUISE.]

* **agh**, * **aghe**, * **aght** (gh guttural or mute), * **agt**, * **agte** (all Eng.), * **aw**, * **awe** (Scotch), v. t. (pret. & pa. par. *aght*). [A.S. *agan*, *egan* = (1) to own, to possess, to have, to obtain; (2) to give; pret. & pa. par. *ahht*, *ahte*, *ahte*.]

1. To owe anything; to be under an obligation in duty to do anything; ought. [AW.]

"Idumus the derfe kynge, and his dere coosyn
Offendres the fire that hym faith aght,
To Macanus the men meit all souyn."

Colonne: "Gest Hystoriale" of the Destruction of Troy, 13, 992-13, 994.

¶ Often used in the phrase "As hom wele aght" = as they were in duty bound.

"To a counsell to come for a counse bech,
And his wille for to write as hom wele aght."

Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 1, 703, 1, 704.

2. To possess.

"He wan all the world and at his wille aght."

Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 315.

"He bad wille for to wyn and away lede
By leue of the lord that the lond aght."

Ibid., 377, 378.

3. To acknowledge. (*Colonne: Gest Hystoriale*, Glossarial Index.)

* **aghast** (h mute), * **a-gast**, * **a-gast'e**,

* **a-gast**, * **a-gast'-éd**, * **a-gāzed**,

* **a-gāze**, pa. par. of AGAST, also a. & adv.

[According to Hoare, from A.S. *gast* = (1) the breath, (2) a spirit, a ghost. *Aghast* would then signify frightened, as if one had seen a spirit or ghost. Wedgwood considers it connected with the Fris. *gastysje*; Den. *gyste*; Sw. dialects, *gystasig* = to shudder at; g. w. *gust* = horror, fear, revulsion; Scotch *gousty*, *goustous* = waste, desolate, awful, full of the preternatural, frightful. The h crept into it from its being confounded with "ghostly." On the other hand, the form *agazed* arose at a time when it was erroneously thought that it meant set a-gazing on an object of astonishment and horror. Richardson adopts the last-mentioned etymology.] [AGAST, v. t.] Terrified, frightened, appalled, struck with terror.

* 1. With the idea of gazing, in a literal or figurative sense more or less implied.

"The French exclaimed, the devil was in arms;

All the whole army stood agazed on him."

Shakespeare: Henry VI, Part I., 1. 1.

"In the first week of the reign of King Edward VI., whilst most men's minds stood a gaze, Master Harley, in the parish church of Oxford, in a solemn Lent sermon, published, preached antipapal doctrine, and powerfully pressed justification by faith alone."

Fulter: Worthies; Bucks.

2. With no such idea implied.

"My limbs do quake, my thought agasted is."

Mirror for Magistr., p. 454.

"The porter of his lord was full sore agast."

Chaucer: C. T., 285.

" . . . a shivering wretch

Aghast and comfortless."

Thomson: The Seasons, Autumn.

¶ Often combined with the verb "to stand," implying that one is so struck with terror that he remains motionless and incapable of action.

"The commissioners read and stood agast."—

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.

¶ See also examples under No. 1.

* **aghe**, s. [AWE.]

* **a'-ghēn** (h silent), a. [A.S. *agen*, *agan* = own, proper, peculiar.] Own. (*Hallivell*.)

* **a'-ghēn** (h silent), prep. & adv. [AGAIN.]

agh'-fūl (h silent), a. [A.S. *ege* = horror; -ful = full.] Fearful.

* **a'-ghill** (h silent), a. [A.S. *æthel* = noble.] Noble. [ÆTHEL.]

"Knew the kynd and the curses of the clere sternys
Of Articus the aghill, Treaires, and others
Of the folde and of the armament."

Romance of Alexander (Stevenson ed.), 23.

* **agh'-līch** (gh guttural or mute), a. [A.S. *æglæc*, *aglæc* = misery, torment, wickedness, mischief; *æglecca*, *æglecca*, *æglecca*, *æglecca*, *æglecca* = a wretch, a miscreant, from *ag* = wickedness.] Fearful, dreadful, terrible.

"Ther hales in at the halle-dor an aghlich mayster."

Syr Gawayne, p. 8.

* **aght**, v. t. [AGH.]

* **āght**, * **āghte**, * **āht**, * **āhte**, * **sēhte**,

* **āught** (gh and h guttural or mute), s. [A.S. *ah* = property, substance, cattle, possessions, lauds, goods, riches, value, estimation.] Possessions, property.

"For they are all the deul betaght

That okeryn falsly the worldes aght."

MS. Harl., 1, 701. (*Boucher*.)

* **āght**, * **āht**, * **āht** (gh and h guttural or mute), pro. [A.S. *ahht*, *ahht* = aught, anything, something.] [AUGHT, OUGHT.]

* **aght** (1), * **āucht**, * **agh'-tēne** (gh and ch guttural or mute), a. [A.S. *ahht*, *eahht*, *ehht*.] Eight.

* 1. Old English:

"Cairet on the cold ythes eeges and other,
Aght dayes be-dene and the derke nightes."

Colonne: Gest Hystoriale, 3, 242.

2. Scotch:

"Wyth aucht hundryt spere and ma."

Winton, ix. 4, 67.

* **aght** (2), a. [A.S. *æthel* (?).] Noble.

* **aght** (3), * **aght'-and**, * **ach'-tūthe** (gh and ch guttural or mute), a. [A.S. *ahht*, *eahht*, *ehht* = eight.] Eighth.

"The aght es a maister of lare

May bele a clerk?"

MS. Cott., Galba. (*Boucher*.)

"The seuent day toke he rest;

"On the aughten come our woe."

MS. Cott., Vespa. (*Boucher*.)

"The achtuthe dale is al of the viter rule."

MS. Cott., Cleop. (*Boucher*.)

* **agh'-tāle** (gh guttural or mute), v. t. [A.S. *eahhtian* = to devise.] To intend.

"The knight said, May I wailsh in the
For to let my prevyl of the viter rule."

Seyn Sages, 3, 053.

* **agh'-tāled**, * **agh'-tāld** (gh guttural or mute), pa. par. [AGHTELE.]

† **āg'-il-a wood**, s. [Native names in India: *aghill*, *karaghill*, *kalagaru*.] The fragrant wood of *Aquilaria ovata* and *A. agallochum*, two trees belonging to the family *Aquiliaceae*, or *Aquilaria*. [AGALLOCH, AQUILARIA, ALOES-WOOD, EAGLE-WOOD, LION-ALOES.]

* **a-gild**, a. [A.S. *agilde* = without compensation; *gild*, *geld*, *gyld* = a payment of money, an exchange, a compensation, a tribute.]

O. Law: Free from penalties, not subject to customary fines or impositions. (*Blount*.)

† **āg'-ile**, a. [In Fr. *agile*; Sp. & Port. *agil*; Ital. *agile*; all from Lat. *agilis* = (1) easily moved; (2) moving easily; (3) quick, active, busy; ago = to set in motion.] Easily made to move; nimble, active.

Used (1) chiefly of the limbs of man or of the lower animals.

" . . . then leisurely impose,
And lightly, shaking it with agile hand,
From the full fork, the saturated straw."

Cosper: The Task, bk. iii.

† (2) Of the mind.

"Once more, I said, once more I will inquire
What is this little agile, pensive fire,
This fluttering motion, which we call the mind?"

Prior: Solomon, bk. iii.

* **āg'-ile-ly**, adv. [AGILE.] In an agile manner, nimbly, actively.

† **āg'-ile-nëss**, s. [AGILE.] The quality or state of being agile; nimbleness, activity; ability to move quickly.

* **a-gil'-i-ty**, s. [In Fr. *agilité*; Ital. *agilità*; from Lat. *agilitas*.] The quality or state of being agile; nimbleness; activity in the use of the limbs, or more rarely of the mind.

"A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power may never recover its former agility and vigour."

Watts.

* **a-gil'-lōch-ūm**, s. [AGALLOCHUM, AGILA-WOOD.]

* **a-gūt**, v. t. & i. [AGULT.]

* **a-ginne'**, v. [A.S. *an-ginnan*.] To begin (q.v.).

* **ā-gī-ō**, s. [In Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *agio*, from Ital. *agio*, *aggio* = ease, convenience.]

In Commerce: (1) The difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one kind of metallic money and another. Thus if paper money be at a discount, or gold or silver coins worn so much as only to pass at a reduction, at least in foreign countries, the difference between its nominal and its real value is the *agio*. (2) Premium; a sum given beyond the nominal value of an article. (3) The business of a money-changer.

† **ā-gī-ōn-ites**, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. *āyos* (*hagios*) = holy.] An obscure sect of abstinent who pretended to special sanctity. They appeared in the seventh century, and were condemned in the Council of Gangra.

* **ā-gī-ōt-āgo**, s. [Fr., Ger., & Port.] Stock-jobbing; manoeuvres on the part of stock-jobbers to raise or depress the value of government or other stocks.

* **ā-gist**, v. t. [Norm. or O. Fr. *gesle* = a lodging, a place to lie down; *agiser* = to be leviant and couchant; *gisier*, Mod. Fr. *gésir* = to lie down; fr. Lat. *jaceo* = to lie down.]

A. Transitive:

1. Originally: To superintend the feeding of cattle not belonging to the king in his forest, and collect the money paid by the owners for such a privilege.

2. Now: To afford pasture to the cattle of another man at a certain stipulated rate.

B. Intrans.: To remain and feed for a specified time (as cattle).

bōil, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bēnch**; **go**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.
-**clan** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**slon**, -**cloun** = **shūn**; -**gion**, -**flon** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**slous**, -**clous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

ag-is-tā-tōr, *s.* [AGIST.] The same as AGISTOR (q.v.). It is sometimes corrupted into *gist-taker* and *quest-taker*, the uneducated not being aware that *tator* as a suffix in a word modelled on the Lat. and the Eng. *taker* are not identical or even akin.

ag-ist'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [AGIST.]

"Hags, when fed on the pannage, were said to be agisted."—Boucher: *Gloss. Archaic Words*, "Agist."

ag-ist'-ēr, *s.* [AGISTOR.]

ag-ist'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [AGIST.]

"The agisting farmer."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. II, chap. 30.

ag-ist'-ment, **† ag-ist'-age**, **† ag-ist'-ā-tion**, *s.* [O. Eng. *agist*; O. Fr. *gissement* = a bed or resting-place.] [AGIST.]

A. Law:

1. Civil Law:

1. The act of taking in cattle to one's fields to graze, on receiving payment for them at so much per week. It is used especially for taking cattle into the king's fields.

"If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and depasture in his grounds, which the law calls *agistment*, he takes them upon an implied contract to return them on demand to the owner."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 30.

2. The profits arising from the pasturage of cattle, or in some analogous way.

(a) From the pasturage of cattle.

¶ *Title of agistment.* A small tithe paid to the rector or vicar on cattle or other produce of grass lands. It is paid by the occupier of the land, and not by the person who puts in his cattle to graze. A similar tithe was abolished in Ireland by the Act of Union, its payment having long previously been so vehemently disputed that little of it was obtained.

(b) *In some analogous way:* Any tax, burden, or charge: as when lands are charged with money spent in erecting a barrier against the influx of the sea.

II. Canon Law: A composition or mean rate at which some right or due may be reckoned: as if the word was derived from Fr. *ajustement*; Eng. *adjustment*.

B. Ord. Lang.: In the above legal senses; also any mound, embankment, wall, or barrier against the influx of the sea, or the overflow of a river, provided that such erection has been made in discharge of the legal obligation described under A., I. 1 (b). Boucher states that this last sense is in use chiefly in the marshy counties.

ag-ist'-ōr, **ag-ist'-ēr**, **ag-is-tā-tōr**, *s.* [AGIST.] An officer who has the charge of cattle pastured for a certain stipulated sum in the king's forest, and who collects the money paid for them. [AGISTATOR.]

"A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, regarders, *agist'ers*, &c.; whereas a house or park hath only keepers and woodwards."—Boswell: *Letts*, 4.

† ag-ī-tā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *agitabilis*.] Easily agitated or moved. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Such is the metcynon of the common people, lyke a rede with every wind is agitable and flexible."—Bail: *Richard IV.*, l. 23.

ag-ī-tā-tē, *v.t.* [In Fr. *agiter*; Sp. & Port. *agitar*; Lat. *agitare*; from *agit*, -*avi*, -*atum* = to put in frequent or constant motion; freq. from *ago* = to put in motion.]

A. Of things simply material:

1. To move or shake backwards and forwards, or up and down, as water in a vessel may be shaken by the hand, or the ocean or a lake be put in perturbation by the wind.

"Winds from all quarters *agit* the air, And fit the limpid element for use."

Cowper: *Task*, bk. I.

2. To cause motion in, as God causes the planets to move in their orbits.

¶ By whom each atom stirs, the planets roll: Who fills, surrounds, but *not*, and *agitates* the whole. Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, cant. II, 47.

B. Of things not simply material:

I. Of persons, parties, or communities: To trouble the mind or heart of an individual or of a community; to create perturbation or excitement in a person or persons. The exciting cause may be an event, an inflammatory speech by a politician, or anything capable of moving the mind or heart.

"While the City was thus agitated, came a day appointed by royal proclamation for a general fast."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Each consul forms a party, and agitates the people in favour of his own views."—Lewis: *Credibility of the Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. XII, pt. II, § 25.

II. Of questions or projects:

1. To debate or discuss a question, generally with publicity, and often with some excitement.

"Though this controversy be revived and hotly agitated among the moderns, yet I doubt whether it be not in a great part a nominal dispute."—Boyle on Colours.

2. To revolve in one's own mind practical questions or enterprises of moment.

"Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when politicians most agitate desperate designs."—King Charles.

ag-ī-tā-tēd, *pa. par. & adj.* [AGITATE.]

"Then peace and joy again possessed Our queen's long agitated breast."

Cowper: *Annus Mirabilis* (1789).

ag-ī-tā-tīng, *pr. par.* [AGITATE.]

ag-ī-tā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *agitation*; Sp. *agitación*; Port. *agitação*; Ital. *agitazione*; all from Lat. *agitatio* = (1) frequent or continued motion; (2) emotion, activity of mind.]

I. The act of agitating.

1. *Lit.*: The act of agitating, shaking or moving hither and thither any material thing or things, as water or the leaves of trees.

"Putrefaction seeketh rest, for the subtle motion which putrefaction requirith is disturbed by any agitation."—Bacon.

2. *Fig.*: The act of directly or indirectly exciting the mind or heart of any one. [See II. (a).]

II. The state of being agitated.

Fig. Of what is not simply material:

(a) *Of a person or persons other than one's self agitated:* The state of being alarmed, rendered anxious, or otherwise put into perturbation or excitement.

"In both places the tidings produced great agitation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

"The merchants of the Royal Exchange . . . were in great agitation."—*Ibid.*, ch. xlii.

(b) *Of a question or project agitated:* The state of being kept before the public mind by being discussed at meetings, in the press, or in any other way.

"The project now in agitation for repealing of the Test Act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent."—Swift: *Miscellanies*.

(c) *Of one's own mind agitated:* The state of being revolved in one's own mind, so as to be thoroughly comprehended. It can in a looser sense be used of the inferior animals.

"A kind of a school question is started in this fable upon reason and instinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow was rather a logical agitation of the matter."—L'Estrange: *Fables*.

† **III.** The thing or the person agitated. In the questions, "Where is the agitation in the stream?" "Where is the agitation in the city you bid me look at?" the meaning is not "where is the state of agitation?" but "where is the agitated water?" "where are the excited people?"

ag-ī-tā-tive, *a.* [AGITATE.] Tending to agitate.

ag-ī-tā-tō, *adv.* [Ital. *agitare* = . . . to agitate.]

Music: In a broken style of performance, fitted to excite surprise or agitation.

ag-ī-tā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *agitator*; -*or*. In Fr. *agitateur*; Port. *agitador*; Ital. *agitatore*; all from Lat. *agitator*.]

1. One who agitates; one who finds his happiness, and attempts to make a livelihood, by stirring up excitement or commotion.

" . . . an indefatigable agitator and conspirator."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Eng. Hist.* As a corruption of adjutators: Officers appointed by the English army in 1647 to attend to its interests during the revolutionary period then in progress.

¶ Clarendon calls them *agitators*; Whitlock, *agents* or *agitators*; Ludlow, at first *agitators*, then by their proper appellation, *adjutators*.

"The common soldiers made choice of three or four of each regiment, most corporals or sergeants, few or none above the degree of an ensign, who were called *agitators*, and were to be as a House of Commons to the council of officers."—Clarendon: *Hist. of the Rebellion*, bk. x.

"The *agitators* began to change their discourse and to complain openly in council, both of the king and the malignants about him."—Ludlow: *Memoirs*, l. 84.

ag-ī-tā-tōr-i-al, *a.* [Eng. *agitator*; -*ial*.] Pertaining to an agitator. (*Saturday Review*, Feb. 7, 1863.)

ag-ī-tā-trix, *s.* [Lat.] A female agitator. (*Saturday Review*, March 19, 1881.)

Ag-lā-i-a, *s.* *proper name.* [Gr. *proper name*, Ἀγλαία (*Aglaia*); from ἀγλαία (*aglaia*) = (1) splendour, beauty, adornment; (2) festive joy, triumph, glory; ἀγλαός (*aglaos*) = splendid, brilliant, bright.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: The youngest of the Three Graces.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the forty-seventh found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 15th of September, 1857.

* **ag-lēt**, * **ag-lēt**, * **ag-glēt**, * **ag-glētte**, * **ag-lētte**, * **ay-gūl-ēt**, *s.* [Fr. *aguillette* = (1) an aiglet, (2) a slice (of flesh): fr. *aguille* = a needle; *aigu* = sharp.] [AGUILLE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress. These were often cut into the representation of a man or of one of the inferior animals. "A little plate" (*Hulot*).

"So faire, and thousand thousand times more faire, She seemed, when she presented was to sight: And was yclad, for heat of scorching aire, All in a silken Camus lily white; Furled upon with many a folded plight, Which all above besprinkled was throug'out With golden *agguettes*, that glistered bright Like twinkling stars; and all the skirt about Was hemd with golden fringe."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II, iii, 26.

2. The lace to which the tag was attached. (*Albert Way*: *Note in Prompt. Parv.*, ii, 8.)

"A spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or ropedancer." (*Hartshorne*: *Salop Antiq.*, p. 203.) "Aiglette Bractecolum," i.e., *bractecola* = a thin leaf of gold." (*Levins*: *Manipulus Vocabulorum*.)

"And all those stars that gaze upon her face Are *aglets* on her sleeve, pins in her train."

O. Pl., III, 194.

"The little stars and all that look like *aglets*."

Benson: *and Flet.*: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III, 4.

B. Technically:

1. *Old Bot.*: An anther. (*Kersey*.)

2. An ancient or catkin of the hazel-tree (*Corylus avellana*, Linn.). (*Gerard*.)

aglet-baby, *s.* [Eng. *aglet*; *baby*.] A being no larger than an aglet or tag, or possibly a tag made in the shape of a small figure. [AGLET, A. I.]

"Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet-baby*."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, I, 2.

aglet-headed, *a.* [Eng. *aglet*; *headed*.] Having an aglet for its head.

* **ag-lēt**, * **ag-glēt**, * **ag-glat**, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To set an aglet upon a point or lace; to adorn with aglets.

"To aglet a point, or set on an aglet upon a point or lace."—Benson: *and Flet.*

ag-ley, **ag-ly**, *adv.* [A.S. *ag* = away from; *gley*.] Off the right line; wrong. [AÆF.] (*Scotch*.)

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men, Gang aft a-gley."—Burns.

* **ag-lō-pen**, *v.t.* [GLOFEN.] To surprise.

"Then airis him one Alexander, to his own morder, Bees not aglophened, madame."

Romance of Alexander, Stevenson's ed., 874.

ag-lōs-sa, *s.* [Gr. ἀγλωσσοσ (*aglóssos*) = without tongue; ἀ, priv., and γλωσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Entom.: A genus of moths belonging to the family Pyralidæ. *A. pinguinalis* and *capreolatus* are British. The larva of the former feeds upon butter, grease, and other fatty substances.

* **ag-lōt-ye**, *v.t.* [Old form of GLUT. In Fr. *engloutir* = to glut.] To glut; to satisfy.

"To maken with papettes To aglotye with here guries That greden aft fode."

Piers Ploughman, p. 529.

ag-lōw, *a.* [Eng. *a* = on, or at; *glow*.] Glowing.

"And we saw the windows all a-glow With lights that were pressing to and fro."—Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, iv.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, sīre, sīr, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **kw** = **kw**.

"The shoulder of the Alphatol was similarly coloured, while the great mass of the Fletschoru was all a-glow, and so was the snowy spine of the Monte Leone."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., p. 282.

* **a-glütte**, *v.t.* [Probably cognate with *AGLOTYE* (q.v.) = to glut.] To choke.

"And when he is waking, she assayeth to put over at chattering, and it is aglutted and kelyd with the glette that she hath engendered."—*Book of St. Albans*, sig. c. 8.

* **a-glüt-týd**, *pa. par.* [AGLUTTE.]

* **a-glýtfe**, *pa. par.*, as if from a verb *aglyfte*. [Deriv. uncertain.] Frightened. (MS. Harl., 1701, f. 24.) (Halliwell.)

* **äg-min-al**, *a.* [Lat. *agminalis* = pertaining to a march or train; from *agmen* = anything driven or set in motion, . . . an army on the march, or simply an army; *ago* = to lead.] Pertaining to an army marching, or to an army or body of soldiers, however engaged.

* **äg-nail**, * **äg-näyl**, * **äg-näyle**, * **äg-nöle**, * **äng-nöyles**, *s.* [A.S. *angneagl* = an agnail, a whitlow, a sore under the nail; *ang*, in compos., for *ange* = trouble; *nægel* = a nail.]

1. A hang-nail, either on the finger or on the toe. (*Minsheu, Palsgrave*, &c.)

" . . . with the shell of a pomegranate, they purge away angnyas and such hard swellings."—*Turner: Herbal*. (Wright: *Dict. of Obs. & Prov. Eng.*)

2. A whitlow. (*Bailey*, &c.)

* **äg-nat**, * **äg-näte**, *s. & a.* [In Ger. & Fr. *agnat*; Sp. & Port. *agnado*; Ital. *agnato*; all from Lat. *agnatus*, pl. *agnati*; from *agnatus*, *pa. par.* of *agnosco* = to be born in addition to: *ad* = to; *nascor* = to be born.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Old Roman Law*: A person related to another through males only. He was distinguished from a cognate, in the connecting line of whose kinship to a second person one or more females had been interposed. Thus a brother's son is his uncle's agnate, because the short line of connection between them can be constituted by males only; while a sister's son is his cognate, because there is a female in the chain of descent. By the law of the twelve tables only agnates possessed the rights of family and succession, the cognates of every rank being disinherited as strangers and aliens. Justinian wholly abolished the distinction between agnates and cognates. (*Mackenzie: Rom. Law*, 1870, ch. ix.)

2. *Scottish Law*: In this the terms *cognates* and *cognates* are used, but not quite in the Roman sense. In Scotland all kinsmen by the father's side, whether females intervene or not, are agnates; and all by the mother's side are cognates. (*Ibid.*; also *Erskine's Instit.*)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to male relatives by the father's side.

2. *Fig.*: Akin, similar. (Used of languages.)

"By an attentive examination of the peculiarities in etymology which each people have in the one way or the other, by a fair reciprocal analysis of the agnate words they reciprocally use . . ."—*Pownall: Study of Antiquities*.

* **äg-nä-ti**, *s.* [Lat. pl. of *agnatus*.] [AGNATE.] Agnates.

* **äg-nät-ic**, *a.* [In Fr. *agnatique*; Lat. *agnaticus*.] Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.

"This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the *agnate* succession, or issue derived from the male ancestors, through all the stages of collateral inheritance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 14.

* **äg-nä-tion**, *s.* [In Fr. *agnation*; Sp. *agnacion*; Port. *agnagao*; Ital. *agnazione*; fr. Lat. *agnatio*.]

I. *Law*:

1. *Roman Law*: Consanguinity by a line of males only.

"All who were connected by the tie of the paternal power, or who would have been so if the common ancestor had been alive, had between them the relationship called *agnation*, which alone, by the ancient civil law, gave the rights of family and of succession."—*Mackenzie: Roman Law*, 3rd ed., p. 138.

2. *Scottish Law*: Consanguinity by the father's side, even though females are links in the chain of descent. [AGNATE.]

II. *Fig.*: Affinity of languages.

"I think a much greater *agnation* may be found amongst all the languages in the northern hemisphere of our globe."—*Pownall: Study of Antiquities*.

* **äg-nöl**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *agnus* = a lamb.] An ancient French gold coin, called also *mouton d'or* and *agnel d'or*. The name *agnel* was given to this coin from the circumstance that it always bore the figure of an *Agnus Dei* (Lamb of God) on one side.

[AGNUS DEI (1).] It was worth about 12 sols 6 deniers, and it was first struck in the reign of St. Louis.



AGNEL.
(Obverse side.)

* **äg-ni-tion**, *s.* [In Sp. *agnicion*; from Lat. *agnitio* = a recognising; *agnosco* = to recognise.] Recognition.

"Jesus of Nazareth was borne in Bethlem, a city of Iuda, where incontinent by the glorification of the angels, the agnition of the shepherds, . . . he was held in honour."—*Crafton: The Seventh Age*, vol. 1.

* **äg-ni-ze**, *v.t.* [Lat. *agnosco* = to recognise.]

1. To acknowledge; to recognise.

"I do agnize

A natural and prompt alacrity.

I find in hardiness, and do undertake

These present wars against the Ottomulkes."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, l. 2.

" . . . to agnize the king as the source of episcopal authority."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. To know, to learn.

"The tenor of your princely will, from you for to agnize."

Cymbeline.

* **äg-ni-zed**, *pa. par.* [AGNIZE.]

* **äg-ni-zing**, * **äg-ni-pýng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [AGNIZE.]

As substantive: Recognition.

" . . . ye agnizing and knowlegeing of their owne sinfulness."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. l., p. 7.

* **äg-nö-ö-tæ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *agnoia* (*agnoia*) = want of perception; *agnoeo* (*agnoeo*) = not to perceive or know; *ä*, priv., and *γινωσκω* (*ginōskō*) = to know.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect called also *Agnōtēs* and *Thenistiani*, which flourished in the sixth century. They maintained that the human nature of Christ did not become omniscient by being taken into conjunction with the divine nature. They were deemed heretics, and their tenets misrepresented. They soon died away. (*Mosheim: Church History*, Cent. VI., pt. ii, ch. 5, § 9, Note.)

* **äg-nö-mën**, *s.* [Lat. *agnomen*; from *ad*, and *nomen* = name.]

1. A surname appended to the cognomen or family name. Thus in the designation *Caius Marius Coriolanus*, *Coriolanus* is the agnomen; *Caius* being what is termed the *prænomen*, and *Marius* the *nomen*, or name proper.

2. In a more general sense: Any epithet or designation appended to a name, as *Aristides the Just*.

" . . . with light sandy-coloured hair and small pale features, from which he derived his *agnomen* of *Beau*, or *White*."—*Scott: Waterloo*, ch. xvi.

* **äg-nöm-in-äte**, *v.t.* [From Lat. *agnomen* (q.v.).] To append an "agnomen" to one's name; to surname one from some striking incident or exploit in his history. (Used chiefly of persons, but also of places or things to which memorial names are given.)

" . . . the silver stream
Which in memorial of victory
Shall be agnominated by our name."

Loecine, III, 2.

* **äg-nöm-in-ä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *agnominatio*.]

1. The act of appending an epithet, title, or additional surname to the ordinary name of a person; the state of being so appended; the surname itself.

"*Agnominatio*, a surname that one obtaineth for any act; also the name of an house that a man cometh of."—*Minsheu*.

2. *Rhetoric*, &c.:

(a) The placing together of two words different in meaning, but resembling each other in sound.

"The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspiration."—*C Camden: Remains: Of Language*.

(b) An allusion founded on some fancied resemblance. (*Richardson*.)

* **äg-nös-tic**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *ἀγνῶστος* (*agnōstos*) = unknown; cf. Acts xvii. 23. The word was suggested by Prof. Huxley in 1869.]

A. As subst.: A thinker who disclaims any knowledge beyond that obtained by experience; and maintains that no one has any right to assert any with regard to the absolute and unconditioned.

"In theory he [Prof. Huxley] is a great . . . agnostic."—*Spectator*, Jan. 29, 1870.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to agnostics or agnosticism.

"The same agnostic principle which prevailed in our schools of philosophy."—*Principal Tulloch in Weekly Scotsman*, Nov. 18, 1876.

* **äg-nös-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *agnostic*; *-ally*.] In an agnostic manner or tendency.

* **äg-nös-ti-cism**, *s.* [AGNOSTIC.]

Mental Philosophy & Theol.: A school of thought which believes that beyond what man can know by his senses or feel by his higher affections, nothing can be known. Facts, or supposed facts, both of the lower and the higher life, are accepted, but all inferences deduced from these facts as to the existence of an unseen world, or of beings higher than man, are considered unsatisfactory, and are ignored.

* **äg-nös-tüs**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγνῶστος* (*agnōstos*) = unknown.]

Palæont.: A genus of trilobites characteristic of the Lower Silurian rocks. A. *trindodus* (Salter) and A. *pisiformis* (Brongniart) are mentioned by Murchison, in his "Siluria," as occurring in Britain, the latter having before been known only in the Lower Silurian schists of Sweden. They are minute in size, and may be the larval form of some larger trilobite. They usually occur in groups, with nothing but the cephalic shield preserved.

* **äg-nö-thër-i-üm**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγνῶς* (*agnōs*) = unknown, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = animal.]

Palæont.: The name given by Kaup to a fossil mammal.

* **äg-nüs**, *s.* [Lat.] A lamb.

Agnus Dei, *s.* [Lat. = the Lamb of God.]

1. A figure of a lamb bearing a flag or supporting a cross.

2. A cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting a cross. Such *agnuses*, being consecrated by the Pope and given away to the people, are supposed by the believing recipients to be protective against diseases, accidents, or other calamities. [AGNEL.]

3. The part of the mass in which the priest rehearses the prayer beginning with the words "Agnus Dei."

agnus Scythicus, *s.* [Lat. = Scythian lamb.]

Bot.: A name given to the rhizome of a fern, *Dicksonia Barometz*, which grows in Eastern



AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

1. The plant. 2. Rhizome, with stalks cut. 3. Back of frond, showing seed-vessels. 4. A seed-vessel opened.

Central Asia. The stem, which is covered with brown woolly scales, somewhat resembles the body of a lamb, as do the leaf-stalks its legs.

* **äg-nüs cäs-tüs**, *s.* [Lat. = the chaste tree.] *Agnus* here is only a transliteration of the Greek name of the tree, and has no connection with *agnus* = a lamb.]

Bot.: *Vitis agnus-castus*, an aromatic shrub, with digitate leaves and spikes of purplish-blue flowers. [VITEX.]

"Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreaths of *agnus castus* others bore."

Lyden: *Flower & Leaf*, 172.

böul, böy, pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, çis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -sion, -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle = bel, &c. -dre = der.

* **a-gōn'**, * **a-gōn'ne**, *v.t.* [A.S. *agangan* = to go from, to go or pass by or over.] To go, to move, to pass, to proceed, to depart. [Ago, *par.*] (*MS. Boll.*, 415.) (*Halliw.*)

"Syr Key arose upon the morrowne,
And toke his hors, and wolde a-gonne."
Syr Gawayne, p. 201.

* **a-gō**, * **a-gōo**, * **a-gōne**, * **a-gōn**, * **i-gō**, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *agan* = gone, past.] [Ago, *v.i.*]

A. *As pa. par.*, *adj.*, &c.: Gone, departed, passed away.

"For in which case women can have such sorow,
When that here houbold's ben from hem ago."
Chaucer: C. T., 2, 824.

"And yet moreover in his armes two
The vital strength is lost, and al ago."
Ibid., 2, 808, 2, 804.

"A clerk there was of Oxenford also,
That unto logik hadde longe i-go."
Ibid., 288.

"That other fyr was queynt and all ago."
Ibid., 2, 838.

B. *As adverb*: Gone by, bygone, passed, passed away.

"And for thine asses that were lost three days ago
— *1 Sam. ix.* 2.

"... three days ago I fell sick."—*Ibid.*, xxx. 13.

* **a-gōd-phēld**, *interj.* [A.S. *God* = God; *scild*, *scild*, *gescild*, *scild*, *seold* = shield.] God shield you. (*Pegge*.)

* **a-gōg**, *adj.* & *adv.* [From Eng. *a* = on, and the syllable *gog* = jog, or shog. (*Wedgwood*.)] Johnson has doubtfully suggested a connection with the Low French *a gogo* = to (one's) wish, as *ils vivent à gogo* = they live to their wish. Richardson takes it from *Goth. gaggan*; A.S. *gangan* = to go. In Ital. *agognare* is = ardently to desire. (*GOOGLE*, *Jog.*) *Lit.*: On the jog, on the start.] Eagerly impatient, ardently desirous of starting after an object greatly wished for.

A. *As adjective*:

"So three doors off the chaise was stay'd,
Where they did all get in,
Six precious souls, and all ago."
To dash through thick and thin."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

¶ The object of desire has on or for before it.

"On which the saints are all ago,
And all this for a bear and dog."
— *Hudibras*.

"Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so ago for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be whilst they are in the country."—*Addison*.

B. *As adverb*:

"The gawdy gossip, when she's set ago,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob."

* **a-gō-gō**, * **a-gō-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγωνία* (*agōnē*) = a leading; *ἀγω* (*agō*) = to lead.]

Rhet.: The leading towards a point; the course, tenor, or tendency of any discourse.

* **a-gō-ing**, *pr. par.* [Ago, *v.*; or from *a* = on, and participle *going*.]

1. Going, walking or riding to a place.

"Cham. Sir Thomas,
Whither were you a-going?"
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., l. 1.

2. Into motion, in motion.

"Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first agoing."—*Taylor*.

* **a-gōm-phī-ās-is**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγομφος* (*agomphos*) = without grinders; *ἀ*, priv., and *γομφος* (*gomphos*, *odontos*) = a grinding tooth, a molar; *γόμφος* (*gomphos*) = a bolt, band, or fastening.]

Med.: Looseness of the teeth.

* **a-gōn'**, * **a-gōne**, *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [Ago.]

† **āg-on**, † **āg-one** (pl. **āg-ō-nēs**), *s.* [In *Lat. agon*; from Gr. *ἀγών* (*agōn*) = (1) an assembly; (2) an arena, the stadium; (3) the Olympic or other games, or a contest for a prize there; (4) any arduous struggle, trial, or danger: from *ἀγω* (*agō*) = to lead or carry.] A contest for a prize, properly speaking, in the Grecian public games, but also in a more general sense, anywhere.

"They must do their exercises too, be anointed to the agon and to the combat, as the champions of old."
— *Savaroft: Serm.*, p. 106.

"... other agonies were subsequently added."
— *Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. I, ch. I.

* **a-gōn'e**, *adv.* [Ago.]

* **a-gōn'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀγωνος* (*agōnos*) = without an angle; having no dip: *ἀ*, priv., and *γωνία* (*gonia*) = an angle.] Having no dip.

Agonic line: An imaginary line on the earth's surface, along which the magnetic coincides with the geographical meridian.

It curves in a very irregular manner. It passes from the North Pole to the east of the White Sea, thence it proceeds to the Caspian, and next through the eastern portion of Arabia to Australia, and on to the South Pole; thence it runs to the east of South America and the east of the West Indies, and entering Continental America passes Philadelphia, and, traversing Hudson's Bay, finally reaches the North Pole whence it emerged.

"... a line of no variation, or agonic line."
— *Atkinson: Gannet's Physics*, 2d ed., p. 566.

* **āg-ō-ni-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *agony*; -ous = full of.] Full of agony; agonising. (*Fabian*.)

"When Lewys had long lyen in this agonious sykness."
— *Fabian: Chron.*, pt. vi.

* **āg-ōn-i-šo**, *v.*; * **āg-ōn-i-šed**, *pa. par.* & *a.*; * **āg-ōn-i'-šing**, *pr. par.*; * **āg-ōn-i'-šing-l'y**, *adv.* [See AGONIZE, AGONIZED, AGONIZING, AGONIZINGLY.]

* **āg-ōn-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγωνισμα* (*agōnisma*).] The act of contending for a prize; a contest, a combat. [AGON.] (*Johnson*.)

* **āg-ōn-ist**, * **āg-ōn-ist'-ēr**, * **āg-ōn-ist'-ēs**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγωνιστής* (*agōnistēs*); whence *Lat. agonista*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who contends for a prize at any public games, or on a less conspicuous arena; a champion; a prize-fighter. (*Rider*.)

2. *Fig.*: A person struggling in an agony of exertion, as a combatant at the Olympic or other games. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*.)

* **āg-ōn-is'-tic**, * **āg-ōn-is'-tick**, * **āg-ōn-is'-ti-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀγωνιστικός* (*agōnistikos*).] Pertaining to contests in public games.

"The prophetic writings were not (saith St. Peter), I conceive, in an agonistic sense, of their own starting or incitation."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 880.

"... so is this agonistical, and alludes to the prize set, before propounded and offered to them that run in a race."—*Sp. Bull: Works*, vol. I, Ser. 14.

* **āg-ōn-is'-tic-al-l'y**, *adv.* [AGONISTICAL.] In an agonistic manner; with desperate exertion, like that put forth by a combatant at the Olympic or other games. (*Webster*.)

* **āg-ōn-i-ze**, * **āg-ōn-i-šo**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. *ἀγωνίζομαι* (*agōnizomai*) = to contend for a prize; from *ἀγών* (*agōn*).] [AGON, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To fight in the ring. (*Minsheu*.)

2. *Fig.*: To endure intense pain of body or of mind; to writhe in agony.

"The cross, once seen, is death to every vice:
Else he that hung there suffer'd all his pain,
Bled, groan'd, and agoniz'd, and died in vain."
— *Cowper: Progress of Error*.

B. *Transitive*: To subject to extreme pain; to torture. [AGONIZED.] (*Pope*.)

* **āg-ōn-i-zed**, * **āg-ōn-i-šed**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AGONIZE, *v.t.*]

"Of agoniz'd affections."—*Wordsworth's Thanksgiving Ode*. Composed in 1819.

"... first an agonised sufferer, and then finally glorified."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. I, ch. I.

* **āg-ōn-i'-zing**, * **āg-ōn-i'-šing**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [AGONIZE.]

1. *Active*: Inflicting agony.

"The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel."
— *Goldsmith: The Traveller*.

"I tell thee, youth,
Our souls are parch'd with agonizing thirst,
Which must be quenched, though death were in the draught."—*Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo*.

"To the right shoulder-joint the spear applied,
His farther flank with streaming purple dyed,
On earth he rush'd with agonizing pain."
— *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 529-531.

2. *Passive*: Suffering agony of body or mind.

"Convulsive, twist in agonizing folds."
— *Thomson: Spring*, 396.

"And bade his agonizing heart be low."
— *Thomson: Liberty*, pt. v.

* **āg-ōn-i'-zing-l'y**, *adv.* [AGONIZING.] In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish. (*Webster*.)

* **a-gōn'ne**, *v.i.* [Ago, *v.*]

* **āg-ōn-ō-thēte**, *s.* [Lat. *agonotheta*, *agonothetes*; fr. Gr. *ἀγωνοθέτης* (*agōnothētēs*); *ἀγών* (*agōn*), and *τιθεῖν* (*tithēmi*) = to set or place.] An officer who presided over the public games of ancient Greece.

* **āg-ōn-ō-thēt-ic**, * **āg-ōn-ō-thēt-ick**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀγωνοθητικός* (*agōnothētikos*).] Pertaining to the agonothete, or president at the Grecian games. (*Johnson*.)

* **a-gō-nūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ἄγωνος* (*agōnos*) = without angle: *ἀ*, priv., and *γωνία* (*gonia*) = an angle.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family Triglidae, or Gurnards. The *A. cataphractus* is the Lyrie of the British seas. It is called also the Armed Bull-head, the Pogge, the Sea-poacher, and the Noble.

* **āg-ōn-y**, * **āg-ōn-ic**, * **āg-ōn-ye**, *s.* [In Fr. *agonie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *agonia*; fr. Gr. *ἀγώνια* (*agōnia*) = (1) a contest for victory in the public games; (2) gymnastic exercise, as wrestling; (3) anguish.]

1. A struggle on the part of an individual or of a nation for victory; violent exertion, ardent and convulsive effort.

"All around us the world is convulsed by the agonies of great nations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Bodily contortion or contortions, as of a wrestler, produced by pain, by a paroxysm of joy, or any other keen emotion.

"So round me press'd, exulting at my sight,
With cries and agonies of wild delight."
— *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. x., 491-2.

3. Extreme anguish of body, of mind, or of both.

"Who but hath proved, or yet shall prove,
That mortal agony of love?"
— *Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal*.

"To hear her streets resound the cries
Pour'd from a thousand agonies!"
— *Ibid.: Ataric in Italy*.

"... exult in Rome's despair!
Be thine ear closed against her suppliant cries,
Bid thy soul triumph in her agonies."
— *Ibid.: Marius amongst the Ruins of Carthage*.

¶ In this sense it is often used of the mental anguish endured by the Redeemer in Gethsemane.

"And being in an agony he prayed more earnestly:
and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood
falling down to the ground."—*Luke xxii.* 44.

"By thine agony and bloody sweat; by thy Cross
and Passion."—*Litany*.

* **a-gōn-y-clī-tae**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *γόνυ* (*gonu*) = the knee; and *κλίνω* (*klino*) = to cause to bend.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect which arose in the seventh century. They prayed standing, thinking it unlawful to kneel.

* **a-gōo'**, *a.* & *adv.* [Ago.]

* **a-gōod**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *good*.] Well; in right earnest.

"At that time I made her weep agood,
For I did play a lamentable part."
— *Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

* **a-gōon'**, *pa. par.* [Ago, *v.*]

* **āg-ō-ra**, *s.* [Gr.] The public square and market-place of a Greek town, answering to the Roman Forum.

"Another temple of Diana was in the agora."
— *Levin: St. Paul*, l. 821.

* **a-gōu'-tī**, * **a-gōu'-t'y**, *s.* [South American native name.] One of the accepted English appellations of the South American and West Indian rodents belonging to the genus *Dasyprocta* of Illiger; another designation applied to some of them being Cavy. The scientific name *Dasyprocta* is from the Gr. *δασύς* (*dasy*) = shaggy with hair, and *πρωτός* (*protos*) = the hinder parts. There are various species,



THE BLACK AGOUTI (*DASYPROCTA CRISTATA*).

the best known being the common Agouti (*Dasyprocta Agouti*), called also the Long-nosed or Yellow-rumped Cavy. The hair is brown, sprinkled with yellow or reddish, except the crupper, which is orange. The ears are short, and the tail rudimentary. The animal is nearly two feet long. It is found in Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, and some of the Antilles. It feeds voraciously on vegetable food, especially preferring various kinds of nuts. One of the other species of Agouti is the Acouchy (q.v.).

"Of these same plains of La Plata we see the *agouti* and *bicicula*, animals having nearly the same habits as our hares and rabbits, and belonging to the same order."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xi.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thèro; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rùle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. ey = ā.

* **a-grā'ce**, *v.t.* [AGGRACE.]

* **a-grā'de**, *v.t.* [In Sp. *agradar* = to please; Ital. *gradiare* = to accept, approve, mount up; Lat. *gradior* = to take steps; *gradus* = a step.] To be pleased with. [ACRAYDE.] (Florio: Ital. Dict., "Gradire.")

* **a-grā'me**, **a-grē'me**, **a-grō'me**, *v.t.* [A.S. *græman* = to anger; *grama* = anger; *gram* = furious anger.] To make angry; to anger.

"Than wol the officers be *agreamed*." *Plowman's Tale*, 2, 281.

* **a-grām'-mat-ist**, *s.* [In Lat. *agrammatos*; from Gr. *ἀγράμματος* (*agrammatos*): *ἀ*, priv., and *γράμμα*, pl. of *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = written character; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] An illiterate person. (Johnson.)

* **a-graph'-i-a**, *s.* [AGRAPHS.]

Med.: Inability to write, owing to brain disease. (*Academy*, Mar. 15, 1871)

* **a-graph'-ic**, *a.* [AGRAPHA.]

Med.: Pertaining to, or characterized by, *agraphia* (q.v.).

* **ag'-ra-phis**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv.; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write. In Virg., *Æcl.* iii. 106, mention is made of a plant inscribed with the names of kings. It is supposed that those mythic flowers were of this genus, which, however, has no writing on it now, and hence is called *agraphis* = unwritten upon.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceae, or Lily-worts. It contains a British species, the *A. nutans*, Wild Hyacinth or Blue-bell, formerly called *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*. It flowers from April to June. [HYACINTH.]

* **a-grār'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *agraire*; Port. *agrario*; all fr. Lat. *agrarius* = pertaining to land; *ager* = a field.]

A. As adjective:

1. Gen.: Pertaining to fields or lands.

2. Spec.: Pertaining to laws or customs, or political agitation in connection with the ownership or tenure of land.

"The question which now supercedes the *agrarian* movement in importance, is the proposal for a code of written laws made by the tribune Terentilius." *Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 36.

The *Agrian Law*, in the ancient Roman republic, were laws of which the most important were those carried by C. Licinius Stolo, when tribune of the people, in B.C. 367. The second rogation, among other enactments, provided (1) that no one should occupy more than 500 *jugera* (by one calculation about 280, and by another 333, English acres) of the public lands, or have more than 100 large and 500 small cattle grazing upon them; (2) that such portion of the public lands above 500 *jugera* as was in possession of individuals should be divided amongst all the plebeians, in lots of 7 *jugera*, as property; (3) that the occupiers of public land were bound to employ free labourers, in a certain fixed proportion to the extent of their occupation. When at a later period efforts were made to revive the Licinian rogations, such opposition was excited that the two Gracchi lost their lives in consequence, and this, with their other projects, proved abortive. It is important to note that the land with which the Licinian or "agrarian" laws dealt was public land belonging to the state, and not, as is popularly supposed, private property.

"The real opposition to an *agrarian* law arose from those who, by occupying the unappropriated land of the state, and employing their capital and slaves in its cultivation, had acquired a possessory right to it." *Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 28.

"Mentia, a tribune, the proposer of an *agrarian* law, had hindered the levies of soldiers." *Ibid.*, ch. xii., pt. iv., § 68.

Bot. Geog. *Agrian Region*: The name given by Watson to a botanical region marking the area of corn cultivation, and limited by the *Peris aquilina*. It rises up the Highland hills to the height of 1,200 feet. It is divided into the *Infra-agrian*, the *Mid-agrian*, and the *Super-agrian*.

B. As substantive: One in favour of agrarian law.

* **a-grār'-i-an-ism**, *s.* [AGRARIAN.] The principles of those who desire an agrarian law either in its true or in its mistaken sense. (Webster.)

* **a-grār'-i-an-izo**, *v.t.* [AGRARIAN.] To divide or distribute (land) among the poorer classes by the operation of an agrarian law.

* **a-grā'ste**, *pa. par.* of AGGRACE [q.v.).

* **a-grā'ydo**, *v.t.* [Icel. *greidr*.] To dress, to ornament, to decorate.

"Thyn halle *agrayde*, and hele the walles, With clodes, and with ryche palles." *Launfal*, 904.

* **a-grā'ze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *a* = on, and *grazing*.] To graze. "To send *a-grazing*" = to dismiss a servant. (Cotgrave's Dict., "Envoyer;" also Halliwell.)

* **a-grē**, *v.t.* [AGREE.]

* **a-grē**, *a.* [A.N. *agrē*.] Kind.

"Be merciful, *agrē*, take parts and somewhat par-doone." *M.S. Hart.* (Halliwell.)

* **a-grē**, * **a-grēo**, *adv.* [A.N. *agrē*.] In a kindly manner, kindly, in good part.

"Whom I ne founde frowde, ne fell, Bot toke *agrē* all his wile." *Roman of the Rose*, 4, 549.

* **a-grē-a-bil'-i-tē**, *s.* [AGREEABILITY.]

* **a-grē-āge**, *v.t.* [From Eng. *agree* (?).] To allege.

"Neither dyd I ener put In question yf I shoulde do you right, as you appeare to *agree*." *Egerton Papers*, p. 226.

* **a-great**, *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on (?); *great* = great.] Altogether. (Darett: *Alvearie*.)

* **ā-grē-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] Agreement.

"A popular *agregation* of all the vnder-takers." *Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 220.

* **a-grēo**, * **a-grē**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *agrée* = to accept with favour, to consent to, to agree: *grē* = will, pleasure, favour; Prov. *agrèar* = to agree; Sp. *agradar* = to please; Port. *agradar* = (1) to be pleased; (2) to please; Ital. *gratus* = to accept, to receive kindly; Lat. *gratus* = acceptable, pleasing. In Lat. *gratia* = grace, favour.] [GRACE, GRATEFUL.]

A. Transitive:

1. To please.

"If harme *agre* me, whereto plaine I thenne." *Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. I., 410.

2. To put an end to a controversy or quarrel; to carry by unanimous concurrence a point which has been debated; to assent to.

"He saw from far, or seemed for to see, Some troublous upore or contentious fray, Whereto he drew in hast to *agree*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 3.

3. To make friends, to reconcile, without implying that there has been marked variance previously; also to make up one's mind.

"The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage Did the whole world in civil arms engage, Are now *agreed*." *Roscommon*.

"Can two walk together, except they be *agreed*?" *Amos* iii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

I. Of persons or other beings possessed of feelings and a will:

1. To be pleased with, and to be prepared to grant, admit, accept with favour, assent, or consent to a proposition, opinion, measure, or project submitted to one, joining, if called upon, in carrying it out in action.

¶ Followed by *to* of the thing to which assent or consent is given.

"And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable conditions." *2 Maccabees* iii. 14.

2. To concur in an opinion or measure, to enter into a stipulation or join in a course of action; to come to an accommodation with an adversary, it not being implied whether the sentiments or proposals were made to or by one.

¶ Followed by *with* of the person or persons, and *in*, *on*, *upon*, as *touching*, an infinitive, or a clause of a sentence introducing or expressing the thing concurred in.

(a) Of concurrence in an opinion or measure.

"The two historians differ in their accounts as to the number *agreed* on in the consular tribunes." *Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii., § 56.

"In the cases which have been mentioned, all parties seem to have *agreed* in thinking that some public reparation was due." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ To *agree* to differ is to consent to a friend or acquaintance differing in opinion from one on certain points, and tacitly stipulate that no breach of friendly intercourse shall thence arise.

"They could, therefore, preserve harmony only by *agreeing* to differ." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(b) Of entering into stipulation.

"And when he had *agreed* with the labourers for a penny a day." *Matt.* xx. 2.

(c) Of coming to a common resolve with regard to a course of action.

"Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall *agree* on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." *Matt.* xviii. 19.

"... for the Jews had *agreed* already, that if any man did confess that he was Christ, he should be put out of the synagogue." *John* ix. 22.

"For God hath put in their hearts to fulfil his will, and to *agree*, and give their kingdom unto the beast." *Rev.* xvii. 17.

(d) Of accommodation with an adversary.

"*Agree* with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him." *Matt.* v. 25.

3. To live in harmony or free from contention with one, it not being implied that there has been previous variance.

"God, How dost thou and thy master *agree*! I have brought him a present? How 'gree you now!" *Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, II. 2.

"The more you *agree* together the less hurt can your enemies do you." *Brown: View of Epic Poetry*.

"Still may our souls, O generous youth! *agree*." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., 685.

4. To resemble one another.

"He exceedingly provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing else." *Clarendon*.

II. Of things:

1. To harmonise with, to correspond with, to be consistent with.

"... than art a Gallian, and thy speech *agreeeth* thereto." *Mark* xiv. 70.

"A body of tradition, of which the members, drawn from scattered quarters, *agree* with one another, and *agree* also with the general probability that arises." *Clarendon: Study on Homer*, I. 49.

"But neither so did their witness *agree* together." *Mark* xiv. 59.

2. To resemble, to be similar to. [For an analogous example, see I. 4.]

3. To be suitable to, to be adapted for, to befit.

"*Luc*, Thoughts black, hands apt, drugs fit, and time *agreeing*;

Confederate season, else no creature seeing." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, III. 2.

"Many a matter hath he told to thee, Meet, and *agreeing* with thine infancy." *Shakespeare: Titus Andron.*, v. 2.

4. To be nutritious to, to be in no danger of exciting disease in.

"I have often thought that our prescribing asses' milk in such small quantities is injudicious, for undoubtedly, with such it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects in greater quantities." *Arbuthnot on Cures*.

* **a-grēo**, *adv.* [AGRE, *adv.*]

* **a-grēo-a-bil'-i-tē**, * **a-grē-a-bil'-i-tē**, *s.* [AGREEABLE.] Agreeableness of manner or deportment.

"All fortune is hislent to a man, by the *agreeableness* or by the equality of hym that suffereth it." *Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. II.

* **a-grēo-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *agree*, and *-able*; Fr. *agrabie*.]

1. Colloquially: Disposed to consent with pleasure to an arrangement or proposal.

2. Consistent with, in harmony with, conformable to.

¶ Followed by *to*, or more rarely by *with*.

"... is *agreeable* to optical principles." *Herschel: Astronomy*, § 417.

"What you do is not at all *agreeable*, either with so good a Christian or so reasonable and great a person." *Temple*.

3. Pleasing to the senses, to the mind, or both.

"Once he was roused from a state of affect dependency by an *agreeable* sensation, speedily followed by a mortifying disappointment." *Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ Often in advertisements of houses, one of the recommendations held out is "agreeable society."

4. Abnormally for the *adverb* agreeably (though Webster contends that this use of the word is normal and right): In pursuance of.

"*Agreeable* heretofore, perhaps it might not be amiss." *Locke on Education*.

* **a-grēo-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *agreeable*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being agreeable.

"Pleasant tastes depend, not on the things themselves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that particular palate; wherein there is great variety." *Locke*.

2. Fitness to inspire a moderate amount of pleasure.

"It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableness* that charms us, without correctness: like a mistress whose faults we see, but love her with them all." *Pope*.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sun**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**tion** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**sion**, -**tion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**çious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

***a-grée-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. agreeable; -ly.]

1. In conformity with, in harmony with.

"They may look unto the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem: agree *only* to that which is in the law of the Lord."—*Ezra's* vii. 12.

*2. Alike, in the same manner.

"At last he met two knights to him unknowne, The which were armed both agreeably."—*Spenser: F. Q.* VI vii. a

3. Pleasingly, in a manner to give a moderate amount of pleasure.

"I did never imagine that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably."—*Sieff.*

***a-grée-ançe, s.** [AGREE.] Accommodation, accordance, reconciliation, agreement. (*Boucher.*) (*Scotch.*)

"The committee of estates of Parliament travail for agreeance, but no settling."—*Spalding: Hist.* I. 388.

"God, who is a Father to both, send them good agreeance."—*Baillie: Letters* I. 91.

***a-gréed, pa. par. & a.** [AGREE, v.]

1. As past participle:

Law: The word *agreed* in a deed creates a covenant.

2. As adjective:

"When they had got known and *agreed* names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas."—*Locke.*

***a-gréef, *a-gréfe, *a-gréf, *a-grève, adv.** [O. Eng. *a* = in; Eng. *grief* (q. v.)] In grief, as a grief, after the manner of one grieved; sorrowfully, unkindly.

"Madame,
I pray you that ye take it nought *agréef*,"
Chaucer: C. T. IV, 16, 379.

***a-grée-ing, pr. par. & a.** [AGREE.]

†a-grée-ing-ly, adv. [AGREEING.] In agreement with.

"Agreeably to which St. Austin, disputing against the Donatists, contendeth most earnestly."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist.*

***a-grée-mént, *a-gré-mént, s.** [Fr. *agrément*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of agreeing.

II. The state of being agreed to.

1. Of persons:

(a) Identity of sentiments among different minds.

Close investigation, in most cases, will bring naturalists to an agreement how to rank doubtful forms.—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. II.

(b) Mutual stipulation with regard to any matter; a bargain, a compact, a contract.

"Three times they breathed, and three times did they drink.
Up-on agreement, of ewit Severn's flood."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.* Pt. I. I. a

"We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement."—*Isa.* xxviii. 15.

"... thus saith the king of Assyria, Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me."—*2 Kings* xviii. 31.

(c) Concord, harmony.

"... what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he which believeth with an infidel? And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols?"—*1 Cor.* vi. 16.

2. Of things: Resemblance, likeness, similitude; consistency, harmony.

"There will therefore be a competition between the known points of agreement and the known points of difference in A and B."—*J. & Mill: Logic*, vol. II, ch. xx., p. 102.

"... either there will be no agreement between them, or the agreement will be the effect of design."—*Tenney: Horæ Pauline*, ch. I.

III. The thing or things agreed to, specially the document in which the stipulations are committed to writing, as "Have you forgotten to bring the agreement with you?"

B. Technically:

1. **Law:** A contract, legally binding on the parties making it. [The same as A., II. 1 (b).]

"Agreement, or contract; that is to say, the making a promise between two or more persons, upon the understanding that it is regarded as legally binding."—*Boatright: Bentham's Works*, I. 360.

An agreement executory: One to be performed at a future time.

2. **Gram.:** Concord. [CONCORD.]

***a-gréf, *a-gréfe, adv.** [AGREEF.]

***a-grég, *a-grége, *a-grédge, *ag-grég, *ag-grég-gýn, v.t.** [A.N. In Fr. *agréger* is = to admit into a society.] To increase, to aggravate.

"By wilful malice to *aggrege* their grievance."—*Bochas*, bk. III.

"And therefore a vengeance is not warished by another vengeance, ne a wrong by another wrong, but everich of hem increases and *aggregeth* other."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee*.

***a-grésse, v.t. & i.** [AGRESS.]

†a-grés-ti-al, a. [AGRESTIC.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Living in the fields or open country.

2. **Bot.:** Growing wild in cultivated land.

†a-grés-ti-an, a. & s. [AGRESTIC.]

A. As *adj.:* Rustic, rural; characteristic of the country.

B. As *subst.:* A rustic; a countryman.

†a-grés-tic, †a-grés-ti-cal, a. [Lat. *agrestis*, fr. *ager* = a field.] Pertaining to the fields, pertaining to the country, as opposed to the town; rural; hence, rustic, unpolished. (*Johnson.*)

***a-grét, a. or adv.** [A.S. *gretan* = to weep, to cry out = *greetan* = to lament; *Scotcl.* to *greet* = to weep, to cry.] Sorrowful, in sorrow.

"And gif ye hold no *agret*
Shall I never it meet."—*Sir Degrevant*, 1, 769.

***a-gréthed, *a-gréthtied, pa. par. & a.** [O. Icel. *greidha*; Mid. Eng. *greithan*, *graithean* = to prepare or make ready.] Dressed, prepared, made ready, trimmed, or ornamented.

"Clothed ful komly, for ani kud kinges sone,
In gode clothes of gold, *agrethed* ful richie
With perrey and pelure, *perleyche* to the rightes."—*William of Palerne* (Skeat's ed.) 51-3.

"Al that real aray reken schold men ener,
Ne purueance that preest was to pepul *agrethed*."—*Ibid.*, 1, 597-8.

***a-grève, v.t.** [AGRIEVE.]

***a-grève, adv.** [AGREEF.]

äg-ri-cöl-ä-tion, s. [Lat. *agricolatio*.] Cultivation of fields or the soil generally. (*Johnson.*)

†a-gric-öl-ist, s. [Lat. *agricola*.] A person engaged in agriculture.

"First let the young *agricolüst* be taught."
Bradley: Agriculture, II.

†äg-ri-cül-tör, s. [Sp., Port., & Lat.] One engaged in agriculture.

äg-ri-cül-tür-al, a. [Eng. *agriculture*; -al.] Pertaining to the culture of the soil.

Agricultural Chemistry is the department of chemistry which treats of the composition of soils, manures, plants, &c., with the view of improving practical agriculture.

The Agricultural Class (in Census Returns):

A term introduced by Dr. Farre in 1861. It constitutes the fourth class in the Census Report of that decade, and comprises persons engaged in agriculture, arboriculture, and about animals. (*Census Report for 1861*, vol. iii., p. 123.)

Agricultural Societies: Societies established for the promotion of agriculture, as the "Royal Agricultural Society of England," the "Highland Society of Scotland," &c.

†äg-ri-cül-tür-al-ist, s. [AGRICULTURAL.] The same as AGRICULTURIST.

äg-ri-cül-türe, s. [In Fr. *agriculture*; Ital. *agricoltura*; Sp., Port., & Lat. *agricultura* = the culture of a field. *Ager* in Gr. is *ἀγρός* (*agros*), and in Sans. *agros*. It is also cognate with the Goth. *akrs*, the Ger. *acker*, and the Eng. *acre*.] Essential meaning = earth tilt, earth tillage. (*Beames: Early England*.)

1. *In a general sense:* The art of cultivating the ground, whether by pasturage, by tillage, or by gardening. In many countries the progress of human economical and social development has been from the savage state to hunting and fishing, from these to the pastoral state, from it again to agriculture properly so called, and thence, finally, to commerce and manufactures; though even in the most advanced countries every one of the stages now mentioned, excepting only the first, and in part the second, still exist and flourish. The tillage of the soil has existed from a remote period of antiquity, and experience has from time to time improved the processes adopted and the instruments in use; but it is not till a very recent period that the necessity of basing the occupation of the farmer on physical and other science has been even partially recognised. Now a division is made into *theoretical* and *practical* agriculture, the former investigating the scientific principles on which the cultivation of the soil should be

conducted, and the best methods of carrying them out; and the latter actually doing so in practice.

The soil used for agricultural purposes is mainly derived from subadjacent rocks, which cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of geology, while a study of the dip and strike of the rocks will also be of use in determining the most suitable directions for drains and places for wells. The composition of the soil, manures, &c., requires for its determination agricultural chemistry. The weather cannot be properly understood without meteorology. The plants cultivated, the weeds requiring extirpation, the fungous growths which often do extensive and mysterious damage, fall under the province of botany; the domestic animals and the wild mammals, birds, and insects which prey on the produce of the field, under that of zoology. The complex machines and even the simplest implements are constructed upon principles revealed by natural philosophy: farm-buildings cannot be properly planned or constructed without a knowledge of architecture. Rents can be understood only by the student of political economy. Finally, farm-labourers cannot be governed or rendered loyal and trustworthy unless their superior knows the human heart, and acts on the Christian principle of doing to those under him as he would wish them, if his or their relative positions were reversed, to do to him. Information on the multifarious subjects bearing on agriculture will be found scattered throughout the work; it is not according to the plan pursued that they should be brought together in one place.

"And the art of *agriculture*, by a regular connection and consequence, introduced and established the idea of a more permanent property in the soil than had hitherto been received and adopted."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (1830), bk. II., ch. I.

2. *Spec.:* Tillage, i.e. preparing the ground for the reception of crops, sowing or planting the latter, and in due time reaping them. In this sense it is contradistinguished from pasturage and even from ornamental gardening.

"That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. I hope to show that their *agriculture* was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take so much time as ours doth."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

†äg-ri-cül-tür-ism, s. [Eng. *agriculture*; -ism.] Agriculture.

äg-ri-cül-tür-ist, s. [For etymology see AGRICULTURE.] One engaged in agriculture; one skilled in it.

äg-ri-mō-ni-a (Lat.), **äg-ri-mōn-ý,**

***äg-ri-mōn-ý** (Eng.), s. [In Dut. *agrimonie*; Fr. *agrimonie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *agrimonia*, a corruption of Gr. ἀγριμόνη (*agrimōnē*) = a kind of poppy believed to be a

cure for cataract in the eye; ἀγριμος (*agrimos*), ἀγριμονίς (*agrimonís*) = a small white speck or ulcer which occurs partly on the cornea, and partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceae, or Rose-worts. The calyx is 5 cleft, with hooked bristles, the petals 5, the stamens 7-20, the achenes 2. There are two British species, the *A. eupatoria*, or Common, and the *A. odorata*, or Fragrant Agrimony. It is to the former of these that the term *agrimony* is specially applied. It is a well-known and handsome plant, with long spikes of yellow flowers, and the cauline leaves interruptedly pinnate. In spring the root is sweet-scented, and the flowers when freshly gathered smell like apricots. A decoction of the flower is useful as a gargle, and has some celebrity as a vermifuge. It contains tannin, and dyes wool a nankeen colour. [See HEM-AGRIMONY.]



COMMON AGRIMONY.
(Flower and Fruits.)

***a-grin, a.** [A.S. *a* = on; *grin*.] Grinning with laughter, or for some other cause.

"But that large-moulded man,
His visage all *a-grin*, as at a wake."
Tennyson: The Princess, v.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêtt, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. -qu = kw.

äg-rí-ô-pēs, or **äg-rí-ô-pūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγρὸς* (*agros*) = . . . wild, savage; *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = sight, view.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family with mackerel cheeks, the Triglidae. The typical species is the *A. torvus*, a large fish found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called by the Dutch Separd (or sea-horse). It is used for food.

* **äg-rí-ôt**, **äg-rí-ôt tree**, *s.* [Fr. *griottier* = the agrotree-tree, from *griotte*, its fruit.] A tart cherry. (Howell: *Lex. Tetraglott.*)

äg-rí-ô-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγρίος* (*agrios*) = (1) wildness, (2) fierceness, cruelty.] A genus of Elateridae (Click-Beetles). The larvae of three species—the *A. lineatus*, *A. obscurus*, and *A. spectator*—are too well known as wireworms destructive to crops. The perfect insects deposit their eggs on or near the roots of the plants on which they are designed to feed. The larvae when hatched rapidly increase in size. They lie in the earth as pupae during the winter months. The perfect insects usually emerge—the *A. lineatus* in March, and the other two in April. They are found abundantly till July. (Curtis, in Morton's "Cyclop. Agric.")

Äg-rip-pin-i-ang, *s. pl.* [Named after Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage.]

Church Hist.: The followers of the above-named Agrippinus, in the third century, who taught a kind of Anabaptist doctrine.

* **a-grīse** (*O. Eng.*), **ag-grīse** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.*; * **a-grōs** (*O. Eng.*), *v.f.* [*A.S. aggrisan*, *aggrysan* = to dread, to fear greatly.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to shudder, to frighten, to terrify, to intimidate.

(a) English:

"Such joys that our herte might agrise."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7, 231, 7, 232.

(b) Scotch:

"My goit sail be present the to agrise.
Thou sal, vpon thy wight, agoun thys wile
Be punyt wele." Douglas: *Virgil*, III, 16

2. To make frightful or horrible. (See Spenser, Clarendon ed., bk. ii.)

"The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engroist with mud, which did them fowle agrise."
Spenser: *F. Q.* II, vi. 46.

B. Intrans.: To shudder; to be greatly afraid.

"Thenne hit thester bi-gon, and thunderde switha,
That the graue quakede, and thel agrisen alle."
Joseph of Arimathea, 235, 236.

"That fire under the feet aros,
Nas ther non that him agrose."
Gy of Warete, p. 49.

a-grīse, *pa. par.* [*A.S.*] [*AGRISE*.]

ä-grōm, *s.* A disease of the tongue, frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies.

* **a-grōn'-ōm-ý**, *s.* [In Fr. *agronomie*; Gr. *ἀγρόνομος* (*agronomos*), *s.* = a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands; as adj. = haunting the country, rural; *ἀγρός* (*agros*) = a field, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = pasture-ground, pasture; *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to deal out, to distribute, to dispense.] Agriculture.

* **a-grōpe**, *v.t.* [*A.S. grāpian* = to grope.] [*GROPE*.] To grope, to examine.

"For who so will it well agrone,"
Gower: *Cnf. Amant*, bk. v.

a-grōs-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [*AGROSTIS*.] The first sub-tribe of Agrostideæ (q.v.).

äg-rōs-tēm-ma, *s.* [In Port. *agrostema*, fr. Gr. *ἀγρὸν* (*agron*), genit. of *ἀγρός* (*agros*) = a field, and *στέμμα* (*stemma*) = materials for crowning; a wreath, garland, chaplet. Crown or garland of the field.]

Botany: A Linnean genus of plants, now looked upon by many as a sub-genus or section of the genus *Lychnis*. It belongs to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Clove-worts, and the section Sileneæ. *Lychnis* (*Agrostemma*) *githago*, a tall plant with large purple flowers, is the well-known corn cockle so common in grain-fields. It is said by agriculturists that when the seeds of the plant are ground along with those of corn they are found to render the latter unwholesome.

äg-rōs-tid'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [*AGROSTIS*.] A tribe or section of Grasses, divided into two sub-tribes, Agrostee and Calamagrostee.

a-grōs-tis, *s.* [In Fr., Port., & Lat. *agrostis*; Gr. *ἀγρωσις* (*agros*) = a grass (*Triticum repens*); *ἀγρός* (*agros*) = a field.] A genus of Grasses, the type of the tribe or section Agrostideæ and the sub-tribe Agrostee. Six species occur in Britain. Three of these, the *A. setacea*, *A. spicaventi*, and *A. interrupta*, are rare or local: the others, *A. vulgaris*, the fine bent; *A. alba*, the marsh bent; and the *A. canina*, or brown bent, are common. The *A. cornucopiae*, or dispar herd grass, was introduced into Britain for agricultural purposes, but has not succeeded well. *A. pulchella*, an elegant garden plant, came originally from Quito. Many other species occur abroad.

äg-rōs-tōg-ra-phý, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγρωσις* (*agros*), and *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a description.] [*AGROSTIS*.] A description of the several kinds of Grasses.

äg-rōs-tōl'-ō-ēy, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγρωσις* (*agros*), and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of botanical science which treats of the order of Grasses.

* **a-grōte**, *v.t.* [Deriv. uncertain.] To cloy, to surfeit (*Tyrwhitt*). To ingurgitate, to saturate (*Skinner*). [*AGROTE*.]

"But I am agroted here before
To write of him that in love been forsworne."
Chaucer: *Legend of Philis*.

* **a-grō-tēd**, * **a-grō-tid**, * **a-grō-tei-ed**, *pa. par.* [*AGROTE*.]

a-grō-tis, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. *ἀγρότης* (*agrotēs*) or *ἀγρότης* (*agrotēs*) = belonging to the field; *ἀγρός* (*agros*) = a field.] A genus of Moths of the family Noctuidæ. Two species, the *A. exclamationis*, Heart and Dart Moth; and *A. segetum*, Common Dart Moth, have caterpillars called by agriculturists surface grubs, which are destructive to various field-crops, as also to garden flowers.

* **a-grō-tōne**, *v.t.* [*AGROTE*.] To surfeit. The same as *AGROTE* (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **a-grō-tōn-ýd**, *pa. par.* [*AGROTON*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **a-grō-tōn-ýnge**, *s.* [*AGROTON*.] Surfeiting. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-ground', *adv.* [*Eng. a = on, and ground*.]

A. Literally:

1. On the ground; resting on the ground; ashore (q.v.).

"By the middle of the next day the yawl was aground, and from the shoalness of the water could not proceed any higher."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. On the ground; implying motion towards, ending in rest upon.

"And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the forepart stuck fast."—*Acts xxvii*, 41.

B. Fig.: In difficulties; in the same all but hopeless predicament as a ship is when she is aground.

* **a-grūd'ge**, *v.t.* [Old form of *Eng. GRUDGE*.] To grudge. (*Palsgrave*.)

* **a-grūfe**, * **a-grūf**, *adv.* [*GRUF*.] Flat. grovelling. (*Scotch*.)

"Some borne on spars by chance did swim afloat,
And some lay swelling on the slyke sand,
Agroft lay some . . ."—*Muses Threnodie*, p. 112.

* **a-grým**, *s.* [*ALOORISM*, *AWGRIM*.]

* **a-grýp-ní-a**, *s.* [In Lat. *agrypnia*, from Gr. *ἀγρυπνία* (*agrypnia*) = sleeplessness; *ἀγρυπνός* (*agrypnos*) = sleepless; *ἀγρεύειν* (*agreuin*) = to hunt, to seek, and *νύκτος* (*nyktos*) = sleep.] Med.: Wakefulness; called also *INSOMNIA* and *PERVILIUM* (q.v.). [See also *WAKEFULNESS*.]

* **a-grýp-nō-cō-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγρυπνία* (*agrypnia*), and *κόμα* (*kōma*) = deep sleep; *κοιμάω* (*koimāō*) = to lull to sleep; *κοίμαι* (*koimai*) = to lie.]

Med.: Lethargy, without actual sleep.

* **a-grýp-nūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγρυπνός* (*agrypnos*) = sleepless.] A genus of Coleoptera, of the family Elateridae. The *A. murinus*, or mouse-coloured click beetle, has a larva with a flat and indented tail, and is one of those destructive animals called by farmers Wireworms.

* **ägt**, * **ägte**, * **hägt**, *s.* [*A.S. eht* = estimation; *ehtian* = to meditate, to devise: in

Ger. *acht* = care, attention; *achten* = to attend to, to regard.] Thought, anxiety, sorrow, grief, care, fear.

"Amalechkes folde for ägte of dead."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 3, 384.

"With the prisunes to liven in ägt."

Ibid., 2, 044.

* **ägt**, * **ägte**, *s.* [*A.S. eht*.] Possession; property.

* **ägte**, *v.t.* [*A.S. agan*; pret. *ahle* = to own.] To possess, to own. [*AGHT*, *v.t.*]

* **ägte**, *pa. par.* [*AGTE*, *v.t.*]

* **ägte**, *v.* [*OUGHTE*.] (*Aghtes* = oughtest.)

* **ägte**, *s.* [*AGT*.]

* **ägtes**, *s. pl.* Moneys. [*AGHT*.]

ä-gu-a toad, *s.* [Local name.] The *Bufo* *Agu* of Pr. Max. A large South American toad imported into Jamaica to keep down rats.

äg-ü-a'-ra, *s.* [Sec def.]

Zool.: The native name of *Canis Jubata*, the maned dog of South America.

ä-güe, * **ä-gew**, * **äg-wë**, * **hā-gë**, *s.* [Skinner and Johnson, whom Wedgwood follows, take this from Fr. *ague* = sharp, acute; in Sp. & Port. *agudo*. The primary meaning would then be an "acute" fever. Serenian and Tooke derive it from Goth. *agis* = trembling. Webster is of the same opinion, and cites as cognate words *A.S. æge*, *ege*, *oga*, *hoga* = fear, dread, horror; Arn. *hegen* = to shake; Irish *agle* = fear. "The radical idea," he says, "is a shivering or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror."]

* I. Originally, in a general sense: Any sharp fever.

"But theu thogh his myght, blisshed mothe he be,
Kissed him vpright, and passed that hage."
R. Branne, p. 333.

II. Hence in a limited sense:

1. An intermittent fever, in whatever stage of its progress or whatever its type. A person about to be seized by it generally feels somewhat indisposed for about a fortnight previously. Then he is seized with a shivering fit, which ushers in the cold stage of the disease. This passes at length into a hot stage, and it again into one characterised by great perspiration, which carries off the disorder for a time. The three leading types of ague are the *quotidian*, with an interval of twenty-four hours; the *tertian*, with one of forty-eight hours; and the *quartan*, with one of seventy-two hours. The remote or the proximate cause of ague is generally the exposure of the body to the malaria generated in marshes. The remedy is quinine or some other anti-periodic. [*ANTI-PERIODIC*.]

"And he will look as hollow as a ghost,
As dim and meagre as an ague's fit."
Shakespeare: *King John*, III, 4.

2. Specially:

(a) Lit.: The cold fit, often accompanied by trembling or shaking, which constitutes the first of the three stages of intermittent fever. In the phrase "fever and ague," ague means the cold stage, and fever the hot one which succeeds it.

"Cold, shivering ague."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*.

(b) Fig.: Any shaking produced by cold, however removed it may be from the first stage of an intermittent fever.

III. As the rendering of a word of doubtful meaning:

The ague of Scripture. The Hebrew word *חֶמְדָּה* (*qadd'-chah*), Lev. xxvi. 16, which is translated "fever" in Deut. xxviii. 22, from the root *חָרַם* (*qaddach*) = to set on fire, is rendered in the Septuagint in Leviticus *ἰκτερός* (*ikteros*) = the jaundice, and in Deut. *πυρετός* (*pyretos*) = fever, especially of a tertian or quartan type. Probably a more formidable disease is meant than simple ague, or the word may be used in the extended sense of No. I.

"I also will do this unto you; I will even appoint over you terror, consumption, and the burning ague, that shall consume the eyes, and cause sorrow of heart."—*Lev. xxvi*, 16.

ague-cake, *s.*

1. Lit.: An affection of the spleen which sometimes accompanies ague. There arises in the left hypochondrium a hard swelling, indolent at first, generally little influencing

bōl, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**clan** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**stion**, -**cloun** = **shūn**; -**gion**, -**flion** = **zhūn**. -**tions**, -**siours** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **çel**.
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the health in this country, but in warmer latitudes sometimes becoming large and very painful, and on its suppurating causing death. (*Dr. Joseph Brown: Art. "Intermittent Fever," Cyclop. of Pract. Med., ii. 223.*)

2. *Fig.*: A morbid mental excrescence, produced by heated feeling.

"... this worthy motto, 'No bishop, no king,' is of the same lute, and infused out of the same tears, a mere ague-cake."—*Milton: Of Reform in England.*

ague-draught, s. A draught designed to ward off or cure an attack of ague.

"Our soldiers in the Feinsular hospitals regularly applied for an *ague-draught* (60 drops of laudanum and a drachm of ether) when they saw their nails turning blue, which is generally the first sign of the commencement of a paroxysm."—*Dr. Brown: Cyclop. of Pract. Med., vol. ii.*

ague-drop, s. A kind of drop designed to cure ague.

ague-fit, s.

1. *Lit.*: A fit of the ague.

"Cromwell, who had an *ague-fit* from anxiety, . . ."—*Froude: Hist. Eng., pt. i, ch. xv.*

2. *Met.*: A fit of trembling produced by fear.

"This *ague-fit* of fear is over-blown."—*Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.*

ague-ointment, s. An ointment for the ague. Halliwell says that in Norfolk one made from the leaves of the elder is used.

ague-powder, s. A powder designed to cure ague.

ague-proof, a. Proof against ague.

"I am not *ague-proof*."—*Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.*

ague-spell, s. A spell or charm believed by the superstitious to prevent or cure ague. (*Gay.*)

ague-struck, a. Struck with ague. (*Hewyt.*)

ague-tree, s. The *Laurus sassafras*. [*SASSAFRAS.*] (*Gerard, &c.*)

ague-weed, s.

Bot.: (1) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. (*Amer.*) (2) *Gentiana quinqueflora*.

ā-gūe, v.t. [From the substantive.] To cause to tremble or shake like one in the first stage of intermittent fever.

ā-gūed, pa. par. & a. [AGUE, v.]

"... faces pale
With flight and *agued* fear."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.*

* **a-guēr-rŷ, v.t.** [Fr. *aguerrir*; from *guerre* = war.] To instruct in the art of war; to inure to the hardships of war. (*Lyttleton.*)

* **aguiller (āg-wil-ēr), s.** [Fr. *aiguille* = a needle.] A needle-case.

"A silver needl for I drowe,
Out of *aguiller* quiet I knowe."—*Romaunt of the Rose, 98.*

a-guiz'ard-ing, verb. s. [Eng. *a = on*, *guisard*, and suff. *-ing*.] The action of a *guisard* (q.v.), or mummer; mumming, masquerading. (*Special coinage.*)

"Or else they have taen Yule before it comes, and gain *a-guisarding*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxvii.*

* **a-guize, * a-guize, v.t.** [Fr. *guise* = (1) manner; (2) fauce, humour.] To guise, to adorn, to dress out.

"Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguize*
With gaudy garlands."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 7.*

¶ It is opposed to *disguised* = *aguised*, *guised*, or dressed out in a way to mislead.

"So had false Archimago her disguised,
To cloke her guile with sorrow and sad teene;
And she herself had craftily devised
To be her Squire, and do her service well *aguised*."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 31.*

* **a-guize, * a-guize, † āg-guize, s.** [From the verb.] Guise, dress.

"The glory of the court, their fashions
And brave *aguzes*,"—*Moré: Song of the Soul, bk. i. 23.*

ā-gū-ish, a. [Eng. *ague*; *-ish*.]

1. *Lit.*: In any way pertaining to ague; causing or tending to cause ague; noted for the occurrence in it or them of ague.

"And *aguish* east."—*Cowper: Task, bk. iii.*
"The *aguish* districts of England continue to be inhabited."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome, ch. xxiii.*

2. *Fig.*: Alternately chilly, cold, like a patient in the first stage of ague; or burning hot, like one in its second stage.

"Her *aguish* love now glows and burns."—*Landovne: To Myra.*

ā-gū-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. *aguish*; *-ness*.] The state of being affected by ague.

Spec.: Chilliness. (*Johnson.*)

* **a-gūlt', * a-gūlt', * a-gūlt'e** (pa. par. *agult*), v.t. [A.S. *agyltan*.]

1. To offend.

"He *agulte* her here in other case,
So nere all wholly his trespasses."—*Romaunt of the Rose, 5,832-3.*

2. To be guilty, to offend, to sin against.

"Thanne was he scorned that nothing had *agult*."—*Chaucer: The Prioress Tale.*

"And neuer *agult* the will I use in game on earnest."—*William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 4,401.*

a-gūs'-tite, * a-gūs'-tine, s. [Ger. *agustin*.] A mineral, the same as *APATITE* (q.v.).

āg'-wē, s. [AUE.]

a-gŷe, gŷe, gŷe, v.t. [Fr. *guider*.] To guide, to direct.

"Launfal toke leave of Teranont
For to wende to kyng Artour,
Hys feste for to *agŷe*."—*Eng. Trans. of Grands Fabliaux, 523.*

āg'-ŷn-a-rŷ, a. [Eng. *agyn(ous)*; *-ary*.]

Bot.: Having no female organs. A term introduced by A. P. de Candolle to denote double flowers, which are composed entirely of petals, no pistils being present.

A-gŷ-nēn'-sēg, A-gŷ-ni-ā-ni, A-gŷ-ni-i, s. [Gr. *ā*, priv.; *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect who opposed marriage and the use of flesh-meat, saying that these practices were opposed to spirituality of life, and emanated not from God, but from the devil. They arose about A.D. 694, but not long afterwards died away.

a-gŷn'-ic, a. [Eng. *agyn(ous)*; *-ic*.]

Bot.: Characterized by, or describing, the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary.

* **a-gŷnn'e, * a-gin', v.t. & i.** [A.S. *aginnan*, *aginnan* = to begin; *agynth* = beginning.] To begin.

"The maister his tale he gan *agin*."—*The Sevyng Sages, 1,410.*

āg'-ŷn-ōus, a. [Gr. *ἀγνους* (*agynos*) = having no wife; *ā*, priv.; and *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.] *Bot.*: Destitute of female organs.

ah, interj. [Ger. *ah, ha, ach*; Fr. *ah*; Port. *ah, ai*; Ital. *ah, ah*; Lat. *ah, a*; Gr. *ā, ā*, or *ā d.*] An exclamation uttered—

1. In surprise.

"Then said I, *ah* Lord God! they say of me, Doth he not speak *parables*?"—*Ezek. xx. 40.*

2. In exultation.

"Let them not say in their hearts, *ah*, so would we have it."—*Ps. xxxv. 26.*

3. In mourning.

"... they will lament thee, saying, *ah* lord!"—*Jer. xxxiv. 5.*

4. In contempt (mingled with surprise).

"And they that passed by rallied on him, wagging their heads, and saying, *ah*, thou that destroyed the temple."—*Mark xv. 29.*

5. In simple pity.

"... *ah*! it [the sword] is made bright, it is wrapped up for the slaughter."—*Ezek. xxi. 15.*

6. In mingled pity and contempt.

"*Ah* sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters."—*Isa. i. 4.*

7. In self-abasement.

"Then said I, *ah*, Lord God! behold, I cannot speak: for I am a child."—*Jer. i. 6.*

8. In adoration.

"*Ah* Lord God! behold, thou hast made the heaven and the earth by thy great power and stretched-out arm."—*Jer. xxxii. 17.*

¶ In such a case, however, it is more frequently written *O*.

a-ha', interj. [In Ger. *ha ha, aha*; Fr. *aha*; Lat. *aha*.] An exclamation uttered with different modifications, however, of the voice and features.

1. In mingled exultation and derision.

"Thus saith the Lord God: Because thou saidst, *Aha*, against my sanctuary, when it was profaned."—*Ezek. xxv. 3.*

2. In surprise

"... yes, he warmeth himself, and saith, *Aha*, I am warm, I have seen thee ere."—*Isa. xlii. 16.*

¶ Sometimes it is doubled.

"Let them be turned back for a reward of their shame that say, *Aha, aha*."—*Ps. lxx. 3.*

a-ha', s. [HA-HA.]

* **a-hāng, a.** [A.S. *ahangen, ahangan* = hung.] Hanged, been hanged. (*Robert of Gloucester.*)

a-head', adv. [O. Eng. *a = on*; *head*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

* 1. "On head," on the head, head-foremost, headlong.

Lit. & Fig.: Used generally of animals or persons not under proper restraint.

"They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits there is no dealing with them."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. Onward, forward, in front, in advance.

"One of the young men, however, cried out, 'Let us all be brave,' and ran on *ahead*."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. xviii.*

¶ To go ahead:

(a) *Lit.*: To proceed in advance.

"... It was necessary that a man should go *ahead* with a sword to cut away the creepers."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World, ch. ii.*

(b) *Colloquially*: To proceed rapidly, to make satisfactory headway in what one is doing. (Used of literal movement forward in the case of railway guards directing trains or seamen navigating ships. Used figuratively of anything in which progress of any kind is possible, even though there be no physical movement.)

B. Naut.: In front, before, further forward than a vessel, as "There is a rock *ahead*."

* **a-height' (gh silent), adv.** [Eng. *a = on*; *height*.] On high.

"Edg. From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up *a-height*—the shrill gorged lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. Do but look up."—*Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.*

a-hēm', interj. [HEM.]

* **a-hēr'e, v.t.** [A.S. *aheran* = to hear.] To hear. [HEAR.]

* **a-high, * a-hy'ghe (gh silent), adv.** [O. Eng. *a = on*; *high*.] On high. [AHV.]

* **a-hight' (gh silent), pred. pass. of verb.** [HIGHT.] Was called.

"And that amiable maide Allsundrine *a-hight*."—*William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 598.*

a-hint', a-hind', prep. & adv. [Ger. *hinten, dehten*.] Behind. (*Scotch.*)

"... the long green ahead the clachan."—*Sir W. Scott: Waverley, ch. xlv.*

* **a-hoight' (gh silent), a.** [A.S. *a = on*; *headhu* = height. [HEIGHT.] Elevated, in good spirits. (*Florio: Dict., s.v. Intresca.*)

a-hold', adv. [Eng. *a = on*; *hold*.]

Naut.: Near the wind.

To lay a ship *a-hold*: To lay or place her in such a position that she may hold or keep to the wind.

"Boats: Lay her *a-hold*: set her two courses: off to sea again, lay her off."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, I. 1.*

a-horse', adv. [Eng. *a = on*; *horse*.] On horseback. (*Hearne: Gloss.*)

a-hōb'-ai, s. The Brazilian name for a shrub (*Cerbera ahouai*), the kernels of the nuts of which are a deadly poison. It belongs to the order Apocynaceae, or Dogbanes. [CERBERA.]

a-hōy', interj. [In Fr. ho.]

Naut.: A word used in hailing vessels or people, as "Ship *a-hoy*!"

Āh-rīm-an (h guttural), s. [Zend *Ahriman*; from Zend *agro* or *angro* = wicked, murderous, and *maineyus* = invisible, from (1) adj. *mainyu*, (2) substantive *mano*, corresponding with the Sansc. *manas* = the mind; in Lat. *mens*, whence English *mental*, &c. (See Wilson *On the Parsee Religion*, Bombay, 1843, p. 328.)]

In the Zoroastrian Creed (that held by the ancient Persians and their descendants, the modern Parsees): The Evil Principle or Being, supposed to have created darkness, to be the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

patron of all evil, and to live in perpetual conflict with Hormuzd, the Good Principle, or Being. Ahriman, like Hormuzd, has under him a hierarchy of angels. He differs from the Satan of Scripture in being on an equality both in years and in power with the good God. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

a-hû, s. [Tartar, Persian, and Bokharian. Not the *ahu* of Kämpfen.] The Tartarian roe (*Cervus Pygargus*, or *Capreolus*), which is identical with the *Antelope subgutturosa*. It is larger than the European roebuck, and inhabits the mountains in Siberia, Tartary, &c.

a-hûll, adv. [O. Eng. *a* = on; *hull*.]

Naut.: With the sails furled and the helm lashed on the lee-side, causing the vessel to lie nearly with her side to the wind and sea, and



A VESSEL A-HULL.

her head inclined somewhat in the direction of the wind. This situation affords a great protection against the fury of a storm.

a-hûn-gêred, a. [Eng. *a* = on, and *hungered*.] Hungered.

a-hûn-grý, a. [O. Eng. *a* = on, and *hungry*.] Hungry. (*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.)

a-hý, ***an-hý,** ***a-hýgh** (gh silent), adv. [O. Eng. *a* = on; *hy* = high.] On high. "By that, Raymond was doubted of ech wight Into gret honour risen is *a-hý*, And warshipped is in ech company."

La Coudrette: The Romans of Partenay (1500 ff) (Skeat ed., i, 200-11.)

ai, aie, s. [Dut. & Ger. *ei* = an egg.] An egg.

â-i, s. [Ger. & Fr. *ai*.] A word framed by the South American Indians to imitate the plaintive cry of the animal which they called *ai*.] A species of sloth, the *Bradypus tridactylus* of Linnaeus. As its name imports, it has but three toes, or rather nails, on each foot, in this respect differing from the Unan (*Bradypus didactylus*, Linn.), which has but two. It is of the order Edentata, or toothless mammals. It is the only known species of its class which has as many as nine cervical vertebrae, seven being the normal number. It is about the size of a cat. The tail is very short. The limbs also are short, but exceedingly muscular. It clings with extraordinary tenacity to the branches of trees. It is pre-eminent even among sloths for sluggishness. Its apathy is on a par with its inertness. Its practice is to strip a tree completely bare before it can prevail upon itself to put forth the exertion requisite to enable it to roll itself into a ball, fall to the ground, and climb another tree. It inhabits America from Brazil to Mexico.

ai-ai-ai, s. The name given in Paraguay to a wading bird, the American Jabiru (*Mycteria Americana*).

ai-blins, adv. Perhaps, it may be. (*Scotch.*) " . . . it may feed a hog, or *ablinis* twa in a good year."—*Sir W. Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxix.

aid, *âyde, v.t. & i. [Fr. *aider* = to help; Sp. *ayudar*; Port. *ajudar*; Prov. *adjudar*, *ajudar*, *aidar*; Ital. *aiutare*; Lat. *adjuto* = to help; freq. from *adjuvum*, supine of *adjuvo* = to help; *ad*; *juvo* = to help. In Arab. *aid* is = to assist or strengthen, and *ayada* and *adawa* = to help (*Webster*), but these resemblances seem accidental.] To assist, to help.

1. Transitive:

" . . . which aided him in the killing of his brethren."—*Judg.* ix. 24.

" . . . to aid each other in many ways."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, ch. lii.

"Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships."—1 *Maccabees* viii. 28.

2. Intransitive:

"Or good, or grateful, now to mind recall, And, aiding this one hour, repay it all." *Pope*: *Homér's Odyssey*, bk. xxii., 220, 230.

aid, *âyde, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *aide*; Sp. *ayuda*; Port. *ajuda*; Ital. *aiuto*; Lat. *adjutus*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of helping or assisting.

II. The state of being helped.

¶ In aid: To render assistance.

"Your private right should impious power invade, The peers of Ithaca would arm in aid." *Pope*: *Homér's Odyssey*, bk. i., 513, 514.

III. The thing which, or more rarely the person who renders assistance. (In this sense it is often used in the plural.)

1. The thing which does it.

" . . . he might hope for pecuniary aid from France."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"And he has furnished us with some aids towards the consideration of this question."—*Gladstone*: *Studies on Homer*, l. 23.

2. A person or persons rendering assistance.

(a) Generally:

"Let us make unto him an aid like unto himself."—*Tobit* viii. 6.

(b) Specially: Auxiliary troops or commanders.

"No sooner Hector saw the king retir'd, But thus his Trojans and his aids he fir'd." *Pope*: *Homér's Iliad*, bk. iii. 366.

¶ The word is used in this sense in the term *aide-de-camp*, sometimes contracted into *aide* or *aid*.

B. Technically:

I. *Feudal System*: A tax paid by a vassal or tenant to his lord, chiefly on three occasions, when the superior just named was put to unusual expense. These were, 1st, to ransom him when he was a prisoner; 2nd, to defray the charges when his eldest son was made a knight; 3rd, to help the eldest daughter to obtain a husband by furnishing her with a suitable dowry to be given her at the time of her marriage. At first the *aids* on these occasions were voluntary, but the feudal lord succeeded in converting them into a compulsory tax. This, however, was abolished by the statute 12 Charles II.

"*Aids* were originally mere benevolences granted by the tenant to his lord in times of difficulty and distress: but in process of time they grew to be considered as a matter of right and not of discretion."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. v.

II. *Parliamentary Hist.*: A subsidy granted by Parliament to the king as part of his revenue when he had to take an active share in political life. It is generally used in the plural, *aids*, and is called also *subsidies* and *supplies*. [SUBSIDIES, SUPPLIES.]

"The whole of the extraordinary aid granted to the king exceeded four millions."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

III. *English Law*:

1. To *pray in aid*: To put forth a plea or petition that one who has an interest in a cause which is being tried shall be conjoined with the defendant making such application. For instance, when litigation arises in connection with an estate, the person in possession may petition for the *aid* of him who has a reversionary title to it. Such a petition is called an *aid-prayer*.

"In real actions also the tenant may pray in aid, or call for assistance of him to help him to plead, because of the feebleness or imbecility of his own estate."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. *Aid of the King*: Assistance demanded of the king when a city or borough, holding a fee-farm from the king, has an unjust demand for taxes made upon it.

IV. *French Fiscal Arrangements* (in the pl.): Duties in most respects corresponding to our custom-house charges.

Courts of Aids: Courts which take cognisance of cases arising out of the payment of aids, in the sense now explained.

***aid-major,** s. The adjutant of a regiment. (*Scotch.*) (*Society Contendings*, p. 395.)

†**aid-ance, *âyde-ance,** s. [Eng. *aid*; *-ance*.] Aid, assistance, help.

"For lovers say, the heart hath treble wrong, When it is barr'd the aidance of the tongue." *Shakesp.*: *Venus and Adonis*.

aid-ant, *âyde-ant, a. [Fr. *aidant*, pr. par. of *aider* = to help.] Helpful, assisting.

" . . . be aidant and remediate in the good man's distress." *Shakesp.*: *King Lear*, iv. 4.

aide-de-camp (approx. **aid-dô-kôn**), sometimes contracted to **aido,** s. [Fr. *aide du camp*; Sp. *ayudante de campo*; Port. *ajudante de campo*; Ital. *ajudante di campo*.]

Military: An officer who receives the orders of a general and communicates them. His functions are exercised whilst battles are in progress, as well as in more tranquil times.

ai-ded, pa. par. & a. [AID, v.]

¶ Used as adjective in the phrase "*aided emigration*." [EMIGRATION.]

aid-er, s. [Eng. *aid*; *-er*.] One who aids, an assistant, a helper.

"All along as he went, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels."—*Bacon*: *Henry VI.*

aid-ing, pr. par. [AID, v.]

***ai-dle** (1), v.t. The same as ADDLE = to render putrid (q.v.).

***ai-dle** (2), v.t. The same as ADDLE = to earn (q.v.).

aid-less, a. [Eng. *aid*; *-less*.] Without aid, destitute of assistance.

"The aidless Innocent lady." *Milton*: *Comus*.
"It is not meet, Sir King, to leave thee thus, Aidless, alone, and smitten through the helm." *Tennyson*: *Morte d'Arthur*.

***aie,** s. The same as AI = an egg (q.v.).

***ai-elg,** s. pl. [A.N.] Forefathers.

"To give from yours heirs That your aiele you left." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 314.

***ai-er,** s. [AIR.]

***ai-er, s.**; pl. **ai-er-ís.** [HEIR.] An heir. (*O. Scotch.*)

***ai-er-ý,** s. [EYRIE.]

***ai-êge,** s. [EASE.]

***aiht-êd-en** (gh mute), a. [A.S. *æhta*, *æhta* = eight.] The same as AGHTAND = the eighth.

ai-g-lêth. [AGLETT.]

ai-gôc-êr-ine, a. [AIGOCERUS.] Belonging to the Aigocerus genus or sub-genus (q.v.). Col. Hamilton Smith has an Aigocerine group of the genus Antelope. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv. 175.)

ai-gôc-êr-ús, s. [Gr. *aîz* (*aîz*), genit. *aîgós* (*aîgos*) = a goat, and *κίρως* (*keras*) = a horn; *aîgokéras* (*aigokeras*) in classical Greek is a plant, the fenugreek (q.v.).] A genus or sub-genus of Antelopes, type *A. leucophœa*, the Blau-bock, South Africa.

†**ai-gre,** s. [EAGER, AKER, HIGRE.]

†**ai-gre,** a. [FR.] Sonr, sharp.

" . . . like *aigre* droppings into milk." *Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

***aigre douce,** a. [Fr. *aigre doux*, fem. *douce*.] Sour-sweet. (*Holland.*)

***ai-grœn,** s. [AYGREEN.]

ai-grê-môre, s. [FR.]

Art: Charcoal in a state of preparation to be mixed with other ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder.

ai-grêt, ai-grêtte, s. [Fr. *aygrette*.]

A. Ordinary Language: A tuft, as of feathers, or a small bunch, as of diamonds.

"Still at that Wizard's feet their spoils he haried— Ingots of ore from rich Potosi borne. Crowns by Caciques, *aygrettes* by Omrah's worn." *Scott*: *Vision of Don Roderick*, xxxi.

B. Technically:

I. Botany. [EORET.]

II. Zoology:

1. [EORET.]

2. In the form *Aigrette*: Buffon's name for the Hare-lipped Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*).

†**ai-gûe-ma-rî-ne,** s. [Fr. = *aquamarine*.]

Mên.: De Lisle's name for the *aquamarine*, or beryl. [AQUAMARINE, BERYL.]

bôil, bôy; pôit, jôw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -îng. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del. -gre = ger.

* **aiguillette** (äg-wil-ët), *s.* [AGLET.]

† **aiguille** (äg-will), *s.* [Fr. = a needle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A needle-shaped peak of rock. " . . . and where the *aiguilles* above present no kind of way for crowning the heights and outflanking the defenders."—*Times*, Oct. 29, 1877.

2. *Mining*: An instrument for boring cylindrical holes in the rock to receive charges of gunpowder for blasting purposes.

aiguille-like, *a.* [Eng. *aguiille*; *like*.]

"The *aiguille-like* peaks on either side."—*Times*, Oct. 29, 1877, *Montenegrin Correspondent*.

aiguillons (äg-wil-lōng), *s. pl.* [Fr.]

Bot.: Stalked glands, once called *setæ* by Woods and Lindley. In the genus *Rosa* they resemble aculei, but are distinct from them in nature. (*Lindley*: *Introductio* to *Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 65.)

* **aiguiscé**, * **aiguiscé**, * **eguisce**, * **aiguiscé**, * **eguisce** (äg-wis-sé), *a.* [Fr., from *aiguiser* = to sharpen.]

Her.: Sharply pointed; applied especially to a cross on an escutcheon which has its four angles sharpened, but still terminating in obtuse angles. It differs from the cross *fitchee* in this respect, that whereas the latter tapers by degrees to a point, the former does so only at the ends.

† **ailk**, *s.* [OAK.] (*Scotch*.)

1. An oak-tree. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

" . . . sic a sprout frae the auld *ailk*."—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

2. Oak-wood.

† **alk-snag**, † **alk-snaggy**, *s.* A knotty stump of an oak, or an oak-tree having the branches roughly cut off.

"He'll glow at an auld-ward barkit *alk-snag* as if it were a queer-maddan in full bearing."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

* **ai'-ken**, **ai'-kin**, *adj.* [OAKEN.] Oaken, of oak. (*Scotch*.)

" . . . for bringing hame of *alkin* tymmer."—*Acts*, *Mary* (1553), ed. 1514, p. 545.

ai'-kin-ite, *s.* [Named after Arthur Aikin, M.D., F.R.S.] A mineral classed by Dana with his sulpharsenites. Compos.: Sulphur 16.7, bismuth 36.2, lead 36.1, copper 11.0 = 100. It is orthorhombic, with lough embedded acicular crystals, as also massive. The lustre is metallic, the colour lead-grey, with a pale copper-red tarnish. It occurs in the Ural Mountains, in Hungary, and in the United States. [PATRINITE, BELONITE, ACICULITE, RETZBANYITE.]

ail, * **éyle**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *eglian* = to feel pain, to ail, trouble, or torment; *eglan* = to inflict pain, to prick, torment, trouble, or grieve. Generally impersonal, as "me *egleth*" = to grieve me; *egle* = troublesome, difficult, hateful. Goth. *aglo* = affliction, tribulation.]

A. Trans.: To cause uneasiness of body or mind; to pain, to trouble.

¶ It is generally used in interrogatories in which inquiry is made as to the unknown cause of some restlessness or trouble. The nominative to the verb is generally something indefinite, as *what* or *nothing*, though in *Piers Ploughman* the definite word *sykness* (sickness) is used.

1. *Lit.* Of persons:

"My mother thought, What *ails* the boy?"—*Tennyson*: *The Miller's Daughter*.

2. *Fig.* Of things:
"What *ailed* thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest?"—*Ps.* cxlv. 5.

B. Intrans.: To be affected by uneasiness or pain.

"And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick."—*Daniel*: *Civil* v. ara, bk. iii.

ail (1), *s.* [From the verb.] Indisposition; source of weakness; affliction. (*Pope*: *Moral Essays*, iii, 89.)

ail (2), **aille**, * **elle**, *s.* [Fr. *aille* = a wing, from *Lat. ala*.] The beards of barley. (*Gerarde*: *Herbal*, bk. i., ch. xlvii.)

* **ail**, *imperat.* of verb, used as *interj.* [HAIL.]

ail-ānth-ūs, *s.* [From *ailanto*, the Molcaea name of one of the species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Xanthoxylaceae, or Xanthoxyls. The *A. glandulosa* has very large, unequally pinnate leaves and unpleasantly-smelling flowers. In France and Italy it is used for shading walks, and it has been introduced into Britain from China to afford

nourishment to a fine silkworm (*Attacus Cynthia*). The *Ailanthus excelsa*, from India, is also cultivated here.

Ailanthus Silkworm, or *Ailanthus Moth*: *Attacus Cynthia*. [ATTACUS.]

* **aille**, *s.* [Fr. *aïeul* = grandfather.]

O. Law: A writ lying in cases where the grandfather or great-grandfather was seised in his demesnes, as of fee of any land or tenement in fee simple, on the day that he died, and a stranger that same day enters and dispossesses the heir. (*Cowel*.)

* **aille**, *s.* [AISLE.]

* **ai'-lottes**, * **ai'-lottes**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *aillette* = a winglet.]

Heraldry: Small escutcheons fixed to the shoulders of armed knights. They were



AILETTE.

called also *emerasces*. They were of steel, and were introduced in the reign of Edward I., and were the origin of the modern epaulet.

ai'-ling, *pr. par. & a.* [AIL, *v.*]

"Touch but his nature in its *ailing* part."—*Couper*: *Tirocinium*.

ai'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *ail*; *-ment*.] Sickness, disease, indisposition, especially of a chronic character.

"I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*."—*Swift*: *Letters*.

ai-lūr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *αἰόλλω* (*aiollō*) = to shift rapidly to and fro; and *αἰόλα* (*aiola*) = tail.] A genus of mammals belonging either to the family Ursidae, or Bears, or to that of Viverridae, Civets, being a connecting link between the two. The *Wah* (*A. fulgens*) is found in India.

aim, * **āime**, * **āyme**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *esmer* = to aim or level at, to make an offer to strike, &c.; also to purpose, determine, intend (*Cotgrave*). Prov. *esmar* = to calculate, to reckon, *aesmar*, *azesmar*, *adesmar*, *adestimar* = to calculate to prepare; *estimur* = to reckon; *Lat. aestimo*.]

A. Transitive: To direct by means of the eye to a particular spot against which one desires to hurl or propel a missile. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"A knotty stake then *aiming* at his head,
Down dropp'd his groaning, and the spirit fled."—*Pope*: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiv.

"Another vote still more obviously *aimed* at the House of Stair speedily followed."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: So to direct a missile or other weapon as, if possible, to make it strike a particular spot.

"Who gave him strength to sling,
And *aimed* at his right?"—*Couper*: *Olney Hymns*, *Jehovah Nisi*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To seek to obtain a particular object of desire.

" . . . did our soldiers, *aiming* at their safety,
"Fly from the field."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV*, Pt. II, l. 1.

2. To guess, to conjecture.

"But, good my lord, do it so cunningly,
That my discovery be not *aimed* at."—*Shakespeare*: *Two Gent. of Verona*, III. 1.

¶ *Aim* is now uniformly followed by *at* of the object; but formerly it was employed.

"Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end,
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be mend."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*

āim, * **āime**, * **āyme**, *s.* [From the verb.]

I. The act of aiming.

1. *Lit.*: The act of so directing, or taking means to direct, the course of a missile or projectile as, if possible, to make it strike a definite spot.

"Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly *aim*."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. ii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(n) The act of directing the efforts to obtain an object of desire; purpose, intention, design.

" . . . with ambitious *aim*,
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Bais'd impious war."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. i.

(b) Conjecture, guess.

"It is impossible by *aim* to tell it."—*Spenser* on *Ireland*.

II. The thing aimed at.

1. *Lit.*: The point to which a missile or other weapon is directed.

"Arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, Pt. II, l. 1.

2. *Fig.*: An object sought to be attained.

"O Happiness! our being's end and *aim*!
Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content, whatever thy name."—*Pope*: *Essay on Man*, Ep. IV, l. 12.

¶ In this sense it is often used in the plural.

"Disgusted, therefore, or appall'd by *aims*
Of fiercer seals."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

"On the Historic *Aims* of Homer."—*Gladstone*. *Studies on Homer*, § 1. 21.

* To *cry aim* (*Archery*): To encourage the archers by crying out "Aim" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a general sense. (*Nares*: *Glossary*.)

"It ill becoms this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions."

Shakespeare: *K. John*, II. 1.

"To it, and we'll cry *aim*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *False One*.

* To *give aim* (*Archery*): To stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whether on one side or the other, beyond, or short of it. (*Nares*: *Glossary*.)

" . . . but I myself *give aim*, thus: wide, four bows; short, three and a half."—*Middleton*: *Spanish Gypsies*, ii.

aim-crier, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations.

2. *Fig.*: An abettor or encourager. (*Nares*.)

"Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall."

G. Marham: *English Arcadia*.

aimed, *pa. par. & a.* [AIM, *v.*]

As adjective, used in composition with adverbs:

"The king's troops received three well-*aimed* volleys . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. ix.

aim'-ēr, *s.* [AIM.] One who aims.

"Leaving the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an *aimer* of great and high spirits . . ."—*A. Wood*: *Athen. Oxen*.

aim'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *aim*, *s.*; *-fūl*.] Full of purpose; having a fixed purpose.

aim'-fūl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *aimful*; *-ly*.] In an aimful manner.

aim'-ing, *pr. par.* [AIM.]

aiming-drill, *s.*

Mil.: Drill in which recruits are taught to handle and aim firearms, preparatory to target-stand.

aiming-stand, *s.*

Mil.: A rest for a rifle, used in aiming-drill (q.v.).

aim'-less, *a.* [Eng. *aim*; *-less*.] Without aim; purposeless.

"In his blind *aimless* hand a pills he shook,
And threw it not in vain."—*May*: *Lucan*, bk. 3.

aim'-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *aimless*; *-ly*.] In an aimless manner.

ain, * **āw'-in**, * **āw'-yn**, * **āwne**, *a.* [OWN.] Own. (*Scotch*.)

"Out o' his *ain* head."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, chap. lxiv.

ain'-a-lite, *s.* [Derivation uncertain.] A mineral, a variety of cassiterite. It is black or greyish black, contains nearly nine per cent. of tantalum acid, and occurs in Finland, with tantalum and beryl, in albite.

† **aince**, * **ains**, *adv.* [ONCE.] (*Scotch*.)

aind, *v. & s.* [AYND.]

ain'-sell, *a.* [*Scotch ain* = own; *sell* = self.] Own self. (*Scotch*.)

" . . . and I'll be your wife my *ainself*."—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, chap. xxvi.

ai-ō'-h-an, *a.* [Gr. *Αἰόλιος* (*Aiolios*).] Aiolian (q.v.). Used also substantively.

"The essay conquests of Croiles and of Curoes over the Ioniens and Aiolians of the Continent."—*Gladstone*: *Homeric Synonyma*, pt. i., ch. iv., p. 16.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rule**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ. œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw

***air**, *v. i.* (3 pers. sing. *airis*). [O. Fr. *errer* = to travel or journey, from Lat. *iter* = a journey.] [EYRE.] To turn, to go.
"... of nakyd knyghtes
Bot *airis* even furth him ane."
Alexander, Stevenson ed., 5,523-4.

***air**, ***aire**, ***äyr**, *s.* A journey. [EYRE.]

***air**, *prep. & conj.* [A.S. *ær* = before.] Before. [ÄRE, ÈRE.]

***air**, ***ear**, *a. or adv.* [A.S. *ær* = before; *ærlíce* = early.] [EARLY.] Early. (O. Eng. & Scotch.)
"... air day or late day, the fox's hide finds aye
the daying knife."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

***air**, ***aire**, ***äyre**, *s.* [Norm. *hier*, here = an heir.] An heir. [HEIR.]

air, ***äyro**, ***äire**, ***äier**, ***éyr**, ***éir**, *s.* [In Wel. *awyr*: Irish *aer*: Gael. *aethar*, *athar*; Arm. *aiar*: Fr. *air*: Sp. *aer*; Port. *aer*; Ital. *aria*: Lat. *ær*. From Gr. *ἀῆρ* (*ær*) = the lower atmosphere, the air as opposed to the purer upper one, *αἰθήρ* (*aitēr*), or *εὐρ*, *εὐ* (*eo*) = to blow; cognate with Sans. *ed*, *vānti* = to breathe, to blow; whence Lat. *ventus* = the wind.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. *Gen.*: The gaseous substance which surrounds the globe and is taken into our lungs when we breathe. (For its composition and properties, see B., I. 2.)

"One [scale] is so near to another that no *air* can come between them."—Job xli. 16.

To take the *air* is to take a walk or ride with the view of respiring purer air than is obtainable inside the house.

"The garden was enclosed within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning air."
Dryden: *Palamon & Arcite*, l. 206.

2. The atmosphere, the hollow sphere of air enclosing our planet.

"... the birds of the *air* have nests."—Matt. viii. 20.

3. Air in motion, especially in gentle motion.

"Fresh gales and gentle *airs*
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,
Disporting."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. viii.

*4. The odoriferous particles which convey the sense of smell to the nostrils.

"Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body."—Bacon.

II. Figuratively:

In allusion to (a) its lightness:

*1. Anything light or uncertain. Hope sure to disappoint.

"Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, III. 4.

(b) Its mobility: Volatility, mobility of temperament or of conduct.

"He was still all *air* and fire."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

(c) Its capability for conveying sound:

1. (See B., II.)

2. Poet.: A song.

"The repeated air
Of and Electra's peck had the power
To save th' Aethiuan walls from ruin bare."
Milton: *Sonnet* viii.

3. Intelligence, information.

"It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

4. Vent, publication, publicity.

"I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd: you gave it *air* before me."
Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, v. l.

*To take *air* is to be divulged, to obtain publicity.

"I am sorry to find it has taken *air* that I have some hand in these papers."—Pope: *Letters*.

(d) Its healthful influence when in motion: Adverse, but bracing influence.

"The keen, the wholesome *air* of poverty."
Wordsworth: *The Excursion*, bk. I.

(e) Its capability of presenting objects in different aspects at different times:

1. (See B., III.)

2. Appearance.

"... and again they have too business-like and simple an *air* for legendary stories handed down by popular tradition."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. xii., pt. I, § 13.

"As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world."—Pope: *Dedication to Rape of the Lock*.

3. The aspect, look, mien, or manners of any particular person, from which his character may be inferred.

"So thinks that dame of haughty *air*,
Who hath a page her book to hold."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, l.

"Ulysses sole with *air* majestic stands."
Pope: *Homers Odyssey*, bk. xiii. 72.

4. Often in the plural: Affectation, an assumption of dignity to which one is not entitled, and which it would be inexpedient to parade even if he were.

"Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state; and they naturally give themselves out of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives."—Addison: *Rem. on Italy*.

B. Technically:

I. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry:

*1. Formerly: Any gas, whatever its composition.

"The division of bodies into *airs*, liquids, and solids."—Herschel: *Study Nat. Philos.* (1831), Lardner's *Cyclop.*, p. 223.

*Dephlogisticated *air* = oxygen gas.

*Fixed *air* = carbonic acid gas.

*Inflammable *air* = hydrogen gas.

*Phlogisticated *air* = nitrogen gas.

2. Now: The gaseous substance which fills the atmosphere surrounding our planet. It is elastic, and is destitute of taste, colour, and smell. It contains by weight, oxygen 23·10 parts, and of nitrogen 76·90: and by volume, of oxygen 20·90, and of nitrogen 79·10; or of 10,000 parts there are in perfectly dry air, of nitrogen 7,912, oxygen 2,080, carbonic acid 4, carburetted hydrogen 4, with a trace of ammonia. But air never is dry; it has always in it a varying amount of watery vapour. When exhaled from the lungs it is saturated with moisture, and contains about 4·35 parts of carbonic acid. The prevalence of this latter gas in abnormal quantity is prejudicial to human life, while air with a high per-centage of oxygen in it is healthful and invigorating. Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S., found that the oxygen in the air of various localities varied as follows:—

N.E. sea-shore and open heath of Scotland	20·999.
Tops of hills, Scotland	20·98.
Suburb of Manchester in wet weather	20·98.
Fog and frost in Manchester	20·91.
Sitting-room which feels close	20·89.
After six hours of a petroleum lamp	20·83.
Pit of theatre	20·74.
Gallery	20·36.
Average in 339 specimens of air in mines	20·26.
When candles go out	18·5.
Difficult to remain in	17·2.
Quart. Journ. of Science, ii. (1865) 222-3.	

The density of air being fixed at the round number 1,000, it is made the standard with which the specific gravity of other substances is compared. If water be made unity, then the specific gravity of dry air is '001259. At 62° Fahr. it is 810 times lighter than water, and 11,000 times lighter than mercury. At the surface of the sea the mean pressure is sufficient to balance a column of mercury 30 inches, or one of water 34 feet in height. [ATMOSPHERE, ACOUSTICS, BAROMETER, PNEUMATICS, RESPIRATION.]

II. Music: A tune or melody. A melodic succession of notes as opposed to a harmonic combination. [TUNE, MELODY.]

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is sympathized the ear is pleased.
With melting *airs* of martial, brisk or grave."
Conger: *Task*, bk. vi.

Formerly, harmonised melodies were said to be *airs* in several parts, but the term is at present generally restricted to an unaccompanied tune, or the most prominent melody of a composition, as found usually in the highest part, whether in vocal or instrumental music.

III. Painting & Sculpture: Gesture, attitude; that which expresses the character of the action represented.

IV. Horsemanship (*plur.*): The artificial motion of a horse under direction.

air— Enters into the composition of a number of words (in addition to those given below) denoting objects variously related to air, such as *air-bath*, *air-blant*, *air-box*, *air-brake*, *air-brick*, *air-cock*, *air-cooler*, *air-gauge*, *air-heading*, *air-ship*, &c.

air-atmosphere, *s.* The atmosphere consisting of or filled with air.

"... the lofty *air-atmosphere*."—Prof. *Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 8.

air-balloon, *s.* (1) Properly a balloon rendered lighter than the surrounding atmosphere by the rarefaction of the air within it; but (2) the word "air" may be used in the old sense for any gas, and the term "air-balloon" thus becomes simply a synonym for BALLOON (q.v.).

air-balloonist, *s.* One who makes or uses air-balloons. (Kirby.)

air-bed, *s.* A "bed" or mattress made of air-tight cloth or vulcanized india-rubber, divided into compartments and inflated with air. Its disadvantage is that the air within it becomes heated by the warmth of the body. In this respect it is inferior to the water-bed, which is now generally used instead of it as an easy couch for the sick.

air-bladder, *s.* [Eng. *air*; *bladder*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Any bladder filled with air.

II. Physiology:

1. *Gen.*: Any bladder or sac occurring in an animal or plant.

"The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surface of these *air-bladders* in an immense number of ramifications."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. *Spec.*: Another name for the swimming bladder in a fish. [SWIMMING BLADDER.]

"... a bladder usually double, known by the name of *air bladder*, and which is generally placed above the abdominal viscera."—Gregory *Hist. Nat. Phil.* (London, 1807), § 68.

air-borne, *a.* Borne of the air.

"And see! the *air borne* racers start,
Impatient of the rein."
Congreve to Lord Godolphin.

air-borne, *a.* (1) Borne by the air, or (2) borne in the air.

air-braving, *a.* Braving the air, the wind, or the tempest.

"... your stately and *air-braving* towers."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

air-breathers, *a. pl.* Animals breathing air.

"Dr. Dawson's Memoir on *Air-breathers* of the Coal-period."—*Q. Journ. of Science* (1864), p. 675.

air-breathing, *a.* Breathing air: applied to terrestrial members of the animal kingdom, in contradistinction to fishes, which breathe by gills.

"... the earliest trace of warm-blooded, *air-breathing* viviparous quadrupeds."—Owen: *British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. xiii.

air-bugs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *air*; *bugs*.]

Entom.: The English equivalent of *Anno-coris*, the name given by Mr. Westwood to the Geocores, or Land-bugs, a tribe or section of the sub-order Heteroptera. [AUROCORIS, GEOCORES, LAND-BUGS.]

air-built, *a.* Built in the air or of air; constructed of baseless hopes by a wayward fancy; chimerical.

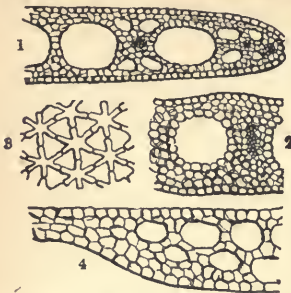
"Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *air-built* castle, and the golden dream."
Pope: *Dunciad*.

air-cells, *air-sacs*, *s.*

Animal Physiol.: Certain cells existing in masses in the lungs, where they surround and terminate each lobular passage. In man they are but $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch in diameter; in the other mammals they are also very small. In birds they are not merely distributed over the chest and the abdomen, but they penetrate the quills, and in birds of powerful flight even the bones. They communicate with the lungs, afford a great extension to the surface with which the air inhaled comes in contact, and in consequence increase the heat and muscular energy of the bird, while at the same time diminishing its specific gravity. In insects some branches of the tracheæ dilate into *air-receptacles*, the number and size of which, like the *air-cells* in birds, are in direct relation with the powers of flight. (See Owen's *Invertebrata*, Lect. xvii.)

"On the exterior of a lobule [of the lungs] we observe bubbles of air of various sizes in its tissue; and if the bronchial tubes be injected the lobule is distended, and its exterior presents a number of bulgings known as the *air-cells*, about which much controversy has existed."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, II. 388, 389.

* *Veg. Physiol.* : An old and erroneous name still popularly given to certain intercellular



AIR-CELLS.

1, 2, 4. Sections of leaves. 3. Section of pith of a rush.

spaces which contain air, and are not receptacles of secretion. They are called by Link *lacunæ*. They vary in size, figure, and arrangement. In water-plants they are designed to enable the plant to float in the stems of Grasses, Umbellifere, &c. They are caused by one part growing more quickly than another.

air-chamber, s.

Mech. : One of the chambers in a suction and force-pump. [PUMP.] (*Atkinson* : *Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed., § 185.)

In the plural. *Veg. Physiol.* : The same as AIR-CELLS (q.v.).

air-condenser, s. Any machine for rendering air more dense by subjecting it to pressure. The principle is that of a syringe driving air into a close vessel till the required degree of condensation is produced.

air-current, s. A current of air.

air-cushion, s. A cushion consisting of an air-tight bag inflated.

air-drawn, a. Drawn by the imagination in air.

"This is the air-drawn dagger, which, you said, Led you to Duncan." *Shaksp.* : *Macbeth*, II. 4.

air-drill, s. A drill driven by compressed air.

air-drum, s. A large inflatable cyst on the neck of some game-birds.

air-duct, s. The duct leading from the swim-bladder to the intestinal canal in some fishes.

air-engine, caloric engine, s. Any engine which has for its moving power heated air, that is, which employs air, like steam in a steam-engine, as a medium for transforming heat into mechanical energy. The best known air-engines have been those of the Rev. Dr. Stirling in 1816, Capt. Ericsson in 1833, and Mr. Philander Shaw in 1867. As yet they have been very partially successful. Were they so they would have this advantage among others over steam-engines, that air can with safety be raised to a higher temperature than steam, and therefore can generate a higher amount of mechanical energy.

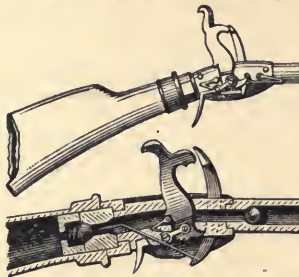
air-escape, s. A contrivance for permitting the escape of the air which tends to accumulate till it obstructs the progress of the water in pipes led over a rising ground. It consists of a hollow vessel, having in its top a ball-cock, so adjusted that when air collects in the pipes it ascends into the vessel, and, displacing the water, causes the ball to descend till it opens the cock and allows the air to escape.

air-fountain, s. A fountain in which the moving power designed to raise the water in a jet is air condensed within a vessel.

air-gossamer, s. [AIR-THREADS.]

air-gun, s. An instrument designed to propel balls by the elastic force of condensed air. A strong metal globe is formed, furnished with a small hole and a valve opening inwards. Into this hole a condensing syringe is screwed. When, by means of this apparatus, the condensation has been brought to

the requisite point of intensity, the globe is detached from the syringe and screwed at the breech of a gun, so constructed that the valve may be opened by means of a trigger. A ball is then inserted in the barrel near the breech, so fitting it as to render it air-tight, and the trigger being pulled, the elasticity of the condensed air impels it with considerable force.



AIR-GUN.

A piece of simple mechanism may supply the barrel with ball after ball, and thus make re-loading after a discharge easy and rapid.

air-hammer, s. A hammer of which the moving power is compressed air.

air-holder, s. An instrument for holding air for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury.

air-hole, s. An opening to admit the ingress or egress of air.

air-jacket, s. A jacket having air-tight bladders or bags designed to be inflated, with the view of supporting the person wearing it in the water. The *air-bell* has now superseded it.

air-line, s. A straight line as if drawn through the air; the shortest distance between two points; hence a direct railroad line.

air-motive engine, s. [AIR-ENGINE.]

air-pillow, s. A pillow consisting of an air-tight bag inflated with air.

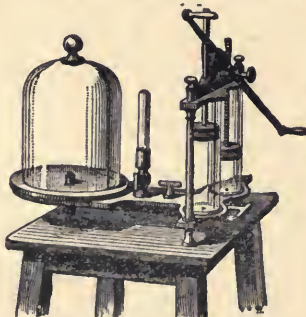
air-pipe, s. A pipe connecting the hold of a vessel with the furnace of a ship, and designed to convey the foul air of the hold to the furnace that it may be burnt. That this purpose may be effected, no air is allowed to reach the furnace for combustion excepting that of the hold supplied by the air-pipe.

air-plant, aerial plant, s. A plant which is capable of deriving its nutriment for a certain limited period from the air. The chief genera to which the name has been applied are *Aërides*, *Vanilla*, and *Sarcanthus*, all *Orchids*. [AERIDES.]

air-poise, s. [Eng. *air* ; *poise*.] An instrument for measuring the weight of the air.

air-pressure engine, s. An engine in which the moving power is produced by the pressure of air of different densities.

air-pump, s. An instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, in 1650.



THE COMMON AIR-PUMP.

It was designed to exhaust the air from a receiver, but in reality it can do no more

than reduce it to a high degree of rarefaction. The air-pump now generally in use is a considerable improvement on that of Guericke. A bell-formed "receiver" of glass is made to rest on a horizontal plate of thick glass ground perfectly smooth. In the centre of that plate, under the receiver, is an opening into a tube which, passing for some distance horizontally, ultimately branches at right angles into two portions, entering two upright cylinders of glass. The cylinders are firmly cemented to the glass plate, and within them are two pistons fitting them so closely as to be air-tight. Each piston is worked by a rack and pinion, turned by a handle; whilst each cylinder is fitted with a valve, so contrived that when the piston is raised, communication is opened between the cylinder and the receiver, which communication is again closed as the piston falls. It is evident that when any one commences to work the machine, the air in the cylinders will be immediately expelled the first upward motion that they are made to take. The valve will then fly open, and the air from the receiver will fill both the pistons as well as itself, though, of course, now in a somewhat rarefied state. As the same process is again and again repeated, the air will become increasingly rarefied, though, as stated above, an actual vacuum never can result from the action now described.

Blanchi's Air-pump is an improvement on the common one. It is made of iron, and has but one cylinder. It can be made larger than the common machine, and produces a so-called vacuum more quickly. It is described in *Ganot's Physics*, Atkinson's translation.

Sprengel's Air-pump is a form of air-pump of a totally different kind from the ordinary one. It depends on the principle of converting the space to be exhausted into a Torricellian vacuum. (*Ibid.*, pp. 144, 145.) [VACUUM.]

Condensing air-pump, or condensing pump. [CONDENSING.]

Air-pump gauge : A gauge for testing the extent to which the air has been exhausted in the receiver of an air-pump. It consists of a glass tube bent like a siphon. One leg is closed, as in a barometer, the other open. It is placed under a small bell-jar communicating by a stop-cock with the receiver, and the more nearly the mercury stands at the same level, the more nearly has a vacuum been produced.

Air-pump of a condensing steam-engine : The pump which draws the condensed steam, with the air commingled with it and the condensed water, from the condenser, and casts them into the hot well.

air-sac, air-sack, s. [Eng. *air* ; *sac*, *sack*.] [AIR-CELLS.]

"The bronchial tubes [in birds] open upon the surface of the lungs into air-sacs, which differ in number and in development in different birds."—*Huxley* : *Classif. of Animals*, xxvii. "Aves."

"The air-sacks on each side of the mouth of certain male frogs."—*Darwin* : *Descent of Man*, vol. II., chap. xiii.

air-shaft, s. A hole bored from the surface of the earth to some portion of the galleries of a mine for the purpose of ventilation. There should always be two—one, with a furnace under it, for vitiated air to ascend; the other, with no furnace, for pure air to descend. If there be but one, it requires to be divided longitudinally into two passages—the one for the ascending, and the other for the descending air.

air-ship, s. A balloon or aeroplane, particularly one that is dirigible or relatively so.

air-slacked, a. Slacked or pulverised by exposure to the action of the air, as "air-slacked lime."

air-stirring, a. Stirring or agitating the air.

"... This plague was stayed at last By blasts of strong air-stirring Northern wind." *May's Lucan*, bk. vi.

air-stove, s. A stove, the heat of which is employed to warm a stream of air directed against the surface, which air is then admitted to the apartment of which the temperature is to be raised. The stove is enclosed in a casing somewhat larger than itself, so as to leave a space of a few inches between the two. At the lower part of the casing is an aperture fitted with a register to regulate the

admission of the air, and at the upper part is a similar opening to allow of its exit into the apartment.

air-thermometer, s. An instrument which is designed to measure the degrees of heat by means of the expansion of air. When used to measure small differences of temperature, it is a capillary tube with a bulb at the upper end, and with its lower end plunged into a coloured liquid in a bottle. The air in the bulb at the top is heated, so as to cause a portion of it to be expelled, leaving the coloured liquid free to rise a certain distance in the tube. An alteration of temperature will then make the remainder of the air in the tube to expand or contract with the effect of making the liquid correspondingly fall or rise in the tube. Within certain limits it is a delicate thermometer, and was the first form of that instrument as invented in 1590, by Santorio, a physician of Padua. It can measure only the lower temperatures. When employed to note higher degrees of heat, a bent capillary tube is substituted for the straight one. It agrees with the mercurial thermometer up to 260°, but above that point mercury expands relatively more than air. The differential thermometer of Sir John Leslie is a modification of the air-thermometer. [DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER]

Kinnorsley's Electric Air-thermometer: An instrument consisting of a glass tube, closed at both ends by air-tight brass caps, through which two wires slide in the direction of the axis of the tube. These wires are terminated by brass balls, which are made to approach within the striking distance. To an aperture in the bottom of the lower cap is fitted a bent tube of glass, which turns upwards, and is open at both ends; the bend is filled with mercury, or with a coloured fluid, which may indicate by its rising or falling within the tube any dilatation or contraction that may take place in the air within the vessel. Every time a spark passes between the brass balls the fluid suddenly rises, but descends again to its old level immediately after the explosion.

air-threads, or air-gossamers, s. The name given to the long slender filaments often seen in autumn floating in the air. They have been darted out by spiders, especially the *Aranea obteatrix*, which, mounting to the summit of a bush or tree, darts such threads out till it succeeds in launching one strong enough to support it, and float it up into the air, which it desires to ascend in quest of prey.

air-threatening, a. Threatening "the air; lofty.

"As from air-threatening tops of cedars tall."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 553.

air-tight, a. So tight as to prevent the passage of the air. (Used of a bottle or tube hermetically sealed.)

"... which close the cylinder air-tight."—Tyndall: Heat, 3rd ed., p. 303.

air-trap, s. A trap or contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from a sewer, or to allow the pure air liberated from water to escape from the knee of a water-main.

air-tube, s.

1. *Mech.*: A tube constructed for the reception or passage of air.

"... the powerful air-pumps (driven by large steam-engines) which were used to exhaust the air-tubes upon the Atmospheric Railway."—Avery: Sound (1898), p. 18.

2. *Physiol.*: A tube or pipe in an organism being designed for the reception or passage of air. The term is often used for the tracheæ of insects—tubes which pervade the bodies of these animals, as arteries and veins do our own, but with this essential difference, that they carry air instead of a circulating fluid; the arrangement in insects being that "the air is distributed by a vascular system over the reservoirs of blood, instead of the blood being distributed by a capillary network over a reservoir of air." (Owen: Invertebrata, § xvii.)

"... that series of air-cells associated by dependence on a single terminal air-tube."—Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat., vol. ii., p. 383.

"By this structure the most delicate and invisible ramifications of the air-tubes may be easily recognised under the microscope."—Owen: Invertebrata, § xvii.

air-valve, s. A valve commonly applied to a boiler to guard against the creation of

a vacuum within it when the steam inside is condensed.

air-vesicle, s. A vesicle or small blister-looking cavity filled with air.

"The *Phosphora* floats by many smaller air-vesicles."—Owen: Invertebrata, Lect. II.

air-vessel, s.

1. *Hydraul.*: A vessel in which air is condensed by pressure, in order that when released its elasticity may be employed as a moving or regulating power. Such a vessel is used in a forcing pump to render the discharge of water continuous instead of intermittent.

2. *Animal Physiol.*: Any vessel containing air; specially one of the tubes, or tracheæ, through which air for the purpose of respiration is conveyed into the bodies of insects. [AIR-TUBE.]

3. *Veg. Physiol.*: The spiral vessels, one main function of which is believed to be to convey air, charged with an unwanted proportion of oxygen gas, to the interior of plants. (See Lindley's *Introduct. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 299–301.)

air-wave, s. A wave of air.

"... whose length of air-wave was therefore known."—Avery: Sound (1898), p. 251.

air-way, s. A way or passage for the admission of air to a mine.

† **air** (1), *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *aery* = a nest of hawks.] To breed as birds do in a nest.

"You may add their busy, dangerous, discursive, yea, and sometimes despicable stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to air naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives' chickens in the country."—Carew: Survey of Cornwall.

air (2), *v.t.* [From the substantive *air*, the gaseous substance which we breathe. In Fr. *airer*.]

1. *Of exposure to atmospheric air:*

1. *Of things:*

(a) To expose to the free action of the air; to ventilate.

"We have had in our time experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom that [in such cases] the jail were aired before they were brought forth."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

(b) *Colloquial:* To expose to public discussion and criticism, as "to air an opinion."

2. *Of persons:* To expose one's self to the fresh air by walking or riding out.

"Cam. It is fifteen years since I saw my country: though I have, for the most part, been aired abroad, I desire to lay my bones there."—Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

In this sense sometimes used reflectively.

"We were hnt riding forth to air yourself, Such parting were too petty. Look here, love."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, i. 2.

II. *Of exposure to heat (colloquial):* To expose to the action of more or less heat, as "to air liquors," that is, to warm them before the fire; "to air linen," i.e., to dry it before the fire.

air-ra, s. [Gr. *αἶρα* (*aira*) = (1) a hammer; (2) darnel grass.] Hair-grass. A genus of Grasses, of which six species are indigenous in Britain. The most common are the *A. cespitosa*, or Tufted; the *A. flexuosa*, or Waved; the *A. caryophylla*, or Silvery; and the *A. gracilis*, or Early Hair-grass. Among the Aïras cultivated in Britain may be mentioned *A. Deschampsia cespitosa*, called by farmers the Tufted or Turfy Hair-grass or Hassock-grass. All the species are elegant plants of delicate make.

Ai-rā-nī, Ai-rān-ists, s. [Named after Aïros.]

Church Hist.: An obscure sect, founded in the fourth century by Aïros, who denied the constancy of the Holy Ghost with the Father and the Son.

aired, pa. par. & a. [AIR, *v.t.*]

air-ér, s. [AIR, *v.t.*]

1. *Of persons:* One who airs anything.

2. *Of things:* A frame on which clothes are placed that they may be aired.

airgh, v.t. [ERGH.] [Scotch.]

air-ÿ, s. [A Brazilian Indian word.] The name given in Brazil to a kind of cocoa-nut,

from the stem of which the Indians of that region manufacture their best bows.

air-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *airy*; -ly.] In an airy manner. Chiefly in a figurative sense = gaily, with lightness, with levity.

air-i-nèss, s. [Eng. *airy*; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The state of being exposed to the free action of the air; openness.

2. *Fig.*: Lightness or levity of disposition, tending to indulge in extravagant gaiety, even at times unsuitable for mirth of any kind.

"The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classic learning speak their language: if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and airiness represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans or the solemnity of the Greeks."—Fellon.

"Pleasures. . . 10. Gaiety; 11. Airiness; 12. Comfort."—Boswell: *Scotsman's Table of the Springs of Action*. (Works, I. 205.)

air-ing, pr. par. [AIR, *v.t.* & *t.*]

air-ing, s. [AIR, *v.*]

1. *Of atmospheric air:*

1. *Gen.*: Exposure to the free action of the air.

2. *Spec.*: A walk or ride in the open air for health's sake.

"Many had remarked, while taking her airing, that Hyde Park was alarming with them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ It may be used also for the exercise of horses in the open air.

II. *Of heat (colloquial):* Exposure to heat.

air-ish, a. [Eng. and Scotch *air*; -ish.] Chilly. (Scotch.) (Jamieson.)

***airl, *är-les, *är-lis, s.** [Gael. *earlas*; Lat. *arrah, arra*, = earnest-money; Heb. *עֵרָוֹן* (*arabon*) = a pledge; fr. *arab* (*arab* or *gharab*) = to give a pledge. Cognate with EARNEST, s. (q.v.).] Earnest-money. (Scotch.)

***airl-penny, s.** Having the same meaning as the word EARNEST-MONEY. (Scotch.)

"Your proffer o' love's an airl-penny, My tocher's the bargain ye had huz."—Burns: *I My Tocher's the Jewel*.

air-lèss, a. [Eng. *air*; -less.] Destitute of free communication with the open air.

"Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat: Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass, Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron."—Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

air-lìng, s. [Eng. *air*; -ling.] A young, light-hearted, thoughtless person.

"Some more there be, slight airlings, will be won With dogs and horses. . . ."—B. Jonson.

airn, s. & a. [A.S. *iren*.] IRON. [IRON.] (O. Eng. and Scotch.)

"Ye'll find the stane breaks and the airn garters—ay, and the hemp cravat, for 't that, neighbour, replied the Bailie."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xiii.

airn, v.t. [IRON, *v.*] (Scotch.)

airt, art, v.t. [AIRT, *v.*] To direct, to instruct, to advise. (Scotch.)

"Jeanie, I perceive that our vile affections . . . cling too heavily to me in this hour of trying sorrow to permit me to keep sight of my ain duty, or to airt you to yours."—Scott: *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xix.

airt, s. [Gael. *airt* = a quarter of the compass; *ard* = high.] Direction; point of the compass. (This word is generally used in the plural, *airts*.)

"Of a' the airts the wind can blaw, I dearly like the west."—Burns: *I Love my Jean*.

air-ÿ, s. [EYRIE.]

air-ÿ, a. [Eng. *air*; -ÿ.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

1. Composed of air, or of something analogous to it; light, bright.

"The first is the transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of the bodies, as in colour and infections; and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal."—Bacon.

"And sauntered home beneath a moon, that, just In crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf Twilights of airy silver."—Tennyson: *Audley Court*.

2. Pertaining to the air; filled with air. "There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the airy region."—Boyle.

3. Open or exposed to the free action of the air. If used of a room, then it means well ventilated; if of a dress, it signifies not close fitting, but hanging loosely to the person, so

as to be easily moved by the air, and afford it free ingress and egress.

"The winged Iris heard the hero's call,
And instant hasten'd to their airy hall."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., 214-5.

"The painters draw their nymphs in thin and airy habits, but the weight of gold and of emeralds is reserved for queens and goddesses."—*Dryden*.

4. High in air.

"Approach, and lean the ladder on the shaft;
And climbing up into my airy home,
Deliver me the blessed sacrament."

Tennyson: *St. Simeon Stylites*.

"... round the crest
Of a tall rock their airy citadel."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Unsubstantial.

(a) *Of spirits*: Not material, intangible.

"Ghost throng'd on ghost, a dire assembly, stood.
Dauntless my word I seize: the airy crew,
Swift as it flash'd along the gloom, withdrew."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xi., 276-278.

(b) *Of words, specially of promises, threats, &c.*: Not meaning anything; empty, insincere, or likely soon to be departed from.

"Nor think thou with wind
Of airy threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou canst not."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vi.

(c) *Of opinions; of feelings, such as hopes, fears, also of projects*: Vain, empty, likely to disappoint expectation.

"I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity
of money, which occasioned many airy propositions
for the remedy of it."—*Temple: Miscellanies*.

2. *Of persons or speeches*: Characterised by levity; gay, sprightly, vivacious, thoughtless.

"He that is merry and airy at shore when he sees
a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders
from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the
world."—*Bp. Taylor*.

"Three civil brawls, bred of an airy word,"

Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, I. 1.

B. Technically:

Astrology. Airy triplicity: The three signs, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

airy-flying, a. Flying like air, as fingers delicately applied to the strings of a musical instrument.

"With airy-flying fingers light."

Thomson: *Cudie of Indolence*, I. 40.

**ais-il, *ais-ill, *ais-yll, s.* [AYSYLLE.]

**ais-lair, s.* [ASHLAR.]

*aisle (il), *aile, *ële, *hèle, *ël-ying,*

**hý-ling, *ýle, *isle (il), s.* [Fr. *aile* = a wing, an aisle, &c., *aisselle* = the armpit; Ital. *ala* = wing, *ascella* = the armpit; Lat. *ala* = the wing of a bird or insect, &c. In *Architecture* (pl.), the wings, the side apartments, or the colonnades of a building; *axilla* (dimin. of *ala*) = the armpit. When spelled *isle* or *yle*, it seems to be erroneously taken from *isle* (Lat. *insula*) = an island.]

1. (pl.) The wings of a building; specially the wings of a church as contra-distinguished from the nave or body of the building.

"The Latin Church called them *aites*, wings; thence the French *les ailes*; and we, more corruptly, *isles*; from their resemblance of the church to a dove."—*Sir G. Wheeler's Descrip. of Anc. Churches*, p. 82.

"The floor
Of nave and aisle, in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches ranged
In scantly rows."—*Hordesworth: Excurs.*, bk. v.

**Transverse aisles*: The transepts of a church or cathedral.



AISLE.

Church of St. Eustache, Paris.

2. The lateral divisions of a Gothic building divided by two longitudinal rows of piers, pillars, or columns.

3. A passage up the area of a church or

chapel, to enable the worshippers to reach their respective pews. This meaning arises, perhaps, from *aisles* having been confounded with *alley*. [ALLEY.]

**4. Abnormally*: The central portion of a church. King, in his *Vale Royal*, as quoted in the *Gloss. of Arch.*, speaks of the body of a church being divided into a broad middle "ile," and two lesser "iles," evidently deriving the word erroneously from *isle* (Lat. *insula*) = an island.

**Aisles* is often used figuratively for a natural avenue, from the fancied resemblance of the trees to rows of piers, pillars, or columns.

"Ambrosial aisles of lofty lime."

Tennyson: *Princess*, Prol. 87.

aislé (i-lá), a. [Old Fr.]

Her.: Winged.

aisled (ild), a. [AISLE.] Converted into aisles.

"Power, Glory, strength, and Beauty all are *aisled*
In this eternal ark of worship undefiled."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 154.

**ais'-lét, s.* [For *ait*; -*let*.] [AIT (1).] A little ait or island.

ais'-ment, s. [EASEMENT.] (Scotch.)

aisné (ā-nā), a. (Norm. Fr. = elder, as *aisné filz* = elder son; *aisné fille* = elder daughter.) Elder, senior in years or in rank. (Applied specially to the senior or higher judge in a court where there are two judges.)

"The *aisné* judge is the older or senior judge. The term is opposed to *junior* judge, the younger or junior judge."—*Burnes: Early England*, p. 92.

**ais'sch, *ais'sh; plur. *ais's'-chēs, *ais'-shēs, *ais's'-chēn, or *ais'-shēn, s.* Ashes.

"Unsekked lym, salt, and grayle of an ey,

Foudres dyvers, *ais'sch*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,273-4.

"And leet anon his deere daughter calle;
And with a face deed as *ais'schen* coide."

Ibid., 13,623-4.

ait (1), éy'-öt (1), s. [A.S. *ig* = an island; Dan. *øie* = the eye; *ø* = island; Sw. *ö* = island.] [ISLAND.] An islet in a river or lake. [ÆTLOND.]

†ait (2), s. [A.S. *ata*.] [OATH.] The oat. (Unless in composition, used generally in the plural.) (Scotch.)

"Let husky wheat the haughs adorn,
And *aits* set up their awnie horn."

Scott: Scotch Drink

†ait-farle, s. [Scotch *ait*; *farle* = one of the divisions of a circular oat-cake; generally the fourth of the whole.] [FARLE.] (For signification, see etymol. gy.)

"Two plants of well-bolted solid sowins,
Wi' whauks o' gude *ait-farle* cowins,
Wad scarce hae sert the wretch."

A. Wilson: Poems (1790), p. 91.

†ait-jannocks, s. A bannock made of oats. (Scotch.)

"... but Mattle gie us bath a drap scimmed
milk, and ane o' her thick *ait-jannocks*, that was as
wat and raw as a divot."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

†ait-meal, s. [Scotch *ait* = oat; *meal*.] Meal made from oats. [ART.] (Scotch.)

"Four bows o' *aitmeal*, two bows o' bear, and two
bows o' pease."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

†ait-seed, †aitseed, s. [Scotch *ait*; *seed*.]

1. The act of sowing oats.

"... and that the hall month of March salbe
vacant for the *aitseed*."—*Acts J. V.* (1587).

2. The season at which oat-sowing takes place.

"Quhan did that happen? During the *aitseed*."—*Jamieson*.

†aith, s. [A.S. *ath*; Goth. *aiths*.] [OATH.] Oath. (Scotch.)

"... these difficulties anent *aiths* and patronages
..."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxix.

**aith, s.* [HEATH.] Heath (?). (O. Scotch.)

**aith-henne, s.* A heath hen (?).

"Nae man sail sell or buy any Murelowies, Black-
cocks, *Aith-hennes*, Tergimines, [or] any ore kinde of
fowles commonlie used to be chased with Hawks,
vnder the paine of ane hundred pounds to be incurred."
—*Acts J. V.*, Pl. 16, ch. xxiii.

ai-thēr, adj. & conj. [EITHER.]

ai-ti-ōi-ō-gy, s. [ÆTIOLOGY.]

ai-tō-ni-a, s. [Named after Mr. W. Alton, many years head-gardener at Kew.] A genus

of plants doubtfully referred to the order Meliaceae, or Meliads. *A. Copensis*, from the Cape of Good Hope, is cultivated in green-houses.

†ai'-vēr, †ā'-vēr, s. An old horse, a work-horse. (Scotch.)

"I have been short-breathed ever since, and canna gang
twenty yards without pegging like a miller's *aiver*."—*Scott: Bruce of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

ai'-trée, s. [AXLE-TREE.] (Scotch.)

**ai'-zle, *ei'-zel, *i'-sil, *i'-sille, *i'-sel, s.* [A.S. *ysle* = a fire-spark, a spark, an ember, a hot cinder.]

1. *Lit.*: A hot cinder; a bit of wood reduced to charcoal. (Scotch.)

"She nocht na, an *aitzle* brunt
Her brow new worst apron
Out thro' that night."
Burns: *Halloween*.

2. *Fig.*: The ruins of a country ravaged by war.

"Amang the *aisis* cald,
And latter *aisis* of thare kind cuntré."

Douglas: *Virgil*, 814, 41.

ai-zō-ōn, s. [Port. *aizoa*; Lat. *aizoon*, from Gr. *dei* (*dei*) = ever, and *ζωον* (*zōon*) = living; neut. of *ζωός* (*zōos*); *ζάω* (*zāō*) = to live, to be in full life and strength.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the family Tetragoniaceae. The ashes of two species, the *A. Canariense* and the *A. Hispanica*, abound in soda. (Lindley: *Veg. King*, p. 527.)

2. The English name given by Lindley to the order Tetragoniaceae, of which the typical genus is *Aizoon*. They bear a close resemblance to the Ficolidae (Mesembryaceae), except that they are apetalous. (*Ibid.*, pp. 526, 527.)

a-jar', adv. [Eng. on; *char* = to turn: A.S. *acyrran* = to turn from, to avert; *cyrran*, *cerrian*, *cirran* = to turn. In Swiss Fr. *achar*; Dut. *akerra*.] [CHAR.] On (the) turn, having commenced to turn or be turned, but with the process not complete; partly open.

"... he had once stood behind a door which
was ajar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

a-jé'e, a-gé'e, a-j'y'e, adv. [Eng. *a* = on; *jee* = to move, to turn or wind.] (Scotch, and some English dialects.)

1. To one side, awry, off the right line.

"Whilk pensyle he wears a thought a *jee*."
Ramsay: *Poems*, II. 74.

"Tod Lowrie alee wi' head age."—*R. Galloway: Poems*, p. 204.

2. Ajar, a little open.

"But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
— And come nae, unless the back yett be *aje*,
Syne up the lock stile, and let na body see,
And come na ye were na couth to me."

Burns: *Whistle, and I'll come to You*.

3. To one side. Sometimes of the mind. Slightly deranged.

"His brain was a wee *aje*, but he was a haw
preacher for 't that."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, xxxvii.

**a-join'e, *a-jōyn'e, v.t.* [ADJOIN, JOIN.]

1. To join.

2. To add.

"Jason full lustily *ajoynt* to my seloon,
With a sounne of soudiours assignit vs with,
Draw furthe in the derke at the day sprige."

Colonne: *Gest Hyxtoriale*, 1, 761-87.

**a-joined', *a-jōyned', *a-jōynet', pa.*

par. [AJOINE.] [O. Norm. Fr. *ajoynt* = joined.]

1. Joined.

2. Added.

† For 1 and 2 see the verb.

3. Adjoining, near.

"But uatheles as bluis sche brought hem on well
Prively be the posterne of that perles erer."
That was to uelours chaumhre cholsi *a-joined*."

William of Palerne (skept ed.), 1, 761-88.

āj'-ō-wāins, s. pl. [AJWAINS.]

**a-jōyne, *a-jōine, v.t. & t.* [Apparently from A.S. *agagan* = to go from, to go or pass by or over; *gan* = to go.]

A. Intrans.: To go to.

"Jason [*ajoynt*] and his just fferis,
Steppit vp to a streite stregit on his gate."

Colonne: *Gest Hyxtoriale*, 350-51.

B. Transitive:

I. Essential meaning: To cause to go to (?).

II. Specially:

1. To appoint, to allot.

"I *ajoyne* thee this lorney with loy for to take,
And the charge of the chaunce, chof as thou may."

Colonne: *Gest Hyxtoriale*, 2, 197-98.

fāle, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōr, wōre, wōl', wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. ey = ā.

2. To call.

"And Jason, that gentill ainyet was to name;
A faire man of fature, and fellist in armys,
As meke as a mayden, and mery of his words."
Chaucer: *Geat History*, 122-130.

āj-ūg-a, s. [Gr. *ἀζυγός* (*azugós*), *ἀζυγός* (*azugós*), or *ἀζυγός* (*azugós*) = unyoked, unwedded; *ἀ*, priv.; *ζυγόν* (*zeugon*) = to join, to yoke. Or corrupted from *abigo* = to drive away, to hinder from taking; *ab* = from, and *igo* = to drive.] Bugle. A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiales, or Labiales. There are four British species: the *A. reptans*, or Common; the *A. pyramidalis*, or Pyramidal; the *A. alpina*, or Alpine; and the *A. chamipitys*, or Yellow Bugle. The first-named of these is common in woods, usually flowering in May and June.

* **a-jūg-ge, v.t.** An old form of **ADJUDGE**.

* **a-jūst, v.t.** An old form of **ADJUST**.

a-jūt-āge, a-jūt-āge, s. [Fr. *ajutage*; from *ajouter* = to add.] An efflux tube. An additional tube fixed to the mouth of a pipe through which water is to be passed, and determining the form the water is to take, as a gas-burner does that of the gas-flame.

"If a cylindrical or conical efflux tube or *adjustage* is fitted to the aperture, the amount of the efflux is considerably increased."—Atkinson: *Gases & Physics*, 2nd ed., p. 157.

āj-wāins, āj-wāins, s. pl. A name given to some species of the Umbelliferous genus *Ptychotis*, used in India for their aromatic and carminative properties. (Lindley.)

* **āk, *ac, *ek, conj.** [A.S. *ac* = but.] But.

"Softill he awakod,
Ak so likid him his layk with the ladi to pleie."
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 677, 678.
"Ek witteril am I wot, to weue ewiche a thing."
Ibid., 715.

A-kāl-ēes, A-kāl-īs, A-khā-lies, s. pl. [Anglicised form of their name in the Punjabi language.] A race of fanatical Sikh warriors of fatalistic creed and turbulent character.

* **a-kān-ti-cōne, s.** [Perhaps from Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a thorn, and *εἰκών* (*eikōn*) = image, likeness.]

Min.: A name formerly given to dark-green specimens of *epidote* brought from Arendal, in Norway. [ARENDALE, EPIDOTE.]

* **āke, s.** [A.S. *ac*, *æc*.] An oak. [OAK.]

* **āke, v.t.** The same as **ACHE** (q.v.).

"Myn eeres aken for thy drasty speche."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,330.

* **āke, s.** An old form of **ACHE**.

āk-ōp-i-a, s. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Lardizabalaceae (Lardizabalads). The fruits of one species (*A. quinata*) are used by the Japanese as an emollient medicine. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, pp. 303, 304.)

āk-ō-dōin, s. The same as **ACTON** (q.v.).

a-kēo, s. [A Guinea (?) word.] The fruit of the tree mentioned below.

Akee-tree: The English name of a tree, the *Blighia sapida*, or *Cryanina sapida*. It belongs to the natural order of the Sapindaceae (Soap-works). Its succulent aril is eaten, and is esteemed in the West Indies very wholesome and nourishing. It can be cultivated under cover in Britain. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 383.)

* **āke-horne, s. pl.** [Old form of plural of *ACORN*.] *ACORUS*. (Chaucer.)

* **a-kēle, v.t. par.** [AKELE.]

* **a-kēle, p.t.** [A.S. *acclan* = to cool.] To cool. (Chaucer.) [ACKELE.]

a-kē-nā (Necker), **a-kē-ni-ūm** (Richard), **s.** [ACHENIUM, CYSELA.]

a-kōn-ne, v.t. [A.S. *acennan*.] To beget, to bring forth, to bear. (Boucher.)

* **ā-kēr** (1), **s.** [ACRE.]

* **ā-kēr** (2), ***ā-kyr, s.** [A.S. *ēgor* = the tide.] [ACKEER.]

1. A turbulent current or commotion in the sea. (Way.)

¶ An old poet, in commending the skill of

mariners in judging of the signs of weather, says—

"Wei knowe they the reume yf it a-crye,
An aker is it clept, I understode,
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt-
stoude."

This reume in th' ocean of propre kynde
Wyt oute wynde hathe his commotioun;
The maynerer therof may not be bynde,
But when and where in euery region
It regueth, he moste haue inspectioun,
For in vylage it may bothe hate and tary,
And nauised therof, al mayr car.

Knighthode and Butayle, COT. MS. Titus, A. xxiii., l. 49.

"Akry of the sea flowynge (aker P.) Impetus maris. —Prompt. Para.

2. The bore at the mouth of a tidal river. [EAGER, HIGRE.]

āk-ō-tōin, s. [ACKETON.] The same as

ACKETON and ACTON (q.v.).

"And next his acher an *acketon*,
And over that an *haberjoun*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,269-69.

a-kī, s. [Maori.] The New Zealand name of a shrub, the *Metrosideros buxifolia*, belonging to the natural order of Myrtaceae (Myrtle-blooms). It is sometimes called the *Lignum Vitae* of New Zealand. It adheres by its lateral roots to the trunks of trees, and thus supported climbs to their summits.

a-kim-bō, *a-kēm-bōll, *a-gām-bō, adv. [Ital. *a*; *sghebo*, *adv.* = awry: as *s.* = crookedness; as *adj.* = crooked, awry. The Eng. form *agambo* is of much use in pointing to the correct etymology, and Latham considers it more correct than *akimbo*.] [KIMBO.] Arched, crooked, bent.

With arms *akimbo*: With the arms resting on the hips, and the elbows constituting an angle pointing outwards.

"He observed them edging towards one another to whisper, so that John was forced to sit with his arms *a-kimbo* to keep them saunder."—*Arbuthnot*.

"Thereat her rage was so increased, that, setting her arms *a-kimbo*, and dardling fire from her eyes . . ."

"To rest the arms *a-gambo*, and a-prank, and to rest the turned-in backs of the hands upon the side, is an action of pride and ostentation."—*Bulwer: Chironomia* (1844), p. 104. [Latham.]

a-kin, a. [Eng. *a* = of; *kin*.] [KIN.]

1. Of persons or other organised beings: Allied to each other by descent, with an affinity to each other: consequently resembling each other more or less closely in structure.

"I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish that being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune."—*Sidney*.

"Though in voice and shape they be
Form'd as if *akin* to thee,
Then surpassest, happier far,
Happiest grasshoppers that are."
Couper: *The Cricket*.

2. Of things: Like each other.

"Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature.
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends."
Prior.

"He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it."—*Watts: Imp. of the Mind*.

āk-mit, s. [Ger.]

Min.: The same as **ACMITE** (q.v.).

* **a-knā-we, v.t.** [AKNOWE.]

* **a-knō, *a-knōe, *a-knā-we, *a-knōn, *a-knōwes, a-knō-we, adv.** On knees; kneeling.

* **a-knō-we, *a-knā-we, v.t.** [A.S. *on-cnawan* = to know, to recognise, to acknowledge, to treat.] To acknowledge, to confess.

¶ It is always joined with the verb *ben* = to be: as, "we be *aknōwe*" = we confess; "to be *aknōwe*" = to be aware, to acknowledge, to confess.

"I haue the grell agelt to God ich am *aknōwe*."
William of Palerne, 4,891.

"That we are worthi to the deith wel we be *aknōwe*."
Ibid., 4,726.

* **a-knō-we, adv.** On knee.

a-kōn-tit, s. [Gr. *ἀκόν* (*akōn*), genit. *ἀκόντος* (*akontos*) = a javelin.]

Min.: A name given to Swedish specimens of arsenopyrite or mispickel (q.v.).

* **a-kōv-ēr-ēn, v.i.** (pret. *covered*). [A.S. *acofrian*; O. H. Ger. *irkoaboron*.] To recover.

āk-rōot, s. [ACKROOT.]

ā-kūnd, s. [Native name.] A name given in parts of India to the Mudar (*Calotropis gigantea*), a medicinal plant. [CALOTROPIS, MUDAR.]

al may be a complete word or part of a word in composition.

A. As a complete word, adj. [A.S. *al*, *eal*, *eall*, *æl* = whole, every.] All. Properly speaking, *al* was used for the nomin. sing., and *ealle* for the pl., but the rule was not at all strictly observed. [ALL, ALLE.]

"Hit bitidde that tunc he travelled at a night."
William of Palerne, 2,215

"Converting at unto his propre wille."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,083.

* **al bothe, a.** Both of them.

"And gon than to that gode a god pas al bothe."
William of Palerne, 851.

* **al hole, adv.** All whole, entirely wholly.

"A derwurth gyfte he wulde with the lete
Hym self al hole yn to thy mete."
Bonaventure (E. E. Text Soc. ed.), 181, 182.

B. As part of a word in composition:

I. As a prefix—

1. To words derived from the Anglo-Saxon:

(a) All, as almost (A.S. *ealmeost*); also (A.S. *ealsun*, *alswa*).

(b) Old (A.S. *ald*, *alda*): as *Albourne*, *Albrighton*, *Alburgh*, *Albury*, all parishes in England.

(c) Noble (A.S. *æthele* contracted), as *Alfred*.

2. To words of Latin origin. [Lat. *ad*, changed when it stands before the letter *h*, for euphony's sake, into *ad*. Signification in composition to, more rarely at, *up*, *upon*, *with*, *against*, &c.: as *aligo* (ad, ligo) = to bind to; *allatro* (ad, latro) = to bark at; *alveo* (ad, levo) = to lift up; *alveco* (ad, luceo) = to shine upon; *aludo* (ad, ludo) = to play with; *alido* (ad, lido) = to strike against.] To; as *allocution* = a speaking to. More rarely in the other senses in which *al* is employed in the Latin words cited above.

3. To words derived from the Arabic. [Arab. *al* = adj., art., or inseparable prefix = the.] The: as *Alkoran* = the Koran; *Alborak* = the Borak, the mythical animal on which Mohammed performed his equally mythical night journey to Paradise.

II. As a suffix. [Lat. *-alis* = of or belonging to, pertaining to; as *septentrionalis* = pertaining to *septentrio*, or the north.] Of, belonging or pertaining to; as *scriptural*, pertaining to Scripture; *autumnal*, pertaining to autumn.

C. As an abbreviation, a symbol, or both:

Chem.: An abbreviation and symbol for *Aluminium*.

ā-la, s. [Lat. = a wing; pl. *alæ*.] An abbreviated form of *axilla* = the armpit. (Cicero *Orat.*, 45, § 153.)

I. Animal Physiol.: A wing, or anything resembling it.

In the plural. *Alæ auris* (lit. = the wings of the ear): The upper part of the external ear.

Alæ nasi (lit. = the wings of the nose): The cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nose, and constitute its lower movable portion.

Alæ of the thyroid cartilage (in the larynx): Two square plates of cartilage united in front at an acute angle. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 433.)

II. Botany:

1. *Plur.*: The two side petals in a papilionaceous corolla. Link formerly called them *talareæ*. Of the remaining three petals, the large upper one is called the *vestitum*, or standard, and the two lower, viewed in conjunction, the *carina*, or keel.

2. *Singular*:

(a) The dilated and compressed back in the corona of some flowers. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*) [CORONA.]

(b) Formerly the point whence two branches diverge. This is now called the *axil*. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*, p. 73.)

(c) One of the basal lobes of the leaves of mosses.

Al-a-bā-mī-an, a. & s.

I. As adjective: Pertaining to Alabama, one of the Southern States of this count y. Area, 51,540 square miles. Population (1890), 1,513,017.

II. As substantive: A native or inhabitant of Alabama (see a.)

āl-a-bānd-ite, † āl-a-bānd-in, s. [Lat. *alabandina* = a precious stone, named from

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2

-tion, -sion, -cioun = shūn; -sion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs.

-ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, çēl. -zle = çēl.

Alabanda, a town in Caria, near which it was found.] A mineral classed by Dana among the sulphides of the Galena division. It is isometric, occurs in cubes and octahedrons, or more usually granularly massive. Its hardness is 3.5 to 4, its sp. grav. 3.95 to 4.04. The lustre is sub-metallic, the colour iron-black with a green streak. Its composition is MnS = sulphur 36.7, manganese 63.3. It occurs in Mexico. It has been called also Mangaulende, Blumenbachit, &c.

āl-a-barch, s. [Lat. *alabarches* = a receiver of taxes; Gr. ἀλαρχῆς (*alabarchēs*), possibly a corruption of ἀλαρχῆς (*Liddell & Scott*).]

Jewish Archæol.: A representative and ruler of the Jews in Alexandria, elected with the sanction of the Roman emperor, very much as the leading religious communities in the Turkish empire have heads over them, recognised by the Porte.

"But Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassy, a man eminent on all accounts, brother to Alexander the Alabarch."—*Whiston: Josephus's Antiq.*, bk. xviii. § 1.

āl-a-bast-ēr, s.; **āl-a-bas-tre**, ***āl-a-blas-ter**, s. & a. [In Ger. *alabaster*; Fr. *albâtre*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *alabastro*; Lat. *alabaster* (m. pl. *alabastra*) = (1) a tapering box made for holding ointment; (2) a rosebud; (3) a measure of capacity, holding 10 oz. of wine or 9 of oil. From Gr. ἀλάβαστρος (*alabastros*), or the earlier form ἀλάβαστρος (*alabastos*) = (1) the mineral now called granular gypsum; (2) any vessel made of it. Alabaster was named from Alabastron (near modern Antioch), an Egyptian town in which there was a manufactory of small vessels or pots, made formerly, at least, from a stone occurring in hills near the town, though ultimately other substances were often used, not excluding even gold.]

¶ The common form of the word in O. Eng. was *alabaster*.

A. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Any material from which small boxes for holding ointment, or for similar purposes, were made. Judging from the descriptions of Theophrastus and Pliny, the stone most frequently employed was *stalagmite*, often called in consequence Oriental Alabaster; in other cases it was a variety of gypsum. The former is carbonate of lime, and hard; the latter sulphate of lime, and soft.

"Yet I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster."
Shaksp.: Othello, v. 2.

II. Technically:

Min.: Massive gypsum, either white or delicately shaded. A granular variety is found in Cheshire and Derbyshire, and a more compact one in England at Ferrybridge in Yorkshire, in Nottinghamshire, and in Derbyshire; the latter has been made into columns for mansion-houses, and is extensively manufactured at Derby into cups, basins, or other vessels. Some of the alabaster occurring near the town just mentioned is white, whilst some has veins of a reddish-brown colour.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Made of alabaster.

"And, behold, a woman in the city, which was a sinner, when she knew that Jesus sat at meat in the Pharisee's house, brought an alabaster box of ointment."—*Luke* vii. 37.

2. *Fig.*: White and transparent like alabaster.

"With more than admiration he admired
Her azure veins, her alabaster skin."
Shaksp.: Tarquin and Lucrece, 418-9.

āl-a-bās-tri-an, a. [ALABASTER.] Made of alabaster; resembling alabaster. (*Webster*.)

āl-a-bās-trite, s. [Lat. *alabastrites*; Gr. ἀλαβαστρίτης (*alabastritēs*), or ἀλαβαστρίτης (*alabastritēs*), properly an adj., *alabastrian*.] A box, vase, or other vessel of alabaster used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes.

āl-a-bās-trūm, s. [Lat.] [ALABASTER.]

alabastrum dendroide (*lit.* = tree-like alabaster). A kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with dendritic markings. [*DENDRITIC*.] Locality, the province of Hohenstein.

āl-a-bās-trūs, s. [Lat. *alabaster* = in the sense of a rose-bud.] [ALABASTER.] The flower of a plant when in the state of a bud.

(*Lindley: Introd. to Botany*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 152.)

¶ Sometimes written *alabastrum*, but improperly. In fact, it should not even be *alabastrus*, but *alabaster*.

ā-la-bēs, s. [Greek ἀλάβης (*alabēs*), or ἀλάβης (*alabēs*); Lat. *alabeta* = a fish, the *Silurus anguillaris*, Linn., found in the Nile.] A genus of fishes of the order Malacopterygii Apodes and the Eel family. - Locality, the Indian Ocean.

a-läck, *interj.* [In Ger. *ach*; Fr. *hélas*; Pers. *kalaka* = perdition, destruction; *alaksadan* = to perish.] An exclamation of sorrow evoked by personal distress or pity for others.

"But then transform'd him to a purple flower:
Alack, that so to change these Winter had no power!"
Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.

† **a-läck-a-dāy**, *interj.* [*Alack* and *a-day*.] Alack-the-day. The same meaning as the simpler word ALACK.

a-läck-rī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *alacer* = cheerful, brisk, gay; and Eng. *-ous* = full of.] Cheerful, brisk, gay. (*Hammond*.)

† **a-läck-rī-ōūs-lý**, *adv.* [ALACRIOUS.] With alacrity; with cheerful gaiety.

"Epaminondas alacriously expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country."—*Dr. H. More: Government of the Tongue*.

† **a-läck-rī-ōūs-nēss**, s. [ALACRIOUS.] The quality of being full of alacrity. Sprightliness, briskness, cheerfulness, or even gaiety in undertaking or performing duty.

"To infuse some life, some alacriousness into you, for that purpose I shall descend to the more sensitive, quickening, enlivening part of the text."—*Hammond: Ser.*, p. 533.

a-läck-rī-tý, s. [In Fr. *allegresse*; Sp. and Port. *alegría*; Ital. *allegrezza*, *allegria*, from Lat. *alacritas* = cheerfulness, ardour, eagerness; *alacer* = cheerful, brisk.] Sprightliness, vivacity, briskness, eagerness; used especially of the cheerful ardour with which certain persons, exceptionally constituted, undertake and execute duty.

"K. Rich. Give me a bowl of wine:
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind that I was wont to have."
Shaksp.: K. Richard III., v. 3.

"The young nobles of his court had tried to attract his notice by exposing themselves to the hottest fire with the same gay alacrity with which they were wont to exhibit their graceful figures at his balls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

a-läck-ta-ga, s. [In the Mongol Tartar language *alacaga* is said to mean = variegated colt.] The name of a small rodent, the *Dipus jaculus*, or Syrian Jerboa. It is found from Syria, along by the north of India, eastward to the Pacific. It has often been confounded with the common Jerboa (*Dipus sagitta*).

a-läck-in-ists, s. pl. A rationalistic sect amongst the Mohammedans.

à la française (approx. **a la fran-sā**), *adv.* [Fr.] According to the French practice; as the French do.

à la grecque, à la grec (**a la grék**), used as *adv.* & s. [Fr.] After the Greek method.

Arch.: One of the varieties of fret ornament.

† **a-lä-ke**, *interj.* [ALACK.] Alack, alas! (*Scott*.)

"Alake! that'er my Muse has reason
To wryte her countrymen wif' tresson."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

āl-a-lite, s. [From *Ala*, a town a little south of Trent, in the Tyrol; and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Malaccolite or Diopside, which again stands in a similar relation to Pyroxene. It occurs in broad right-angled prisms, and is sometimes colourless, at others more or less green. Bouvoisin found it crystallised in twelve-sided prisms. A mineral almost the same, but having quadrangular prisms, he denominated *Mussite*, from the *Mussa Alp* where it occurs. [MALACOLITE, DIOPSIDE.]

* **a-la-mi-ré**, s. [O. Ital.] The lowest note but one in three septenaries of the gamut or scale of music.

"She run through all the keys from a-la-mi-ré to double gammut."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quix.*, p. 83.

a-la-mōd-āl-it-ý, s. [Fr. *à la mode* (q.v.).] The quality of being according to the "mode" or fashion prevailing at the time.

a la mode, or a-la-mode, *adv.* & s. [Fr. *à la mode*.]

A. As adverb: According to the fashion; agreeably to the custom then prevalent.

¶ One of Hogarth's series of pictures is called "Marriage à la mode."

"So away we went, slipping and sliding,
Hop, hop, à la mode de deux temps."
Cowper: The Distressed Travellers.

B. As substantive: A thin, glossy, black silk used for hoods, scarfs, &c.

"... the regular exchange of the fleeces of Cotswold for the almodos of Lyons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

† **à la mort** (**a la mōr**), a. [Fr. *à la mort* = to the death, or to death.] Mournfully, melancholy, depressed in spirits.

"To heal the sick, to cheer the alament."
Fanshawe: Lullaby, v. 85.

a-länd, *adv.* [Eng. a.; Land.] At land, or on land, implying (1) motion to, terminating upon, at the land.

"If e'er this coffin drive a-land."
Shaksp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

Or (2) rest upon, at the land. (*Sidney*.)

"Three more fierce Eurrs, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand;
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd a-land."
Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid l. 161.

"1 Fish. Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones."—*Shaksp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

* **a-länd**, ***a-länt**, ***a-läunt**, ***a-läunz**. [ALANT.]

† **a-lä-ne**, a. [ALONE.] Alone. (*Scott*.)

"Couldna ye let the laddy alone wi your whiggery?"
—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

* **a-lan-er-ly**, *adv.* [ANERLY.] Only, alone.

† **a-läng**, *adv.* [ALONG.] Along. (*Scott*.)

"He went on board the vessel along w' him."
—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

* **a-länge**, ***a-lyänd'e**, a. [A.S. *elelande*, *elelendisc* = strange, foreign, a foreign country.] Strange, exotic (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Fitted to make one "think long" or feel lonely.

* **a-länge-lý**, ***a-lyäund-lý**, *adv.* [ALANGÉ.] Strangely (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Tediiously.

* **a-läng'e-nesse**, ***a-lyäund-nesse**, s. [ALANGÉ.] Strangeness (?). (*Prompt. Parv.*) Tedium; loneliness.

a-län-gi-ä-ö-ö-ö, or **a-län-gi-ö-ö** (Lat.), **a-län-gi-äds** (Eng.), s. pl. [ALANGIUM.] A natural order of plants akin to the Myrtaceae, Combrataceae, &c. It consists of large trees with alternate, exstipulate leaves, corollas with sometimes as many as ten narrow linear reflexed petals, and inferior drupaceous fruit. Locality, Southern Asia, especially India. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at three, and the species at eight.

a-län-gi-üm, s. [The Malabar name Latinized.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Alangiaceae, or Alangiads. "The *Alangium decapetalum* and *hexapetalum* are said by the Malays to have a purgative hydragogic property. Their roots are aromatic. They are said to afford good wood and edible fruit."

à l'anglaise (**a län-glä'ge**), used as *adv.* [Fr. *à l'Anglaise*.] In the English method, as the English do.

āl-a-ni-ne, s. [Formed from *al* (*aldehyde*), and suff. *-ine*; the *an* being inserted for euphony.] **Chem.**: Amidopropionic acid, $C_3H_5(NH_2)O_2 = C_2H_4(NH_2)CO.OH$. A monatomic acid, which can also form definite salts with acids. It is obtained by the action of bromine on propionic acid, and by acting on the resulting bromopropionic acid by alcoholic ammonia. Alanine is homologous with glycocine and isomeric with sarcosine. It can also be formed by boiling a mixture of aldehyde ammonia, hydrocyanic and dilute hydrochloric acids. It forms nearly rhombic prisms. Nitrous acid converts alanine into oxypropionic acid.

* **a-länt**, ***a-länd**, ***a-läunt**, ***a-läunz**, s. [Norm. Fr. *alan*, *alant*; in Sp. & Ital. *alano*.] A large hunting dog.

"About his chare wente white alanz,
Twenty and mo, as grete as any stepe."
Chaucer: C. T., 2, 150-51.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

āl-lān-tin, s. [From Dut. and Ger. *alant* = the elecampane plant (*Inula helenium*).] The same as Inulin. A starchy substance extracted from the root of an umbelliferous plant, the *Angelica Archangelica*.

āl-ar, a. [Lat. *alarius*, rarely *alaris* = pertaining to a wing; *ala* = a wing.] Pertaining to a wing, whether that word be used in a strictly literal, or in a more or less figurative sense.

Anat.: The *alar* cartilage is the "wing" of the nose. (Todd & Bowman: *Phys. Anat.*, il. 2.)

***a-lar'g'e, v.i. & t.** [LARGE.]

A. Intrans. To grow largely.

"Swiche part, in their nativite,
Was them alarged of beute."
Chaucer: Drema.

B. Trans. To enlarge, to make great.

"Thou shulddest alarge my seed as the grauel of the see."
Wyclif: Genesis xxxiii. 12.

āl-lār'-i-a, s. [Lat. *alaris* = winged; from *ala* = a wing.] A genus of sea-weeds belonging to the order Fucaeae, or Sea-wracks, and the tribe Lamnariade. In the classification of Mr. Harvey, it is of the sub-class Melanospermeae, or Dark-spored Alge. The only British species, *A. esculenta*, called by the Scotch Balderlocks, is used for food, after being stripped of its thin part, by the poorer classes in Ireland, Scotland, Iceland, Denmark, and the Faroe Isles. [BALDERLOCKS.] The *Alaria* shoot out into the water from their slender yet stiff stems, which are surrounded at their top by a beautiful collar of short and sinuous ribbons, from the centre of which rises a thong-like leaf fifteen or twenty yards long, which, at its commencement, is narrow, then continues an equal size, and at last gradually narrows into a point. (*The World of the Sea*, Tandar, translated by Hart.)



ALARIA ESCULENTA.

***a-larm', *a-lar'-ūm, *āl-arm'e, *a-larm'e, s.** [Sw. & Dut. *alarm*; Dan. *alarm*, *alarm*; Ger. *larm*, *lärmen* = noise, bustle, uproar, alarm; Wel. *alarm*; Fr. *alarmer*; Sp. *alarma*; Ital. *allarme*, *all arme*, from *alle* = to the; *arme*, *arma* = arms. When the O. Eng. form *alarme* is compared with the Ital. *all arme*, it is seen, as has been done by Richardson, Wedgwood, and others, that the English word is from the Italian, and means "To arms." (See the ex. from Holland's *Living*.) The spelling *alarum* evidently arises from a vocalisation of the *r* sound.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Objectively:

*1. "To arms!" an exclamation designed to act as a summons to arms, with the view of meeting and resisting an enemy.

"This said, he rana downe with as great a noyse and shewing as he could, crying al arm, help citizens, the castle is taken by the enemye, come away to defense."
Holland: Living, p. 331, quoted by Richardson.

2. Such a summons given in some other way than literally by the use of the words "To arms." [B. 1.] (Spec.) Warning of danger given by the trumpet.

"because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the alarm of war."
Jer. v. 19.

*Hence arise such expressions as "to blow an alarm," or "to sound an alarm," the former rare, the latter common.

"Blow ye the trumpet in Zion, and sound an alarm in my holy mountain."
Joel ii. 1.

*A false alarm. [B. 1.]

3. A warning of dangers, not connected with wars.

"No powdered pest, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings; no stationary steeds."
Cosper: Task, bk. iv.

4. Any tumult or disturbance.

"Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms
Thy palace fill with insult and alarms."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey.

II. Subjectively: Fear, especially mingled with surprise; sudden and deep apprehension of approaching peril.

"The city is now filled with alarm at the near approach of the redoubtable enemy."
Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., ch. xli, pt. ii, § 22.

B. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: The sound of a trumpet or other signal used in time of war, summoning soldiers to their posts to meet a threatened danger which has suddenly arisen.

*A false alarm is an alarm given by order of a military commander, either to prevent the enemy from obtaining needed repose, or to try the vigilance of his own sentinels.

"One historian even describes the stratagem of the false alarm at the games as intended, not to furnish a pretext for the war, but to overcome the reluctance and inertness of the Volscians."
Lewis: Early Rom. Hist. (1855), ch. xli, pt. ii, § 22.

2. *Mech.*: A contrivance designed to enable one to awake at a particular hour, or to be used for some similar purpose. It is to this signification that the spelling *alarum* has become especially attached. [ALARM-CLOCK, ALARM-WATCH.]

3. *Fencing*: An appeal or challenge.

alarm-bell, alarum-bell, s. A bell rung on any sudden emergency, and designed to give prompt and extensive warning of the danger which has arisen.

"Ne'er reader at alarm-bells call
Thy burghers rose to man thy wall,
Than now, in danger, shall be thine."
Scott: Marion, c. v, l. 1.

"Ring the alarum-bell! let folly quake."
Byron: Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

alarm-clock, s. A clock so contrived as to strike loudly at a particular hour, say that at which one ought to awake in the morning.

alarm-gun, s.

Milit.: A gun fired to give notice that sudden cause for alarm, or at least for vigilance, has arisen.

alarm-post, s.

Milit.: A post or station to which soldiers are directed to repair if danger suddenly arise.

alarm-watch, s. A watch capable, like a clock, of striking the hours. (Spec.) A watch so constructed that it can strike frequently at a certain hour, say that at which one desires to awake from sleep.

"Yon shall have a gold alarm-watch, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you."
Sir T. Herbert.

alarum-gauge, s. A piece of mechanism attached to a steam-engine, and designed to give warning when there is a dangerous pressure of steam, or when the water has sunk so low in the boiler as to threaten an explosion.

***a-larm', *a-lar'-ūm, *āl-arm'e, v.t.** [From the *s.* In Dan. *larme* = to alarm, to make a noise, to bawl, to bustle; Ger. *lärmen* = to make a noise, to bluster; Fr. *alarmer*; Sp. *alarmar*; Port. *alarmer*; Ital. *allarmare*.] [ALARM, *s.*]

*1. To summon to arms.

2. To give notice of approaching danger.

"Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, il. 1.

"The wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with unequal arms."
Addison.

3. To inspire with apprehension of coming evil; to terrify.

"his ghastly look surprised and alarmed them."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.

4. To disturb in any way.

"And, threaten'g still to throw,
With lifted hands, alarm'd the seas below."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 281.

***a-larmed, pa. par. & a.** [ALARM, *v.*]

"The white pavilions rose and fell
On the alarmed air."
Longfellow: The Beleaguered City.

***a-larm'-ing, pr. par. & a.** [ALARM, *v.*]

"It may be doubted whether our country has ever passed through a more alarming crisis than that of the first week of July, 1690."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.

***a-larm'-ing-ly, adv.** [ALARMING.] In a manner to alarm, to an extent to cause alarm.

"... alarmingly rapid."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

***a-larm'-ist, s.** [Eng. *alarm*; -ist. In Fr. *alarmiste*.] A person of a temperament the reverse of sanguine, who in all contingent matters forebodes the worst, and at times of excitement perpetually raises needless alarms.

*Todd says, "The word is quite modern."

***a-lar'-ūm, s.** [ALARM.]

***a-lar'-ūm, v.t.** [ALARM.]

āl'-ār'-y, a. [Lat. *alaris* = pertaining to a wing; from *ala* = a wing.]

Nat. Science: Of the form of a wing.

***a-las', interj.** [Dut. *helaas*; Fr. *hélas*; Ital. *lasso*.]

1. Applied to one's own case: An exclamation expressive of sorrow or grief.

"Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name."
Pope.

2. Applied to the case of another, or others, or to things: An exclamation expressive of pity and concern. (Often followed by *for*.)

"Alas for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel!"
Ezek. vi. 11.

Alas a day, or Alas the day: Ah! unhappy day!

"Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress."

"Congress."
"Alas the day! I never gave him cause."
Shakespeare: Othello, il. 4.

Alas the while: Ah! unhappy time!

"For pale and wan he was, alas the while!"
Spenser.

***ā-lās'-ci-a-ni, s. pl.** [From *Alasco*, an alteration for euphony's sake of *Laschi*, the name of a Polish Protestant nobleman.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Protestants in the sixteenth century, who, in opposing Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation, maintained that the words, "This is my body," pronounced by Christ in instituting the Eucharist, referred not to the bread simply, but to the whole sacramental action in the supper.

***ā-lās'-kan, a.** Pertaining to Alaska, formerly Russian America, now a territory of the United States. Purchased in 1867 for \$7,200,000. Area, 531,409 square miles. Population (1890), 31,795.

***ā-lās'-mōd'-ōn, s.** [Gr. *ἀλ, priv.*; *λασμο* (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, a metal plate; *ὀδούς* (*odontos*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.] Say's name for a genus of Molluscs now reduced under *Unio* (q.v.).

āl-lā'te, ā-lā'-tēd, a. [Lat. *alatus* = winged, from *ala* = a wing.]

† *A. Ord. Lang.*: Having wings (*lit.* or *fig.*).

"Power, like all things *alated*, seldom rests long on any continued line."
Waterhouse: Apologet for Learning, &c. (1653), p. 54.

B. Technically:

I. Nat. Science:

1. *Zool.*: Having wings in the literal sense.



WINGED STEM.

2. *Bot.*: Having a thin expanded margin, as the fruit of the sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), various stems, &c.

II. Architecture:

Of a building: Having wings.

"Nainby, Lincolnshire—from an *alate* temple there; as the name testifies: Heb. *ganaph*, *alatus*."
Stukeley: Palaeogr. Sacra, (1763), p. 73.

āl-lāt'-ēr-ē, Lat. prep. and substantive used as adj. [Lat. (*lit.*) = from the side.] A *legate a latere* is a legate who counsels or assists the pope. [LEGATE.]

āl'-a-tēr-n, *āl'-a-tēr-n'-ūs, s. [Lat. *alaternus*.] The name given to a species of Rhamnus, the broad-leaved alatern (*R. alaternus*), an ornamental evergreen with flowers,

much frequented by bees. It has been introduced into Britain.

"The *alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in England, as if it were an indigene."—*Evelyn*.

ā-lāu-dā, s. [Lat. *alauda* = lark.] The lark. A genus of birds constituting the type of the sub-family *Audinae* (q.v.). Five species occur in Britain. [LARK.]

ā-lāu-dī-nā, s. pl. [Lat. *alauda* = lark.] Larks. A sub-family of Fringillidae, or Finches. It is allied to the Emberizinae, or Buntings, and yet has in the elongated hind claw and the great development of the tertiary quills a close affinity to the genus *Anthus*, or Pipits, in quite another tribe of birds. [ALAUDA.]

ā-lāu-nā, s. [*Alauna*, the ancient name of the Frith of Forth.]

Zool. A genus of Crustacea belonging to the family Cumadæ. *A. rostrata* has been found in the Frith of Forth, but is rare. (Bell: *British Stalk-eyed Crustacea*.)

***ā-lāunt, *ā-lāunz, s.** [ALANT.]

***ā-lāye, s.** [ALLOV.]

ālb, *ābbe, s. [Eccles. Lat. *alba*, from Lat. *albus* = white.]

Eccles.: A long linen robe hanging down to the feet, worn by officiating priests. Anciently it was used also by those newly baptised, whence the first Sunday after Easter, on which they appeared in it, was called *Dominica in albis* (literally, the Lord's day in albs; meaning, when albs were worn). The Rev. H. J. Tod says, "It differed from the modern surplice, as it was worn close at the wrists, like as the lawn sleeves of a bishop now are."

"Each priest adorn'd in a surplice white; The bishops don'd their albs and copes of state." *Parsifal*: *Fazio*, II. 4.

"They [the bishops] shall have upon them in time of their ministrations, besides their rochet, a surplice or alb, and a cope or vestment."—*Rubric of E. Edw. VI.*

***ālb, s.** An old Turkish coin, called also ASPER.

ālb-bā, a. [Lat., the fem. sing. of *albus*, -a, -um = white.] Used in composition = white.

alba terra, s. [Lat. = white earth.] A name for the so-called philosopher's stone.

ālb-bā (1), s. [Eccles. Lat. = an alb.] [ALB.]

ālb-bā (2), s. [Lat. *albus* = white, a pearl.]

***alba firma, s.** [Lat. *firmus*, -a, -um = firm, strong, steadfast; *alba* = of pearly lustre.] Reat paid in silver, and not in corn; the latter method being sometimes denominated *black mail*. *Alba firma* was sometimes called also *albm*, from neut. of *albus* = white.

ālb-bā-cōre, ālb-bī-cōre, s. [Port. *albacora*, *albecora*; from *bacora* = a little pig.] Several fishes of the Scomberidae, or Mackerel family.

1. The *Albacore*, or *Albicore*, of the Atlantic near the West Indies, is the *Thynnus albacorus*. It is esteemed for the table. Sometimes the name is used more loosely for other species of *Thynnus*, not even excluding the well-known Tunny (*Thynnus vulgaris*).

"The *albicore* that followeth night and day The flying-fish, and takes them for his prey." *Donaus: Secretes of Anything*, II.

2. The *Pacific Albicore*: The *Thynnus pacificus*. Mr. F. D. Bennett describes it as attending in myriads on ships slowly cruising in the Pacific, but deserting those which are belimed, or which are sailing rapidly. He thinks they seek the proximity of a ship to protect them against the sword-fish.

ālb-bān, s. [Lat. *albus* = white.] A white, resinous substance, extracted from gutta percha by either alcohol or ether.

Ālb-ān-ēn-sēs, Ālb-ān-ēn-sī-ān (sī as shī), s. pl. [From *Ally*, in Montserrat, where their ecclesiastical head lived.] A sub-division of the sect called Cathari, who rejected the Manichaean doctrine of the two principles, and were closely akin to the Albigenes. [ALBIGENSES, CATHARI.] (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*)

ālb-bā-nī, ālb-bā-nī stōne, s. [From the Alban Hills near Rome.] A dark volcanic tuff, the peperino of Italian geologists; used as a building stone in Rome before marble came into extensive use.

ālb-bas'-trūs, s. [ALABASTRUS.]

ālb-bā-tā, s. [Lat. *albatos* = clothed in white.] What is more familiarly known as German silver. [SILVER.]

ālb-bā-trōss, *ālb-bā-trōs, s. [Ger. *albatross*; Fr. *albatros*; all from Port. *alcátroz* or *alcátras*; introduced into Eng. by Dampier, altered by Grew to *albitros*, and by Edwards to *albatros*. (*Griffith's Courier*, vol. viii., 1829, p. 571.)] A large sea-bird, belonging to the Procellariidae, or Petrel family. It is the *Diomedea exulans* of Linnaeus. When young it is of a sooty or brown colour, but when mature it is white with black wings. It nestles on elevated land, and lays numerous eggs, which are edible. It has a voice as loud as that of the ass. From its colour, its large size, amounting to as much as fifteen feet in the expanse of its wings, and its abundance in the ocean near and especially south of the Cape of Good Hope, sailors call it the Cape Sheep; sometimes, also, it is named the Man-of-war Bird. There is a northern species near Behring Straits. [*Diomedea*.]

"... whales and seals, petrels and albatross."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

(See also Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*.)

ālb-bē-dō, s. [Lat. = the colour white, whiteness.]

Astron.: A term used in describing planets, and meaning "the proportion diffusely reflected by an element of surface of the solar light incident on such element." (*Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc.*, vol. xx., 103, &c.)

†ālb-bē-it, *ālb-bē, *ālb-bēe, conj. [Eng. *all*; be; it = be it all.] Be it so, admit, although, notwithstanding. (*Obsolescent*.)

"I Paul have written it with mine own hand. I will repay it: albeit I do not say to thee how thou owest unto me even thine own self besides."—*Philim.* 19.

"Departed thence: albee his woundes wyde Not thoroughly heald unready were to ryde." *Spenser: F. Q. I.*, v. 43.

ālb-bēr-yā, s. [From Lat. *albus* = white, or, according to Meyrick, from a people called the *Albenses*.]

Her.: A shield without ornament or armorial bearing. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

ālb-bērt-ite, s. [From Albert county, New Brunswick, where it was first found.]

Min.: A variety of asphaltum, from the typical specimens of which it differs in being only partially soluble in oil of turpentine, and in fusing imperfectly when heated. It is looked on as an inspissated and oxygenated petroleum. It is found filling an irregular fissure in rocks of Lower Carboniferous age in Nova Scotia.

ālb-bēr-týpe, s. A rapid process of photography, in which a plate is prepared by photographic appliances, and then treated with printing ink. Excellent pictures are obtained in this way. The process is essentially the same as that of lithography.

ālb-bēs'-cent, a. [Lat. *albescens*, pr. par. of *albescere* = to become white.]

Bot.: Becoming white; whitish.

ālb-bī-cōre, s. [ALBACORE.]

***ālb-bīf-y-cā-tion, *ālb-bī-fi-ca-ci-oun, s.** [Lat. *albus* = white; *facio* = to make.]

O. Chem.: The act or process of making white.

"Oure fourneys eek of calcinacioun, And of watres *albicificacioun*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12, 732-3.

Ālb-bī-gēn-sēs, s. pl. [In Ger. *Albigenser*; Fr. *Albigois*; from the town of Albi (Albiga), in Aquitaine, at which a council which condemned them was held in A.D. 1176; or from *Albigesium*, a medieval name of Languedoc, where they abounded.]

1. *Specifically:* A sect which is believed to have sprung from the old Paulicians [PAULICIANS] of Bulgaria, and which received the further names of Bulgarians, or Bougres, Publicani, or Popoliani (Pauliciani corrupted); *Cathari*, meaning pure; and *Los Boe Homas*, signifying good men. They are supposed to have arrived in Italy from the East in the eleventh century, and in the twelfth they spread to the south of France. In most respects they held primitive Scripture doctrine, though, in the opinion of many, with a tinge of Manichæism. They had the courage to carry out their religious convictions when the Church of Rome was in the plenitude of its power.

2. *In a more general sense:* All the so-called heretics in Languedoc, whatever their origin, who imitated the Albigenes in casting off the authority of the Church of Rome. Against these of every name a crusade was let loose by Innocent III. in A.D. 1209, and when it had done its work the further suppression of the sect was handed over to the Inquisition. (*Mosheim: Church History*.)

Ālb-bī-gēn-sī-ān (sī as shī), a. Pertaining to the Albigenes.

"The energy of Innocent the Third, the zeal of the young orders of Francis and Dominic, and the ferocity of the Crusaders whom the priesthood let loose on an unwarlike population, crushed the Albigenian churches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

ālb-bīn, ālb-bū, s. [In Ger. *albin*, from Lat. *albus* = white.] A mineral, a variety of apophyllite. It occurs in opaque white cubical crystals in Bohemia.

ālb-bīn-ism, ālb-bī-nō-ism, s. [Eng. *al-bino*; -ism.] The state of an albino.

"Every one must have heard of cases of albinism, prickly skin, hairy bodies, &c., appearing in several members of the same family."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. I.

ālb-bī-nō, ālb-bī-nō, s. [In Ger. *albino*; Dut. and Fr. *albinos*; Port. *albino*; Lat. *albinus* = whitish; fr. Lat. *albus* = white. The name came originally from the Portuguese, who applied it to white negroes seen in Africa.] A man or animal abnormally white, and with pinkish eyes. The phenomenon must have struck most people in the case of white mice and white rabbits; it occurs, however, occasionally, though not very frequently, in the human race, especially among the darker coloured varieties or sub-varieties of mankind. The Isthmus of Darien and Africa have been mentioned as special localities for it. A human albino has the skin preternaturally fair. The hairs on his head and body are white. The *pigmentum nigrum* is deficient in the eyes, and these organs have a pinkish appearance, produced by the visibility of the blood in the choroid and iris; moreover, they are painful when exposed to light of even the ordinary intensity. Used also adjectively.

Ālb-bī-ōn, s. [In Ger. and Fr. *Albion*; Lat. *albus* = white. From the white cliffs of Dover, &c.] An old name of England still retained in poetry.

Ālb-bī-rē-ō, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?)] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also β Cygni. It is in the head of the Swan. It is a beautiful double star—the primary one orange, and the smaller one blue.

ālb-bīte, s. [In Ger. *albit*, from Lat. *albus* = white, and suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q.v.).] So named from its colour by Gahn and Berzelius in 1814.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Felspar group of Unisilicates. Its crystals are triclinic; its hardness 6-7; its sp. gr. 2.59-2.65; its lustre on a face produced by cleavage pearly, elsewhere vitreous. Its colour is typically white, though sometimes it is more highly coloured. Its comp. is silica, 68.6; alumina, 19.6; soda, 11.8 = 100. Dana divides it into—Var. 1: Ordinary. (a) In crystals or cleavable masses; (b) Adventurine; (c) Moonstone, including Peristerite; (d) Pericline; (e) Hypoclerite; (f) (Lamellar) Cleavelandite. Var. 2: Compact albitic felsite. Albit enters into various rocks; with hornblende, it constitutes diorite or greenstone. It occurs also in some granites; in the state of felsite it is the base of albit porphyry and granulite. It is closely akin to OLIGOCLASE (q.v.). (*Dana*.)

albite felsite, albitio felsite, s. [See above.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

albite porphyry, *s.* A porphyry of which the base is albite.

āl-bit-īc, *a.* [ALBITE.] Pertaining to albite. Composed in greater or smaller proportion of albite.

"Adnole is probably *albitic*."—*Dana: Min.*, p. 851.

āl-blās-tre, *s.* [ARBALIST.] {Scotch.}

āl-bōl-ite, **āl-bōl-ith**, *s.* [Lat. *albus* = white; Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.] A cement prepared by calcining magnesite (carbonate of magnesite), and mixing the magnesite thus obtained with silica.

āl-būr-ā, *s.* [From Lat. *albor* = the white of an egg; *albus* = white.]

Old Med.: The name formerly given to a disease, said to be a sort of iteli or rather leprosy. It was seated in the face at the root of the tongue, &c. (*Parr: London Med. Dict.*, 1808, i. 60.)

āl-bōr-āk, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the; and *booraq*.] The animal on which Mohammed is said by his followers to have performed his night journey to Paradise. [BORAK.]

āl-brōnze, *s.* A contraction for ALUMINUM BRONZE.

āl-bū-ġin-ē-ā, *s.* [From Lat. *albugo* (q.v.).]

The outer coat of the eye lying between the sclerótica and the conjunctiva. It makes the white of the eye. It is very sensitive, and abounds in blood-vessels, which become visible when inflamed.

āl-bū-ġin-ē-ōūs, **āl-bū-ġin-ōūs**, *a.* [In Sp. *albugineo*; from Lat. *albuginis*, genit. of *albugo* (q.v.).] Resembling the white of an egg. [ALBUGO.]

"Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

"I opened it by incision, giving vent, first to *albugineous*, then to a white concocted matter; upon which the tumour sunk."—*Wise man: Surgery*.

albugineous humour, *s.* The aqueous humour of the eye.

albugineous tunic, *s.* The same as ALBUGINEA (q.v.).

āl-bū-gō, *s.* [Lat. *albugo* = (1) a disease of the eye; *albugo* = film; (2) *pl.*, scurf on the head.]

Med.: A white speck on the eyes, called by Dr. Wallis the *albugineous*, or pearly corneal speck. Other names given to it have been *speck*, applied when it is seated superficially; *dragon*, when it is deeper; and *pearl*, when it is somewhat projects. It arises from a chronic inflammation of the eye.

āl-bul-ā, *a.* [Lat. *albula*, fem. of *albulus*, = whitish.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Clupeidae (Herrings). Several species exist, none, however, in Britain.

āl-būm, *s.* [In Fr. *album*; Lat. *album* = the colour white, anything white. Among the Romans, *specially* (1) the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the chief events of the year; (2) those on which the edicts of the Prætor were inscribed; (3) any register.]

A. Formerly:

1. In ancient times: In the senses mentioned in the etymology.

2. In the Middle Ages:

(a) A register of saints; a muster-roll of soldiers.

(b) An ordinary letter.

(c) Rent paid in silver. [ALBA FIRMA.]

B. Now: A book taken by a lady, and kept chiefly by ladies to be filled, as opportunity presents itself, with scraps of poetry, or autographs, or anything similar.

album Græcum, *s.* [Lat. (*lit.*) = Greek white.] A name given to the excrement of dogs, which becomes white as chalk by exposure to the air. It is used also of the dung of hyenas, which is almost of the same composition as bone, and nearly as durable; among other places it has been found abundantly in a fossil state in the celebrated Kirkdale Cavern, twenty-five miles N.E. of York, described by Dr. Buckland in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*.

āl-bū-mēn, **āl-bū-mīn**, *s.* [Lat., whence Fr. *albumine*, Port. *albumina*, Ital. *albume*.]

1. *Chem.*: The name of a class of Albuminoids (q.v.) that are soluble in water, as *serum*

(q.v.) and *egg albumen*. Egg albumen differs from serum by giving a precipitate when agitated with ether; it is scarcely soluble in strong nitric acid; its specific rotation is 35.50 for yellow light. The white of eggs is composed of this substance; it dries up into a light yellow gum-like substance, which will not putrefy. It is converted into coagulated albumen by heating the fluid albumen to 72° C. It contains sulphur, and blackens a silver spoon. It is precipitated by strong acids. It is an antidote in cases of poisoning by corrosive sublimate or copper salts.

Coagulated albumen is obtained by heating neutral solutions of albumen, fibrin, &c., to boiling, or by the action of alcohol, also by heating precipitated albuminates or caseins. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and scarcely in dilute potash, but dissolves in acetic acid; by the action of caustic potash it is converted into albuminate. Pepsin and HCl (hydrochloric acid), at blood-heat, converts it into *syntonin*, and then into *peptone*.

Derived albumins are insoluble in water, and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride), but soluble in dilute acids and alkalies. There are acid albumins and alkali albumins.

Acid albumin is formed by adding a small quantity of dilute HCl (hydrochloric acid) to serum or egg albumen, and gradually raising the temperature to 70°; it does not coagulate, and the rotation to the left is increased to 72°. By neutralizing the liquid, a white flocculent precipitate is obtained insoluble in water, but soluble in alkali and in dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates.

Alkali albumin, or albuminate, is obtained by adding very dilute caustic alkali, heating the liquid, and precipitating with acids. It closely resembles the casein of milk. Potassium albuminate is also called *protein*.

2. *Bot.*: A substance interposed between the embryo and the testa of many plants. It is sometimes soft and fleshy, and at other times hard. It varies greatly in amount in those plants in which it is present, being particularly large in some endogens, such as the cocoa-nut, in which it constitutes the eatable part of the fruit. It is the perispermium of Jussieu, and the endospermium of Richard. (*Lindey: Int. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, pp. 24, 249.)

3. *Phot. Albumen Process*: A process by which albumen is used instead of collodion to coat glass or paper. A method of doing this in the case of glass was published by M. Niépce de Saint Victor in the *Technologist* for 1848. It was subsequently improved by M. le Gray. The foreign transparent stereoscopic views were at one time obtained by the use of albumen in the way now described.

āl-bū-mīn-āte, *s.* [ALBUMEN.]

āl-bū-mīn-īp-ar-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *albumen*, and *pario* = to bear.] Bearing albumen. (Applied to a part, gland, or surface secreting albumen.) (*Glossary to Owen's Invertebrate Animals*.)

āl-bū-mīn-īzo, *v.t.* [Eng. *albumen*; *-ize*.]

Phot.: To treat with albumen.

āl-bū-mīn-īzed, *pa. par. & a.* [ALBUMINIZE.]

Albuminized Collodion: The mixture or compound formed when albumen is poured over a collodionized plate.

Albuminized Paper: Paper coated with albumen in lieu of collodion.

āl-bū-mīn-iz-ing, *pa. par.* [ALBUMINIZE.]

āl-bū-mīn-ōldās, *s. pl.* [Lat. *albumen*, genit. *albuminis*; Gr. *είδος* (*eidos*) = (1) form, (2) species, kind.] Proteids. (Ger. *eiweisskörper*.)

Chem.: A name given to certain chemical substances which occur in the animal and vegetable tissues. They are amorphous, and their chemical constitution has not yet been discovered. They contain about 54 parts of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, 16 of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 1 to 1½ of sulphur. They are dissolved by acetic acid and strong mineral acids; nitric acid converts them into xanthoproteic acid; caustic alkalies decompose them, forming leucine, tyrosine, oxalic acid, and ammonia. They are divided into the following classes:—(1) ALBUMINS, soluble in water; as *serum* and *egg albumen*. (2) GLOBULINS, insoluble in water, soluble in very dilute acids and alkalies, soluble in a solution—one per cent.—of NaCl (sodium chloride), as *myosin*, *globulin*, *fibrinogen*, *vitellin*. (3)

DERIVED ALBUMINS, insoluble in water and in solutions of NaCl (sodium chloride), soluble in dilute acids and alkalies; as *acid albumin*, *alkali albumins*, or *albuminates*, as *casein*. (4) FIBRIN, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and in neutral saline solutions; as *fibrin* and *gluten*. (5) COAGULATED PROTEIDS, soluble in gastric juice; as *coagulated albumin*. (6) AMYLOIDS, or *Lardacine*, insoluble in gastric juice. (See papers by Kekulé, Wanklyn, &c.; also *Watts's Chem. Dict.*)

āl-bū-mīn-ōūs, **āl-bū-mīn-ōse**, *a.* [In Fr. *albumineux*; Port. and Ital. *albuminoso*; from Lat. *albumen* (q.v.).]

1. Consisting of albumen, or, at least, containing albumen in their composition. Fibrin, gelatin, casein, and vegetable gluten, with, of course, albumen itself, fall under this category.

"This looks like the white, or albumen, of the bird's egg, but it is not albuminous."—*Beale: Bioplasma* (1872), i. 44, note.

2. Resembling albumen.

āl-bū-mīn-ūr-ī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *albumen*; *urina* = urine.]

Med.: A disease characterised by the presence of albumen in the urine. It may be acute or chronic. *Acute albuminuria* is a form of inflammation of the kidneys. *Chronic albuminuria*, the commoner and more formidable malady, arises from grave constitutional disorders. It is often attended by or produces dropsy. Whether acute or chronic, but specially when the latter, it is generally called *Bright's disease*, after Dr. Bright, who first described it with accuracy. [BRIGHT'S DISEASE.]

"...in cases of albuminuria connected with kidney disease."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, i. 502.

āl-bū-mīn-ūr-īc, *a.* [Eng. *albuminuric* (a); *-ic*.] Marked by, or pertaining to, albuminuria.

āl-būn-ē-ā, *s.* [From *Albunea*, a prophetic nymph or sibyl worshipped at Tibur (Tivoli) in a temple still remaining.] A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans belonging to the family Hippidae. Example, the *Symnista* (*A. symnista*).

āl-būrn (1), *s.* [ALBURNUM.]



ALBURN (CYPRINUS ALBURNUS).

āl-būrn (2), *s. & adj.* [Lat. *alburnus*.]

A. As *subst.*: A silvery-white fish, the Bleak (*Cyprinus alburnus*). [BLEAK.]

B. As *adj.*: Auburn.

āl-būrn-ōūs, *s.* [Eng. *alburnum*; *-ous*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to alburnum.

2. Consisting in whole or in part of alburnum.

āl-būrn-ūm, or **āl-būrn**, *s.* [In Fr. *aubier*; Lat. *alburnum*.]

Bot.: The sapwood in exogenous stems; the wood last formed, and which has not yet had time to acquire its proper colour or hardness. It is interposed between the *liber*, or inner bark, and the *duramen*, or heart-wood. (*Lindey: Intro. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 94.)

āl-ca, *s.* In Sw. *alka*.] A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Alcedæ (q.v.). The wings are so short as to be useless for flight. Two species occur in Britain—*A. impennis* (the Great Auk), now all but extinct everywhere [AUK]; and *A. torda* (the Razor-bill). [RAZOR-BILL.]

āl-cad-æ, or **āl-cid-æ**, *s. pl.* [ALCA.] A family of birds belonging to the order Natatores, or Swimmers. They have the feet placed very far back, the toes united by a membrane, the hinder one rudimentary or wanting. The genera represented in Britain are *Alca* (Auk), *Fratercula* (Puffin), *Mergulus* (Rotche), and *Uria* (Guillemot).

āl-cāde, **āl-cāid**, **āl-cāyde**, or **āl-cāyd**, *s.* [In Ger. *alkade*; Fr. *alcavide* and *alcade*; Sp. *alcade*, from Arab. *kayid* = the head; *kada* = to head.]

In Spain, Portugal, and Barbary: The governor of a castle; also, the keeper of a jail.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**.
-cian = shan. -tion, -sion, -cioun = shūn; -sion, -on = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

† Often confounded with an *alcalde*, who is a civil officer, while the *alcade* is a military one.

"Th' *alcade*
Shuns me, and, with a grin civilly,
Bows." *Dryden: Don Sebastian*, II. 1

āl-ca-hēst. [ALKAHEST.]

āl-cā-īc, a. & s. [In Fr. *alcaique*.] Named after *Alcaeus*, or, to give the Greek instead of the Roman form of the name, *Alkaïos*, a lyric poet, born in Mitylene, the capital of Lesbos, and who flourished about B.C. 606.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the above-mentioned *Alcaeus* or *Alkaïos*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the descriptions of verse called after him, and of which he is supposed to have been the inventor.

Alcaic Ode: An ode written in the *alcaic* metre, composed of several strophes, each consisting of four lines. Thirty-seven of the Odes of Horace are in this metre.

Alcaic Strophe. The usual form of this consists of four *alcaic* lines, viz. two *alcaic* hendecasyllables (eleven syllables), one *alcaic* heptasyllable (nine syllables), and one *alcaic* decasyllable (ten syllables), as—

Vides | ut al | tā | stet nīve | candidum |
Sorc | te, nec | jam | sustine | ant onus |
Sylve | labo | ran | tes, ge | lico
Flumina | constite | rint a | cuto |

Usually scanned as follows:

— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
— | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

B. As substantive: Used by an ellipse both in singular and plural for the strophe or the lines, but more generally for the strophe and in the plural.

† **āl-cāl-a-mīde, s.** [ALKALAMIDE.]

al-cald'e, s. [Sp.; from Arabic.]

In Spain: The mayor of a town; also a judge, magistrate, or justice of the peace. Used in the latter sense also in Portugal. It is not the same as *ALCADE* (q.v.).

"Padre G. Ah! said you so?
Why, that was Pedro Crespo, the *alcaldite*!"
Longfellow: Spanish Student, III. 2

† **āl-cāl-ī, āl-cāl-y, s.** [ALKALI.]

† **āl-cāl-īm-ēt-ēr, s.** [ALKALIMETER.]

* **āl-cām-īst-ēr, s.** [ALCHEMIST.]

āl-cāmp'h-ōr-a, s. [Arab. *al* = the; *camphora*, contracted from Port. *camphorosma* = camphor-tree.] A name given in portions of Brazil to the *Croton perdicipes*, a Euphorbiacean plant, used as a diuretic and in other ways. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 279.)

* **āl-ca-mýne, s.** [ALCHEMY.] The mixed metal described under *ALCHEMY*, 2 (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

āl-cūn-na, s. [In Ger. *alkanna*; Fr. *l'henné*; from Arab. *alhenna*: *ul* = the, and *henna*.] [HENNA.] There are at least two plants bearing this name—(1) *Lawsonia inermis*, (2) *Anchusa tinctoria*. [ALKANNA.]

"The root of *alkanna*, though green, will give a red stain."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

āl-car-gēn, s. [CACODYLIC ACID.]

āl-car-ra-zas, s. [Sp. *alcarraz* = a pitcher.] Porous earthen vessels used in hot countries for cooling water by means of evaporation. As the water percolates through the pores of the vessel and becomes exposed outside to the action of the air, it evaporates, with the effect of cooling the portion inside which remains liquid. (*Gannet's Physics*, transl. by Atkinson.)

āl-car-sin, āl-kar-sin, s. [CACODYL.]

* **al-ca-traz, * al-ca-tras, s.** [Sp.] A name given by the Spaniards and by Fernandez Hernandez and Nieremberg to an American bird, the pelican of Mexico, probably the *Oncorotulus Phœnix* of Lesson, the *Pelecanus Vieillotii*. Chusius and others erroneously applied the name to an Indian horn-bill, the *Buceros hydrocorax* of Linnaeus.

"Most like that short-sighted *alcetras*,
That beats the air above that liquid glass:
The New World's bird, the proud imperious fowl
Whose dreadful presence frights the harmless owl."
Dryden: Owl, p. 1, 304.

āl-cāyd, s. [ALCADE.]

āl-ca-zar, s. [Sp. = a fortress, a palace; the main deck between the main-mast and quarter-deck.]

1. A fortress, a palace. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"But the old was passing to his sleep,
In the silent *alcazar*."

Hemans: The Cid's Deathbed.

2. A continental place of amusement, decorated in the Moorish style.

3. *Naut.*: The quarter-deck.

* **āl-cē, adv.** [ALSO.]

† **āl-cē, s.** [ALCES.]

āl-cē-dīn-īd-æ, s. pl. [ALCEDO.]

Ornith.: A family of birds, belonging to the order Passeres and the sub-order Fissirostres, or Cleft-beaks. They have an elongated bill, usually broad at the base and tapering towards the point; their wings are long and rounded, the tail generally short. The toes are sometimes scissorial (two before and behind), sometimes two in front and one behind; but more frequently they are three before and one behind. There are three sub-families, *Alcedininae*, or True Kingfishers, *Daceloninae*, and *Gallulinae*, or Jacamars. [ALCEDO.]

āl-cēd-ī-nīd, s. [ALCEDINIDÆ.] Any bird of the family *Alcedinidae* (q.v.).

āl-cē-dīn-ī-næ, s. pl. [ALCEDO.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family *Alcedinidae*, or Kingfishers (q.v.).

āl-cēd-ī-nīne, a. [ALCEDININÆ.] Pertaining to, or resembling the true Kingfishers.

āl-cē-dō, s. [Lat. *alceio*; later *alcyon*; Gr. *ἀλκυών* (*alkuōn*), and *ἀλκυών* (*alkuōn*); from *ἅλς* (*hals*) = the sea; and *κύων* (*kuōn*) = holding, pregnant.] [HALCYON.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of *Alcedininae*, with nine species, from the Palearctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions (absent from Madagascar), and extending into the Austro-Malayan sub-region. *A. ispida*, the common Kingfisher (q.v.), is British.

āl-cē-ī-a-phūs, s. [Gr. *ἄλκη* (*alkē*) = an elk, and *ἐλαφος* (*elaphos*) = a deer.]

Zool.: A genus of African antelopes, containing the bubaline antelope (*A. bubalis*), the hartbeest (*A. caama*), and the blesbok (*A. albibrons*).

āl-cēs, † āl-cē, s. [Lat. *alces*; Gr. *ἄλκη* (*alkē*) = elk.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ (q.v.) with two species, or a single species (*A. malchis*) running into two varieties, the moose-deer of North America, and the elk of northern Europe. Both are of large stature with broad palmated horns.

āl-cēst-īs, s. [Lat. *Alcestis*, fr. Gr. *Ἀλkestis* (*Alkestis*), a queen who sacrificed her life for her husband Admetus, king of Phere, and in consequence became the heroine of a tragedy by Euripides.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 124th found. It was discovered by Peters on the 23rd of August, 1872.

āl-chēm-īc, āl-chēm-ī-cal, āl-chēm-īc, āl-chēm-ī-cal, a. [From Eng. *alchemy*. In Fr. *alchimique*; Port. and Ital. *alchimico*.] Pertaining to alchemy; produced by alchemy.

"The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight-pence, the alchemists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication alchemical of Raymond Lully in the Tower of London."
—*Camden*.

āl-chēm-ī-cal-īy, āl-chēm-ī-cal-īy,

*** āl-chīm-ī-cal-īy, adv.** [ALCHEMICAL, ALCHYMICAL.] After the manner of an alchemist; by means of alchemy.

"Raymond Lully would prove it alchymically."—*Camden*.

āl-chēm-īl-lā, s. [In Fr. *alchimille*; Port. *alchimille*; Sp. *alchemila*; from Arab. *alk-meyleh*, meaning *alchemy*, the fancy being entertained that it possessed alchemical virtues.] In English, Lady's Mantle, that is, mantle of "Our Lady" the Virgin Mary. A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Rosaceæ, or Rose-worts. Three species occur in Britain: the *A. vulgaris*, or Common Lady's Mantle; the *A. alpina*, or Alpine Lady's Mantle; and the *A. arvensis*, the field Lady's Mantle, or Parsley Piert. The last-

named member of the genus is small and inconspicuous, but the other two are remarkably graceful, the *A. alpina*, indeed, being regarded as one of the most elegant plants in the British flora. A decoction of the *A. vulgaris* is slightly tonic. According to Frederick Hoffmann, and others, it has also the effect of restoring the faded beauty of ladies to its earliest freshness.

āl-chēm-īst, āl-chēm-īst, * āl-cām-īst-ēr, * āl-kým-īst-ēr, s. [Eng. *alchemy*; -ist. In Sw. *alkemist*; Ger. *alkymist*; Fr. *alchimiste*; Sp. *alquimista*; Port. & Ital. *alchimista*.] One who studies or practises alchemy. Hermes Trismegistus is mentioned as one of the earliest alchemists, but the work on the subject attributed to him is spurious. Geber, an Arabian physician, who lived in the seventh century, is another early alchemist, but the genuineness of his works has been doubted. Raymond Lully, born in 1235; the illustrious Friar Bacon, born in 1214; Arnoldus de Villa Nova, born in 1240, were all known as alchemists. A number of similar inquirers arose in the fourteenth century; Basil Valentine is said to have lived in the fifteenth century, and with Paracelsus (1493–1541) the list may be said to close. The successors of the old alchemists may be grouped in two classes: inquirers into nature in a scientific manner, and impostors who professed or self-deceivers who hoped to find means to transmute the baser metals into gold.

"To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchemist."
Shakspeare: King John, III. 1.

"And when this alchemist saugh his tyme"
Chaucer: C. T., 13, 132.

āl-chēm-īst-īc, āl-chēm-īst-ī-cal, āl-chēm-īst-īc, āl-chēm-īst-ī-cal, a. [Eng. *alchemist*; -ic.] Practising alchemy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The alchemical cabalists, or cabalistical alchymists, have extracted the name, or number, whether you will, out of the word Jehovah, after a strange manner."—*Lightfoot: Miscell.*, p. 9.

"As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens, and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and alchemical legislators, have taken the direct contrary course."—*Burke*.

āl-chēm-y, āl-chēm-y, * āl-chīm-y, s. [In Sw. *alkemi*; Dan. *alkymi*; Ger. *alchymie*; Fr. *alchimie*; Sp. *alquimia*; Port. & Ital. *alchimia*. Arab. *al* = the, and Gr. *χημία* (*chēmia*) = chemistry; or from Arab. *komiā* = secret, hidden, the occult art; *kamāi* = to hide.]

A. Literally:

1. A study of nature with three special objects: (1) that of obtaining an *alcahest*, or universal solvent; (2) that of acquiring the ability to transmute all metals into gold or silver, especially the former; (3) that of obtaining an *elixir vitae*, or universal medicine which might cure all diseases and indefinitely prolong human life. These objects were all desirable, and it could not be known *a priori* whether or not they were attainable. To take the transmutation of metals, the substances (some seventy or more) at present classed as simple elements may not always remain in that category; at any moment one may be found to be a compound of other substances, and require to be taken out of the list. The possibility of this becomes greater when it is remembered that not merely do allied metals generally occur in nature together, but there is also a definite relation between their atomic weights. The means adopted in the prescientific age, when alchemy most flourished [ALCHEMIST] were more open to ridicule than the objects aimed at. To achieve success in the study it was thought needful for one to obtain first the "philosopher's stone," described as a red powder with a peculiar smell. A skilled alchemist was called an "adept." In all ages scientific intellects are brought into being, and many "adepts" were the physical philosophers of the age. Though they failed in their immediate objects, they discovered the sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, and laid the foundations of the noble science of modern chemistry. Others were pseudo-scientists and impostors who pretended that they really had made gold; by means of men of this latter type alchemy gradually sank in reputation, and ultimately became an object of ridicule to real scientific inquirers and to the civilized world at large.

"Astrology and alchemy became jests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

ēate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūn; fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qv = kw.

2. A mixed metal from which spoons, kitchen utensils, and trumpets were formed. The name was given because it was supposed to have been made by some of the processes of alchemy.

¶ It is called in Scotch *alcomye*, and in Old English sometimes *alcamayne*.

"Bell-metal, &c., and the counterfeit plate, which they call *alchemy*."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

"Then, of their session ended, they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great result:
Toward the four winds four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy."
Milton: P. L. bk. II.

¶ Properly speaking, there were two kinds of "alchemy" in this sense—the *white* and the *red*.

"White alchemy is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces."—*Bacon: Phys. Rem.*, § 6.

"Red alchemy is made of copper and auripigment."
—*Ibid.*, § 7.

B. Fig. The process of transforming anything common into something more glorious and precious, whether this is done by nature or art.

"Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy."
Shakespeare: Sonnets, ver. 33.

† *āl'-chēm-ize*, † *āl'-chēm-ize*, *v.t.* [*Eng. alchemy* : -ize.] To transmute.

"Not that, you feared the discolouring cold
Might alchemize their silver into gold."
Lovecraft: Luc. P. p. 7.

Āl'-chī-ba, *s.* [*Corrupted Arabic*.] A fixed star of the 4th magnitude, called also a Corvi.

Āl'-chēm-ic, *āl'-chēm-ī-cal*, *a.* [*ALCHEMIC, ALCHEMICAL*.]

Āl'-chēm-ī-cal-ly, *adv.* [*ALCHEMICALLY*.]

Āl'-chēm-ist, *s.* [*ALCHEMIST*.]

āl'-chēm-ist-ic, *āl'-chēm-ist-ī-cal*, *a.* [*ALCHEMISTIC, ALCHEMISTICAL*.]

Āl'-chēm-ŷ, *s.* [*ALCHEMY*.]

Āl'-cid-ae, *s. pl.* [*ALCADÆ*.]

Āl'-cī-ne, *a.* [*Lat. alces*; *Gr. ἀλκη (alkē)* = an elk.] Pertaining to the elk. There is an alpine group in the extensive genus *Cervus*. Type, the Elk (*Cervus alces*, Linn.). [*ELK*.]

Āl-mān'-ī-an, *a.* [*Eng. Alman*, a proper name, and -ian, suff.]

1. Pertaining to the Greek lyric poet *Alcman*, who flourished about 650 B.C.

2. Pertaining to the verse called after him. It consisted of two dactyls and two trochees, as "Virgini | būs piū | risquē | cantō." Horace also has an *Alcmanian* metre consisting of a dactylic hexameter and a catalectic dactylic tetrameter.

Āl-mē-nē, *s.* [*Lat. & Gr. Alcmena* (Class. Myth.). the mother of Hercules.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 82nd found. It was discovered by Luther, on November 27th, 1864.

Āl'-cō, *s.* [*A native American generic name (Buffon)*.] *The Canis familiaris*, var. *Americanus*. A variety of the dog, inhabiting Peru and Mexico. It has a small head, an arched back, a short and pendent tail. The fur is long. That of the back is yellow, while the tail is whitish. It is akin to the shepherd dog.

Āl'-cō-hōl, *s.* [*In Sw. & Ger. alcohol*; *Fr. alcool*; *Port. alcohol*; from Arab. *al* = the; *kōhl* = stibium = sulphuret of antimony; Heb. E. Aram. and Eth. *ḥrj* (*kachol*) = to paint the eye-brows black with stibium, as was done anciently, and still is, by women in parts of the East.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. As a solid:

*1. Originally: The mineral mentioned above, stibium, or sulphuret of antimony, especially when reduced to an impalpable powder.

"The Turks have a black powder made of a mineral called *alcohol*, which, with a fine long pencil, they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour them black."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. VIII., § 739.

2. Any impalpable powder, whatever its composition.

"If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and interposed spaces will be extremely lessened."—*Boyle*.

II. As a liquid: Pure spirit, rectified spirit, spirits of wine, or, more loosely, a

liquid containing it in considerable quantity. [*See B.*]

"The Elixir of Perpetual Truth,
Called *Alcohol*, in the Arab speech."
Longfellow: Gold. Leg. l.

"Sai volatile oleum will conglute the serum on account of the alcohol, or rectified spirit, which it contains."—*Arbuthnot*.

B. Organic Chem. Alcohol is the name given to a class of compounds differing from hydrocarbons in the substitution of one or more hydrogen atoms by the monatomic radical hydroxyl (OH). Alcohols are divided into monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, &c., according as they contain 1, 2, or 3 atoms of H (hydrogen), each replaced by (OH). Alcohols may also be regarded as water in which one atom of H is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical. Alcohol can unite with certain salts, as alcohol of crystallization. The O in $\begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ H \end{matrix} \{ O$ (water) can be replaced by S (sulphur), as $\begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ H \end{matrix} \{ S$ (hydrogen sulphide); so

in alcohol, $\begin{matrix} C_2H_5 \\ | \\ H \end{matrix} \{ O$, forming mercaptan, $\begin{matrix} C_2H_5 \\ | \\ H \end{matrix} \{ S$. Alcohol may also be compared with acids, as $\begin{matrix} Cl \\ | \\ H \end{matrix} \{ O$ (hypochlorous acid), $\begin{matrix} C_2H_5 \\ | \\ H \end{matrix} \{ O$ (alcohol); the H can be replaced by K or Na, as $\begin{matrix} Cl \\ | \\ Na \end{matrix} \{ O$ (sodium hypochlorite), and $\begin{matrix} C_2H_5 \\ | \\ Na \end{matrix} \{ O$ (sodium ethylate), therefore it can be considered as a weak acid. Also it can be compared with bases, as $\begin{matrix} K \\ | \\ O \end{matrix}$ (potassium hydrate) with acids forms salts and water. As $KHO + HCl = KCl$ (potassium chloride) and H_2O (water), so alcohol and acids form acid ethers and water: $\begin{matrix} C_2H_5 \\ | \\ H \end{matrix} \{ O + \begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ Cl \end{matrix}$ (hydrochloric acid) = H_2O and $C_2H_5 \cdot Cl$ (ethyl chloride). An alcohol is said to be primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as the carbon atom which is in combination with hydroxyl (OH) is likewise directly combined with one, two, or three carbon atoms. The hydrocarbon radicals can also have their carbon atoms linked together in different ways, forming isomeric alcohols. [*AMYL ALCOHOL*.] Primary alcohols, by the action of oxidizing agents, yield aldehydes, then acids; secondary alcohols, by oxidation, yield ketones; tertiary alcohols, by oxidation, yield a mixture of acids. Alcohols derived from benzol, or its substitution compounds, are called aromatic alcohols; they contain one or more benzol rings. [*See BENZENE*.]

ethyl alcohol (commonly called *alcohol*), *ethyl alcohol*, *methyl carbinol*, *spirits of wine*, *ethyl hydrate*,

s., $C_2H_5O = C_2H_5(OH) = \begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_2 \end{matrix} \{ OH$.

Chem.: Pure ethyl alcohol, also called *absolute alcohol*, is obtained by distilling the strongest rectified spirit of wine with half its weight of quick-lime. Pure alcohol is a colourless limpid liquid, having a pungent agreeable odour and a burning taste. Its specific gravity at 0° is 0.8095, and at 15.5° is 0.7938, its vapour referred to air 1.613. It is very inflammable, burning with a pale blue smokeless flame. It boils at 78.4° when anhydrous. It becomes viscid at -100°. It mixes with water in all proportions, with evolution of heat and contraction of volume; and it readily absorbs moisture from the air, and from substances immersed in it. Chlorine converts alcohol into *chloral*, $C_2H_3Cl_3O$, but in the presence of alkalis into *chloroform*, $CHCl_3$. By oxidation alcohol is converted into *aldehyde*, C_2H_4O , then into *acetic acid*, $C_2H_4O_2$. The alkaline metals replace one atom of H, forming C_2H_5NaO (sodium ethylate). Strong H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid) forms with alcohol ($C_2H_5H \cdot SO_4$, *sulphovinic acid*). HCl (hydrochloric acid) with alcohol yields ethyl chloride, C_2H_5Cl , and water. Alcohol can be formed by synthesis from the elements C, H, O: thus acetylene, C_2H_2 , can be formed by passing an electric current in an atmosphere of H between carbon points; this is converted by nascent H into olefant gas, C_2H_4 , which is absorbed by H_2SO_4 (sulphuric acid); by diluting with water, and distilling, alcohol is obtained. Alcohol is used as a solvent for alkaloids, resins, essential oils, several salts, &c. Alcohol is obtained by the fermentation of sugars, when a solution of them is mixed with yeast, *Mycoderma cervisiae*, and kept at a temperature between 25° and 30°, till

it ceases to give off CO_2 (carbonic acid gas). It is then distilled. Proof spirit contains 49.5 per cent. of alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 0.9198 at 60° F. Methylated spirit contains 10 per cent. of wood spirit in alcohol of sp. gr. 0.880; it is duty free, and can be used instead of spirits of wine for making chloroform, olefant gas, varnishes, extracting alkaloids, and for preserving anatomical preparations, &c. Wines contain alcohol; port and cherry, 19 to 25 per cent.; claret and hock and strong ale, about 10 per cent.; brandy, whiskey, gin, &c., about 40 to 50 per cent. These liquids owe their intoxicating effects to the alcohol they contain.

alcohol bases, *s. pl.* [*AMINES*.]

alcohol metals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds formed by union of a metal with an alcoholic radical, as zinc methyl $Zn^{+}(CH_3)_2$.

alcohol oxides, *s. pl.* [*ETHERS*.]

alcohol radicals, hydrocarbon radicals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Organic radicals, as methyl (CH_3). Alcohols may be considered as hydrates of these radicals, $(CH_3)OH$, and hydrocarbons as hydrides, CH_3H . Diatomic alcohol radicals, as (C_2H_4) , or glycol radicals, and triatomic alcohol radicals, as (C_3H_5) , &c., can also be said to exist. A radical is part of a molecule.

alcohol thermometer, *s.* A thermometer in which coloured alcohol is used instead of mercury. Its chief use is for registering very low temperatures, for which it is well adapted, as alcohol does not become solid at the greatest known cold. (*Gannet's Physics*, transl. by Atkinson, 3rd ed., 1860, p. 223.)

Āl'-cō-hōl-āte, *s.* [*Eng. alcohol*; -ate.]

Chem.: A name given to definite crystalline compounds, in which alcohol acts like water of crystallization: thus, $ZnCl_2$ crystallizes with two molecules of ethyl alcohol, forming $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2(C_2H_5O)$. The following are also known: $CaCl_2 \cdot 4(C_2H_5O)$ and $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6(C_2H_5O)$. (*See Watts' Dict. Chem.*) Crystalline substances containing methyl alcohol, &c., are also known.

Āl'-cō-hōl-ic, *a. & s.* [*Eng. alcohol*; -ic. In *Fr. alcoolique*.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining to alcohol; containing alcohol in greater or lesser amount; resembling alcohol.

"... and which emitted a strong alcoholic odour."
—*Cyc. Pract. Med.*, l. 452.

2. As substantive: One who immoderately partakes of alcoholic liquors.

"In the chronic alcoholic we have a greater or less transformation of the individual."
—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chirurgical Review*, vol. ix. (1877), p. 668.

Āl'-cō-hōl-ism, *s.* [*Eng. alcohol*; -ism.] The state of being largely under the influence of alcohol; the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

"The most frequent mode (writes Magnan) of termination of chronic alcoholism is dementia."
—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chirurgical Review*, vol. ix. (1877), p. 569.

Āl'-cō-hōl-iz-a-tion, *s.* [*In Fr. alcoolisation*.]

*1. The act or process of reducing a body to an impalpable powder.

*2. The act or process of rectifying any spirit.

Āl'-cō-hōl-ize, *v.t.* [*Eng. alcohol*; -ize. In *Fr. alcooliser*.]

*1. To reduce a body to an impalpable powder.

*2. To rectify spirits till they are completely deprived of any water commingled with them.

Āl'-cō-hōl-ō-mēt-ēr, *āl'-cō-hōl-mēt-ēr*, *āl'-cō-hōm-ēt-ēr*, *āl'-cōm-ēt-ēr*, *s.* [*Eng. alcohol*; meter = measurer, from *Gr. μέτρον (metron)* = a measure. In *Fr. alcoolmètre, alcoolmètre*.]

An instrument devised by Gay Lussac for measuring the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain. It is placed in the liquid to be tested, and the depth to which it sinks indicates by marks on a graduated scale what proportion of alcohol there is in the mixture.

The Centesimal Alcoholometer: The instrument just described. It is called *centesimal* because it indicates the per-centage of alcohol in the liquid.

bōl, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chīn*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thīn*, *this*; *sin*, *aş*; expect, *Xenophon*, *exist*. -īng. -cian = *shan*. -tion, -sion, -cioun = *shūn*; -sion, -tion = *zhūn*. -tious, -sious, -cious = *shūs*. -ble, -dle, &c. = *bəl*, *dəl*.

āl-cō-hōl-ō mēt-rī-cal, āl-cō-hō-mēt-rī-cal, āl-cō-mēt-rī-cal, a. [ALCOHOLOMETER.] Pertaining to the alcoholometer.

āl-cō-hō-lōm-ēt-rī, s. [Sec ALCOHOLOMETER.] The act, art, or process of testing the proportion of pure alcohol which spirituous liquors contain.

"...the standard or proof spirit in all alcoholometry."—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii, p. 92.

āl-cō-hōm-ēt-ēr, s. [ALCOHOLOMETER.]

āl-cō-hō-mēt-rī-cal, a. [ALCOHOLOMETRICAL.]

* **āl-cōm-ye, s.** [ALCHEMY.] The Scotch name of the mixed metal described under ALCHEMY (2).

āl-cōr, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the fifth magnitude, called also 80 Ursee Majoris. It is situated near the large bright star Mizar, in the middle of the tail of the imaginary "Bear."

† **āl-cōr-ān, s.** [ALKORAN, KORAN.]

† **āl-cōr-ān-ic, a.** [ALKORANIC.]

āl-cor-nō-cō bark, āl-cor-nōque (qu = k) bark, s.

1. A kind of bark brought to this country from Tropical America. It is said to be the product of *Byrsnima laurifolia*, *rhizopholia*, and *coccolobifolia*, plants of the natural order Malpighiaceae, or Malpighiads. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*)

2. The *alcornoque* of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree (*Quercus suber*). (*Treasury of Bot.*)

āl-cōve, s. [In Sw. *alkov*; Dan. *alkove*; Dut. *alkove*, *alkoof*; Ger. *alkoven*; Fr. *alcove*; Ital. *alcova*; Port. *alcova*, from Sp. *alcoba*; Arab. *alcobba*, *cobba* = a closet. It is not thoroughly settled whether the Arabs adopted the word from the Spaniards, or the Spaniards from the Arabs.]

1. Of recesses in sleeping apartments, vaults, or ordinary rooms:

• 1. A portion of a Spanish or other chamber, separated from the rest, with the view of its being used for the reception of a bed. The idea was borrowed from the ancients. In state bedchambers in Spain, the alcove was a flat form or estrade, raised a few inches above the floor, and, as a rule, cut off from the rest of the chamber by a balustrade with doors.

"Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iii., 510, 511.

2. In smaller chambers in Spain and elsewhere, a recess or closet in which a bed is placed by day, so as to leave the greater portion of the sleeping apartment unencumbered by its presence during the hours when it is not in use.

3. A similar recess in a vault, designed to accommodate the coffins of the dead.

"The patriarch or parent of the tribe has the place of honour in the common cemetery, which is usually hewn out of the rock, sometimes into spacious chambers, supported by pillars, and with alcoves in the sides, where the coffins are deposited."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., bk. i., vol. i., p. 25.

4. A recess in a library or ordinary room.

"This china, that decks the alcove,
Which here people call a buffet."

Cowper: *Gratitude*.

5. A niche for a seat or statue.

II. Of a complete building: A small ornamental building with seats, erected in a



ALCOVE.

garden for shelter from rain, for shade in bright sunlight, or other purpose.

¶ This is at present the most common signification of the word.

"The summit gaid, behold the proud alcove
That craves it; yet not all its pride secures
The grand retreat from injuries inspired
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The panels, leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and spelt awry."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. i.

III. Of a recess in a grove, a garden, or pleasure ground:

"Look where he comes—in this embower'd alcove
Stands close conceal'd, and see a statue move."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

"Children's proud alcove,
The bower of waltou Shrewsbury and love."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 307.

āl-cy-ō-nē, s. [Lat. *Alcyone*, or *Halcione*; Gr. Ἀλκυών (*Alkūōn*), from ἄλκυον (*alkūōn*) = the kingfisher, or halcyon.] [HALCYON.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, king of Trachis, in Thessaly. Her husband was drowned, and both were transformed into kingfishers.

"From Cleopatra chang'd his daughter's name,
And call'd *Alcyon*, a name to show
The father's grief, the mourning mother's we."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ix., 678.

2. *Astron.*: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also η Tauri. It is in the Pleiades, and is sometimes termed η Pleiadis. This star was considered by Mädler to be the central sun of the stellar universe, but his opinion has not been accepted by the rest of the astronomical world.

āl-cy-ōn-ēl-lā, s. [Dimin. of ALCYONIUM (q. v.).]

Zool.: A genus of animals belonging to the Fresh-water Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytes, the order Hylipocrepia, and the family Plumatellidæ. *A. stagnorum* of Lamouroux is found in stagnant waters, especially those containing iron. It is composed of tubes connected by a gelatinous substance. It is of a blackish-green colour.

āl-cy-ōn-ic, a. [ALCYONIUM.] Pertaining to the Alcyonidæ.

āl-cy-ōn-id-æ, s. pl. [ALCYONIUM.] A family of Polypt, or Polypes, ranked under the order Asteroidea. The polypary, or polyptidom, is attached and fleshy, with numerous chalky spicules. [ALCYONIUM.]

āl-cy-ōn-i-dī-a-dæ, s. pl. [ALCYONIUM.] A family of marine Polyzoa, of the order Infundibulata, and the sub-order Cyclonotata.

āl-cy-ōn-id-ī-ūm, s. [So named from its superficial resemblance to Alcyonium (q. v.).] A genus of animals belonging to the Infundibulata section of the Polyzoa, or Ascidian Zoophytes. The *A. gelatinosum* is the species called by fishermen and others the Sea Ragged Staff, the Mermaid's Glove, or, more commonly, Dead Men's Fingers.

āl-cy-ōn-ite, s. [In Ger. *alcyonit*, *alcyonium*; and -ite, from Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.] A fossil akin to the Alcyonium.

āl-cy-ōn-ī-ūm, s. [Lat. *Alcyonium medicamen*, or simply *alcyonium*, or *alcyonium*. Gr. ἄλκυόνηον (*alkūōneion*) and ἄλκυόνιον (*alkūōnion*) = bastard sponge, a zoophyte: from ἄλκυον (*alkūōn*) = the kingfisher, the nest of which it was supposed to resemble.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypes, the typical one of the family Alcyonidæ. It contains two British species, *A. digitatum*, or Sea-finger, known to fishermen as Dead Men's Fingers, Dead Men's Toes, and Cow's Paps; and *A. glomeratum*.

āl-cy-ō-nōid, s. [Mod. Lat. *alcyonion*; -oid.] Any individual of the family Alcyonidæ.

* **āl-dāy, adv.** [Eng. *all*; -day.] All day; continually.

"For which he hadde *alday* wret repair."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14, 432.

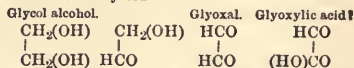
āl-dēb-ar-ān, āl-dēb-ōr-ān, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also a Tauri. It constitutes the eye of Taurus. It is one of the group of five stars anciently called Hyades, and is the brightest of the assemblage. Its colour is red. It is found by drawing a line to the right through the belt of Orion.

"Now when *Aldeboran* was mounted hye,
Above the shrine *Cassiopeia* chaire,
And all in deadly sleepe did drowned lye."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i., iii. 16.

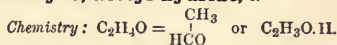
āl-dē-hy-des, s. [Contraction from Med. Lat. *alcohol dehydrogenatus* = alcohol deprived of hydrogen.]

Chem.: Aldehydes are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, and are re-converted into alcohols by the action of nascent hydrogen; by further oxidation they are converted into acids. They differ from alcohols in having two atoms less of hydrogen, which are removed from the carbon atom containing the radical HO (hydroxyl) connected to it in the alcohol; thus the aldehyde monatomic radical is (O=C—H). The carbon atom having two bonds united to an atom of oxygen, and another to an atom of hydrogen, the fourth is united to a monatomic hydrocarbon radical, or hydrogen. From monatomic alcohols only one aldehyde can be formed; from a diatomic alcohol there may be formed a diatomic aldehyde containing the radical (CCH) twice, or an alcohol aldehyde, or acid aldehyde: thus, glycol alcohol could yield



Many aldehydes of monatomic alcohols have been prepared by oxidation of the alcohols, or by distilling a mixture of the potassium salt of the corresponding acid with potassium formate, which yields potassium carbonate and the aldehyde. Aldehydes form crystalline compounds with acid sulphites; they also unite with aniline. Ketones are aldehydes in which the atom of hydrogen united to the radical (CO') is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical.

acetic aldehyde, commonly called **aldehyde**, **acetyl hydride**, **s.**



Aldehyde is a colourless, limpid, suffocating smelling liquid, boiling at 22°; it is soluble in alcohol, water, and ether; its sp. gr. is 0.8 at 0°. It is readily oxidized into acetic acid; when heated with caustic potash it forms a resin called *aldehyde resin*. Heated with AgNO₃ (nitrate of silver), the silver is deposited as a bright mirror, and the liquid contains silver acetate. Nascent hydrogen converts it into alcohol. Chlorine converts it into C₂H₃O.Cl (acetyl chloride). When treated with H(CN) (hydrocyanic acid), it yields *alanine*, C₂H₇NO₂ (amido-propionic acid). Aldehyde forms a crystalline compound with ammonia, called *aldehyde ammonia*, C₂H₇O.NH₃, which forms transparent colourless crystals; these melt at 76° and distil at 100°. Aldehyde forms a crystalline compound with NaHSO₃ (acid sodium sulphite). It forms polymeric modifications, *paraldehyde* and *metilaldehyde*. It is prepared by the action of chlorine and weak alcohol, or by a mixture of MnO₂ (binoxide of manganese) and H₂SO₄ (sulphuric acid), or again by distilling a mixture of potassium acetate and formate. It unites with aniline to form *thiethene dianiline* and water.

* **āl-dēn, pa. pr.** Holden. [See HALDE.] (*William of Palerne*, Skeat's ed., 1875.)

āl-dēr, s. [A.S. *aler*, *alr*; Sw. *al*; Dan. *ell*, *elletre*; Dut. *elzenboom*; Ger. *erie*; Fr.



BRANCH OF ALDER (ALNUS GLUTINOSA).

aune, *†aune*; Sp. *aliso*; Ital. *alno*; Lat. *alnus*.]

Bot.: A well-known English tree; the *Alnus glutinosa*. It grows in wet places. Its wood has the property of remaining under

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fāl; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; æ = ē. ey = ā.

water undecayed for a long time; hence it is often employed for the piles of bridges, mill-work, pumps, and sluices. The shoots of the alder, cut off in spring, dye a crimson colour, and the fertile flowers a green one; they are also employed by tanners. The bark is bitter and astringent. It has been used for gargles as well as in ague. [ALNUS.]

"And under the alders that skirt its edges,"
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, R. 12.

alder-branch, *s.* A branch of alder.

"Trailing o'er the alder-branches,"
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, r.

alder-buckthorn, *s.* The English name of the *Rhamnus frangula*, a small shrub with obovate entire leaves, axillary stalked, minute whitish-green flowers, two or three of them together, and dark purple berries with two seeds. It is found in woods and thickets in England, and flowers in May and June. Its berries are a hydragogue purgative, but are not now official. It was formerly called the Berry-bearing Alder. It is still sometimes termed the Black Alder.

¶ The Black Alder of America is the *Prinos verticillatus*; the Red Alder of the Cape of Good Hope is *Cunonia capensis*; and the White Alder of South Africa is *Platyphorus trifoliatus*; while that of North America is *Aldra alnifolia*. [Treas. of Bot.]

***Āl-dēr**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *aldor*, *aldor*; compar. of *ald*, *eald* = old.]

1. *As adjective*: Elder.

2. *As substantive*: An elder; an ancestor.

"Of alderes of armes and other adventures,"
Syr Gawayne, 95.

"Two seemlich sonnes soone they hadden."

The alder liss Alexander, a right light,
And Sir Philip soothe his brother's right."
Alexander (ed. Skeat), 21-23.

***Āl-dēr**, ***Āl-dyr**, ***āl-thēr**, ***āl-thir**, ***āl-thūr**, ***āl-lēr**, ***āl're**, ***āl-dre**, *genit. pl. of al*, [A.S. *alra*, *genit. pl. of eal*, *al*, *ai* = all, whole, every. Used only in compounds. Sometimes it is joined with a noun, but more frequently with an adjective, which, in almost every case, is in the superlative degree. (See the words which follow.)]

***alder-best**, ***aldyr-beste**, ***alther-best**, *a.* Best of all.

"For him, alas! she loved alder-best."

Chaucer: *Book of the Dutchesse*.

***alder-cock**, *s.* The cock of all—i.e., the leader of all. (See Hoare's English Roost.)

***alder-cost**, ***alther-cost**, *adv.* At the cost of all, or at one's chief cost, probably the former.

"And which of yow that bereth him best of alle,
That is to seye, that telleth in this case
Tales of best sentence and of solas,
Schal han a soper at your alther cost
Here in this place wittynge by this post,
Whan that we comen ageyn from Canterbury."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 601.

***alder-eerst**, *a.* [A.S. *ærst* = first.] The same as ALDER-FIRST = first of all. [Chaucer.]

***alder-eldest**, *a.* Eldest of all.

***alder-fairest**, ***alther-fairest**, ***alther fairest**, *a.* Fairest of all.

"The alther fairest folk to see
That in this world is to be founde be,"
Renaunce of the Rose.

***alder-first**, ***alther-first**, *a.* First of all.

"And alderfirst he had them all a bone."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9, 492.

"And ye that wille to wyane worchipe in armes,
Folweth me, for in feith the first wil I bene,
That smertill schal smite the alderfirst dint."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3, 345.

***alder-foremost**, *a.* Foremost, or first of all.

"William and thempereur went alder-foremost,
And Alphonse next after."—William of Palerne,
Skeat's ed., 4, 884-5.

***alder-highest**, ***alther-hegeste**, *a.* Highest of all.

"This is the name that is above all names, name
alther-hegeste."—Richard Rolle de Hampole.

***alder-last**, ***alder last**, *a.* Last of all.

"And alderlast of everychon,
Was peyned Poverty al alone."
Rom. of the Rose.

***alder-least**, ***aldyr-leste**, *a.* Least of all.

"Love, agens the which ho so offendith
Hym self most altherlast availith."
Chaucer: *Troilus & Criseide*, bk. I.

***alder-liwest**, *a.* [From A.S. *luf*, *lufe* = love. In Ger. *alterlieb*.] Loved most of all.

"The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine alder-liwest sovereign;
Makes me the bolder."—*Sir Iohn*, 1 Hen. VI., l. 1.

***alder-lowest**, *a.* Lowest of all. [Reliq. Antiq., i. 7.]

***alder-most**, ***alther-moost**, *a.* Most of all.

"But althermoost in honour, out of doute,
They had a relik right Palladium,
That was her trusht above everychon."
Chaucer: *Troilus & Criseide*, bk. I.

***alder-next**, ***alther-nexte**, *a.* Next of all.

"The Saturday al'hernexte sewing,"
Lydgate: *Minor Poems*. [Wright.]

***alder-sonist**, *a.* [A.S. *scōne* = beautiful. Same as ALDER-FAIREST (q.v.). (Chaucer.)]

***alder-wiscst**, ***alther-wywest**, **altherwysest**, *a.* Wisest of all.

"And trewly hitseyt wel to be so;
For altherwysest lian therwith be pleyed."
Chaucer: *Troilus & Criseide*, bk. I.

¶ There are many other similar compounds.

Āl-dēr-a'-mīn, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also a Cepheid.

Āl-dēr-man, *s.* [Northumbrian *aldorman*; from A.S. *aldor* = an elder; *man* = mán; Ger. *aldermann*; Fris. *alderman*; generally supposed to be from *alder* (older), and *man*, *alder* being the comparative of the Anglo-Saxon *ald* or *eald*. If so, then an *alderman* is so called from being, as a rule, well-up in years. But Dean Hoare thinks the term means not *alderman*, but of all the men chief, the *alderman* being the first in the council after the mayor. [ALDER, in composition.]

1. In Saxon times: A person possessed of an office of rank or dignity. The title *Alderman* of all England was applied to the first subject of the realm, and, as Rabin informs us, corresponded to our Grand Justiciary. Other aldermen, or ealdermen, were governors of counties; hence the English word *earl*. (See Hoare, pp. 94, 95.) Even kings were so called, as, for instance, Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of Wessex, and his son Cynric. The office reached its highest dignity about the times of Ethelred and his son Edward.

"But, if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an alderman of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie."
Dryden: *Juv. Sat.*

2. An apocalyptic "elder." (Rev. iv. 4, 10.)
"For angels and seraphs all the whit vesh,
And alle aldermen that bene alle troum."
Piers Ploughman, 690-1.

3. One of the class of municipal officers ranking in dignity above the councillors, and below the mayor, in the burghs of England and Wales. In the corporation of London, which was not included in the Burgh Reform Act, the aldermen are elected for life. In England and Wales they are elected for six years, one half going out every three years. They are elected by the corporation, and are one-third part as numerous as the councillors. In Ireland they are elected by the distinguished citizens or burgesses. In Scotland the word *alderman* is not in use, the corresponding term there being *baillie*. Aldermen (and baillies) exercise magisterial functions like those discharged by justices of the peace.

"But ell-we still were wanting: these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contrived."
Cooper: *Tusk*, bk. I.

Āl-dēr-man-čŷ, *s.* [ALDERMAN.] The function or office of an alderman.

Āl-dēr-mān-īc, *a.* [ALDERMAN.] Pertaining or relating to an alderman, or to the office which he fills.

***Āl-dēr-mān-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [ALDERMAN.] 1. The behaviour and manners of an alderman.

"I would fain see an alderman in chimis! that is, a treatise of aldermanity, truly written."—Ben Jonson: *Staple of News*, lii.

2. The society or fraternity of aldermen.

"Thou [London] canst draw forth thy forces, and fight
The battles of thy aldermanity;
Without the base of a drop of blood,
More than the surfeits in thee that day stood."
Ben Jonson: *Cinderwoods*; *Speech acc. to Horace*.

Āl-dēr-man-like, *a.* [Eng. *alderman*; -like.] Like an alderman.

Āl-dēr-man-īŷ, *a.* [Eng. *alderman*; -īŷ = like.] Like an alderman; pertaining to an alderman; as might be expected from an alderman.

"Wanting an aldermanly discretion."—Swift: *Miscel.*

Āl-dēr-man-rŷ, *s.* [ALDERMAN.] The dignity or office of an alderman.

Āl-dēr-man-ship, *s.* [Eng. *alderman*; -ship.] The same as ALDERMANRY.

Āl-dēr-n, *a.* Made of alder.

"Then alder boats first plowed the ocean."
Joy: *Virgil*.

Āl-dēr-neys, *s. pl.* [From Alderney, one of the Channel islands.] A designation given to a breed of cattle, better termed Jerseys (q.v.).

***Āld fa'-dēr**, *s.* A father-in-law. [ELD FATHER.]

"Sir Alexander the athill thine al'fader bene
The thare hut grant me to geve."
Alexander, ed. Stevenson, 5, 376-7.

Āl-dīne, *a.* [From Aldus Manutius, a celebrated printer who lived in Venice in the sixteenth century.]

1. *Aldine Editions*: Editions, chiefly of the classics, which emanated from the printing-press of Aldus Manutius mentioned above.

2. More recently the word has been used for an edition of the English poets, designed to be of special excellence.



Āl-dōl, *s.* [Eng. *aldehyde* (alcohol).]

Chem.: $C_2H_5O_2 = CH_3CH(OH).CH_2ClHO$. A substance intermediate in its chemical characters between aldehyde and alcohol. It is a colourless, syrupy liquid; at 135° it is converted into water and crotonic aldehyde. It is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid at a low temperature on a mixture of aldehyde and water.

***Āl-dri-an**, ***Āl-dry-an**, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A star in the neck of the Liou (the constellation Leo).

"Phiebus hath left the angel merydional,
And yet ascending was a best royal,
The gentill Lyon, with his aldryan."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10, 577-9.

Āl-drō-vān-dīne, *a.* [Named after Aldrovandus.] Pertaining to Ulisses Aldrovandus, a celebrated Italian naturalist (1527–1605).

Aldrovandine Owl: A name given by Macgillivray to the Scops-eared Owl (*Scops Aldrovandus*). [Scops.]

***Āl-dūr fa-dūr**, *s.* [A.S. *aldefoder* = a grandfather.] An ancestor.

"... that wold be bone hane,
Thun alderfader Alexandre."
Stevenson: *Alexander*, Appendix, 1, 049-50.

āle, *s.* [A.S. *aloth*, *alath*, *aloth*, *ealoth*, *ealo*, *ealu*, *eala*, *eal*; Dan. *ale*; Sw. *öl*; Dut. *ale*; Ger. *ale*; Fr. *ale*, adopted from the Eng.; Gael. *leann*, *lionn*, *öl*, *öl*, v. = to drink, s. = drink, potatoes, drunkenness.]

1. An intoxicating liquor, made by infusing malt in hot water, then fermenting the liquid so formed, and adding a bitter, usually hops. It differs from porter in having a less proportion of roasted malt. It was the favourite drink of the old Germans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes, &c. The old Welsh and Scots had two kinds of it, spiced and common ale, the former being legally fixed at twice the value of the latter.

"His breed, his ale, was alway after oon."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 313.

¶ As a rule, beer is the term applied to weak ale; but in some parts of England this rule is reversed, and the weaker liquor is called ale.

Medicated Ale is that in which medicinal herbs have been infused or added during the fermentation.

* 2. A merry meeting in a rural district. So called because the consumption of ale was a prominent feature in such gatherings.

"That ale is festival, appears from its sense in composition; as, among others, in the words *Lech-ale*, *Lamb-ale*, *Whitson-ale*, *Clerk-ale*, and *Church-ale*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, li. 128, note.

"On ember-eyes, and holy ale."
Shakespeare: *Pericles*, I. Intro.

ale-bench, *s.* [Eng. *ale*, and *bench*; A.S. *ealo-benc*.] A bench either inside or outside of a public-house.

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōw; cat, čell, chorus, čhīn, bēnč; go, ġem; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.
-tion, -sion, -cloun = shūn; -sion, -tion = shūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl; dre = dēr.

"... as he talketh now with you, so will he talk when he is on the ale-bench."—*Bunyan: P. F.*, p. 1.

ale-berry, s. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread; caudle, warm broth.

"Their ale-berries, cawdles, possets, each one, Syllibub made at the milking pale, But what are composed of a pot of good ale."—*Beaumont and Fletcher: Mortimer: Husbandry*.

ale-brewer, s. A brewer of ale.

"The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our ale-brewers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***ale-conner, *ale-kenner, *ale-founder, *ale-taster, s.** [*Ale-conner* or *kenner* means one who knows what good ale is.] One of four officers formerly chosen by the liverymen of the City of London, in common hall, on Midsummer Day, to inspect the measures used in public-houses, and ascertain that they were of the proper legal capacity. Similar officers existed also in other parts of England.

"If dead boroughs, tithing-men, ale-conners, and sidesmen are appointed, in the oaths incident to their office, to be likewise charged to present the offences [of drunkenness]."—*Act of Parl. 21 Jac. I.*, ch. 7.

***ale-cost, s.** [*Ale*, and *cost* occurring in the Eng. word *costmary*; Lat. *costum*; Gr. *κόστος* (*kosstos*)=an Oriental aromatic plant, *Costus speciosus*.] An old English name of the common costmary, *Pyrethrum tanacetum*, formerly called *Balsamita vulgaris*, a composite plant. The appellation was given because the plant was put into ale.

***ale-draper, s.** A common designation for an ale-house keeper in the sixteenth century.

"Well, I get me a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seek a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an ale-draper."—*H. Chettle: Kind-harts Dreame* (ed. Kimbault), p. 37.

***ale-drapery, s.** The selling of ale.

"Two milch maydens that had set up a shoppe of ale-draperies."—*H. Chettle: Kind-harts Dreame* (ed. Kimbault), p. 30.

ale-fed, a. Fed with ale.

"The growth of his ale-fed corps."—*Stafford: Niobe*, li. 62.

ale-gallon, s. A gallon measure of ale. In the United States and Canada, an ale-gallon is to an imperial one, as 1·01695 to 1. (*Statesman's Year-Book*.)

ale-gill, s. [*Eng. ale*, and *house*; A.S. *ealo*, and *hus*.] A house in which malt liquor (ale, beer, or porter) is sold, but no spirituous liquors; a beerhouse.

"They filled all the ale-houses of Westminster and the Strand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***ale-knight, s.** A "knight" of the ale-house; one who frequents an ale-house, and is its champion and defender.

"The old ale-knights of England were well depicted, by Hanville, in the ale-house colours of that time."—*Camden*.

ale measure, s. A liquid measure for ale. (*Ash*.)

"The ale or beer measure at present used in Britain is the following:—

2 Pints	= 1 Quart	written 1 qt.
4 Quarts	= 1 Gallon	" 1 gal.
9 Gallons	= 1 Firkin	" 1 fir.
19 Gallons	= 1 Kilderkin	" 1 kil.
36 Gallons	= 1 Barrel	" 1 bar.
1½ Barrel	= 1 Hogshead	" 1 hhd.
2 Hogsheads	= 1 Butt	" 1 butt.
2 Butts	= 1 Tun	" 1 tun.

ale-shot, s. A shot or reckoning to be settled for ale purchased or consumed. (*Webster*.)

***ale-silver, s.** A duty paid to the Lord Mayor of London by the ale-sellers within the City.

***ale-stake, s.** A stake set as a sign before an ale-house.

"As gret as it were for an ale-stake."—*Chaucer: The Prologue*, 609.

***ale-taster, s.** Formerly an officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread, and ale or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. (*Covey*.)

ale-vat, s. [*Eng. ale*, and *vat*; A.S. *ealo*, and *vet*] A vat in which ale is fermented.

***ale-washed, a.** Steeped or soaked in ale.

"... ale-washed with."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry V.*, iii. 6.

ale-wife, s. A woman who keeps an ale-house.

"Ask Marian Hacket, the fat ale-wife of Winoot, if she know me not."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*; Induction, ii.

a-lēak', a. [*Eng. a = on*; *leak*.] Leaking.

a-lēan'-īng, pr. par. or adj. [*Eng. a = on*; *leaning*.]

Poet.: Leaning.

"Weak Truth a-leaning on her crutch."—*Tennyson: To —*, 3.

āl'-ē-a-tōr'-y, a. [*Lat. aleatorius* = pertaining to a gamster; *aleator* = a gamster; *alea* = a die or cube.] Pertaining to what is uncertain, and as if dependent on the throw of a die.

Aleatory contract: A contract or an agreement of which the effects, whether they involve gain or loss, depend upon an uncertain event. (*Civil Law*.)

a-lēc'-tō, s. [*From Alecto*, one of the Furies.]

1. The *Alecto* of Leach, a genus of Starfishes, now more generally called by Linnæus's name of *Comatula* (q.v.).

2. A genus of Polyzoa. Example, *A. dichotoma*.

***a-lēc'-tor, s.** [*Gr. ἀλεκτωρ* (*alektōr*) = a cock; *ἀ*, priv., and *λεκτρον* (*lektron*) = bed; or *ἡλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = the beaming sun.]

Zool.: Merrem's name for the birds of the gallinaceous family Cracidae. (*CURASSON*.)

a-lēc'-tōr'-ī-a (1), s. [*Lat. alectorius* = pertaining to a cock.] [*ALECTOR*.] A stone, called also *Alectorius lapis*, *Alectorolithos*, and *Cock-stone*, said by the ancients to be found in the gizzards of old cocks. They attributed to it many fabulous virtues.

a-lēc'-tōr'-ī-a (2), s. [*Gr. ἀλεκτωρ* (*alektōr*), and *ἡλεκτρον* (*ēlektron*) = unwedded; *ἀ*, priv., and *λεκτρον* (*lektron*) = bed; meaning that nothing has been made out regarding the male organs of fructification.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Lichinales, and the order Parmeliaceae. The *A. Arabum* is reported to be sedative; the *A. usneoides* may be used for the same purpose as the Iceland Moss; and the *A. jubata*, a British species found on fir-trees, employed like archil for dyeing. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 47, 48.)

a-lēc'-tōr'-ō-māch'-y, a-lēc'-tr'y-ō-māch'-y, s. [*Gr. ἀλεκτωρ* (*alektōr*) = a cock, and *μάχη* (*māchē*) = a fight.] A cock-fight.

a-lēc'-trū-rī-nae, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. alectrinus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] A sub-family of Muscicapidae, or Fly-catchers. They are found in South America.

a-lēc'-trū-rūs (*Mod. Latin*), **a-lēc'-trūre** (*Eng.*), s. [*Gr. ἀλεκτωρ* (*alektōr*) = cock, and *οὔρα* (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: Cock-tails. The typical genus of the sub-family of Birds called Alectrininae (q.v.). The tail is long, compressed, and able to be erected in so remarkable a way that the circumstance has suggested the generic and the popular names. Type, *A. tricolor*.

a-lēc'-trū-roūs, a. [*ALECTRURUS*.] Having a tail like that of a cock.

a-lēc'-tr'y-ō-mān'-y, s. [*Gr. ἀλεκτρον* (*alektron*) = a cock, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = divination.] Imagined divination by means of a cock. A circle being described upon the ground, and divided into twenty-four equal portions, each with a letter of the alphabet inscribed in it, and a grain of wheat laid upon the top of a letter, a cock was then turned loose into the area, careful note being taken as to what grains of wheat he ate. The letters under the eaten grains were then made into a word or words, and were supposed to be of value for purposes of prophecy or divination. The practice was said to have existed during the declining period of the Roman empire.

A-lēc'-tr'y-ōn, s. [*Gr. ἀλεκτρον* (*alektron*) = a cock.] A name given by Longfellow to a cock in a farm-yard.

"And, from out a neighbouring farm-yard,
Loud the cock Alec-tron crowed."
Longfellow: Pegasus in Pound.

a-lēde, s. [*A.S. leod* = people, law.] Rule. (*Scotch*.)

"He taught him Ich a lede."—*Sir Tristram*, p. 22.

***a-lēdg'-ē-mēt, s.** [*From Eng. alegg* (q.v.).] Ease; relief. (*Skinner: Dict.*)

a-lēo, adv. [*Eng. a = to*, at, or on; *lee*.]

Naut.: To or at that side of the vessel towards which the wind is blowing. The helm of a ship is *alee* when it is pressed closely to the lee side of the vessel. When this is the case the fact is intimated in the words, "Helm's alee;" on hearing which the sailors cause the head-sails to shake in the wind, with the view of bringing the vessel about. The order to put the helm alee is generally given in the words "Haul alee," or "Luff alee." (*Falconer: Marine Dict.*, &c.)

āl'-ē-gar, s. [*Eng. ale* and *eager*, in the sense of sour; Fr. *aigre* = sour.] [*EAGER*.]

1. Properly: Sour ale; the acid produced when ale has undergone a fermentation similar to that which converts alcohol into vinegar. It is used by the makers of white lead, by dyers, &c., instead of vinegar. (*Dyche: Dict.*)

2. Vinegar, from whatever source produced.

***a-lēg'e, v.t.** [*ALEGE*.]

***a-lēg'-ē-aunçe, s.** [*ALEGEAUNCE*.]

***a-lēg'-ēr, a.** [*Fr. aigre* and *allegre*; Lat. *alacer*.] Sprightly, gay, filled with alacrity.

"... do all condense the spirits, and make them strong, and alege."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii., § 782.

***a-lēg'ge, *a-lēg'e, v.t.** [*Fr. alléger* = to lighten, to disburden, to relieve. In A.S. *aleagan*, *aleagan* is = to lay down.] [*ALLAY*.]

1. To alleviate, to lighten.

"The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall alege this bitter blast,
And shake the winter snows."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender; March.

2. To absolve from allegiance. (*Scotch*.)

"All his liegis of alky n greis
Conditionys, statis, and qualitis,
Levit and lawit alegeit he
Of alky n aith of fewte." *Wyntoun*, ix. 20.

***a-lēg'ge, v.t.** [*ALLEGE*.]

***a-lēg'-ē-aunçe, *a-lēg'-ē-aunçe, s.** [*ALEGE*.] Alleviation.

"What bootes it him from death to be unbowed,
To be captived in endless durance
Of sorrow and despayre without allgeance."
Spenser: P. Q., III. v. 42.

a-lēg'-ēt, pa. par. [*ALEGE*.] Alleviated, allayed.

"Alle the surgeons of salerne so some ne couthen
Have your langours a-legeg I leve for sothe."
William of Palerne (Skeat ed.), 1,033-4.

***ālē'-hōof, s.** [*A.S. ealo* = ale; *heafod* = head. In Dnt. *eilof* is = ivy.] A plant, the ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). It was called *alehoof*, as being among the old English the chief ingredient in ale. [*ALEGILL*.]

"Alehoof, or ground-ivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us."—*Temple*.

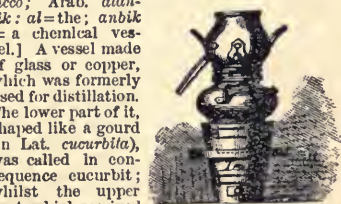
a-lēide, pa. par. [*A.S. aled* = deposed, frightened.] Abolished, put down.

"Pes among the people he put to the reame,
A-leide alle luther lawes that long had been vsed."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 5,240.

***al'-ēis, s.** Old spelling of ALOES.

***a-lē'ivo, v.t.** Old form of ALLEVATE.

a-lēm'-bic, *a-lēm'-bike, s. [*Fr. alambique*; Sp. & Port. *alambique*; Ital. *al-biccio*; Arab. *alambik*: *al*=the; *anbik* = a chemical vessel.] A vessel made of glass or copper, which was formerly used for distillation.



ALEMBIC.

The lower part of it, shaped like a gourd (in Lat. *cucurbita*), was called in consequence cucurbit; whilst the upper part, which received the steam and condensed it, was named the head, and had a beak, which was fitted into the neck of a receiver. The alembic has now, in a large measure, given place to the retort and the worm-still.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; tr'y, S'yrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

* Viola, crocuses, and sublimatories,
Concurrites, and alembikes eke.
Chaucer: C. T., 12,721-2.
"This art the Arabian Geber taught,
And in alembics, finely wrought,
Distilling heries and flowers."
Langletow: Golden Legend, I.

āl-ēm-brōth, s. [Arabic.]

Alembro: Alembroth, or salt of alembroth, was (1) an alkaline salt believed, like the celebrated alkahest [ALKAHEST], to have the power of dissolving bodies and promoting the separation of metals from their ores. It contained $\text{HCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{O}_2$. (2) A double salt of corrosive sublimate and sal-ammoniac, $\text{HgCl}_2(\text{NH}_4\text{Cl})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

a-lēngth' (Eng.), a-lēnth' (Scottish), adv. [Eng. a = at or on; length.] At length; unfolded to full length; stretched out to full length.

āl-ē-ōh'-a-ra (oh guttural), s. [From Gr. ἀλεος (aleos) = warm; ἀλέα (alea) = warmth, heat; and χαίρω (chairō) = to rejoice; χαρά (chara) = joy.] A genus of beetles belonging to the section Brachelytra and the family Tachyporidae. Some species deposit their eggs in rotten turnips, and the larvae, when hatched, feed afterwards in large numbers on the decaying bulbs.

* āl-eois, s. Old form of ALLEYS (?).

Milit. Arch.: Loopholes in the walls of a fortified building through which arrows might be discharged.

ā-lēp'-ī-dōte, s. [Gr. ἄ, priv., and λεπός (lepos), genit. λεπιδος (lepidos) = a scale; λεπών (lepon) = to strip off a rind or husk.] Any fish without scales.

ā-lēp'-ō-ēph'-a-lūs, s. [Gr. ἄ, priv., and λεπός (lepos) = scale; and κεφαλή (kephalē) = head.] Having the head bare of scales. A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Esocidae (Pikes). Type, *A. rostratus*, from the Mediterranean.

āl-ērce, s. [Sp. *alerce* = the larch-tree; from Lat. *larix*; Gr. λάρξ (larix) = the larch (*Larix europaea*).] The Spanish name for the European larch and the American species of the Pine family akin to it.

"On the higher parts, brushwood takes the place of larger trees, with here and there a red cedar or an *alerce* pine."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xiii.

āl-ērt', adj. & s. [Fr. *alerte*; Sp. *alerto*; Ital. *all'erta* = on the watch; *erta* = hill, declivity; *stare all'erta* = to stand on one's guard (lit., on the hill); *erto* = steep, upright; Lat. *erectus* = upright, erect, lofty; pa. par. of *erigo* = to put up straight, to erect.]

A. As adjective:

1. Watchful, vigilant; not to be thrown off one's guard.

"The malecontents who were leagueed with France were alert and full of hope."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Brisk, sprightly, quick in movement, and flippancy in speech and conduct.

"I saw an alert young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him: 'Well, Jack, the old bird is dead at last.'"—Addison: *Spectator*.

B. As substantive: Watch.

On the alert: On the watch, on one's guard; ready in a moment to start up and act. (Used specially of a military or civil watch, but also of a political party, or of an individual, &c.)

"Nestor gives the watch an exhortation to be on the alert, and then re-enters within the trench."—Gladstone: *Studies on Homer*, vol. iii., ss. 35.

a-lērt'-ly, adv. [Eng. *alert*, -ly.] In an alert manner, briskly.

āl-ērt'-nēss, s. [ALERT.] Cheerfulness in undertaking work; alacrity; sprightliness.

"... in energy, alertness, and discipline, they were decidedly superior to their opponents."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

a-lē-thi'-ōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. ἀλήθεια (alētheia) = truth; -ology.]

Logic: That part of logic which treats of truth and error, and lays down rules for their discrimination. (Hamilton: *Logic*, iv. 69.)

āl-ē-tris, s. [From Gr. ἀλειω (aleiō) = wheaten flour, the plants being powdered over with a kind of mealy-looking dust; ἀλέω (aleō) = to grind.] A genus of North American plants belonging to the order Hamniodraceae

(Blood-roots). The *A. farinosa* is the most intense bitter known. In small doses it is a tonic and stonachic, and has been found useful in chronic rheumatism. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting.

+ āl-ētt'e, s. [Fr., dimin. of *aile* = a wing.]

Arch.: A small wing; a jamb or door-post; the face of the pier of an arch; the border of a panel which overshoots a pilaster.

āl-ēur'-ī-tēs, s. [In Fr. *aleurit*; Gr. ἀλευρίτης (aleuritēs) = made of wheaten flour.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceae (Spurge-worts). The best known species is the *A. triloba*, which grows in the Moluccas, in India, and elsewhere. The nuts are believed to be aphrodisiac. The Thutians chew the gummy substance which exudes from the seeds. In Ceylon gum-lac is made from the *A. lacifera*.

āl-ēur'-ō-mān-gy, s. [Gr. ἀλευρομαντεῖον (aleuromanteion) = divination from flour; ἀλευρον (aleuron), generally in the pl. ἀλευρα (aleura) = flour, and μαντεῖα (manteia) = divination.] Divination by means of the flour with which the victim was besprinkled.

āl-ēur'-ōm'-ō-tēr, s. [Gr. ἀλευρον (aleuron) = fine flour, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour.

āl-ēur'-ōne, s. [Gr. ἀλευρον (aleuron) = fine flour.]

Chem.: A name for the protein granules found in the endosperm of ripe seeds and in the cotyledons of the embryo.

* a-lēv'-ōn, a. Old form of ELEVEN.

* a-lew, s. [HALLOO.] A clamour, outcry, howling, lamentation.

"Yet did she not lament, with loud *alew*
As women wail, but with deep sighs and sighs few."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. vi. 13.

āl-e'-wife, a-lōof (pl. *alewives* or *aloofs*), s. [North Amer. Indian.]

Zool.: *Clupea serrata*, an American fish of the Herring genus.

āl-ēx-and'-ēr, s. [Lat. *Alexander*; Gr. Ἀλέξανδρος (Alexandros).] (1) The original name of Paris, who figured in the siege of Troy. It was given because of his success in defending the shepherds of Mount Ida, among whom he was brought up, against robbers and wild beasts. From ἀλέω (aleō) = to ward or keep off; ἀνερ (aner), genit. ἀνδρός (andros) = a man; 'defending men.' (Liddell & Scott.) (2) The world-renowned Alexander of Macedon, born B.C. 356, died B.C. 323. (3) A multitude of other men in ancient and modern times called after the Macedonian king.]

Alexander's foot, s. [Named after No. 2.]

The name of a plant; the Pellitory. (Skinner.) [PELLITORY.]

āl-ēx-and'-ērg, s. [A corruption of Lat. *olusstrum*, the specific name of the plant; from Lat. *olus* = kitchen herb, and *atrum* = black.] The English name of the *Smyrniolum olusstrum*, a plant of the order Apiaceae (Umbellifers). It is from three to four feet high, with bright yellow-green, slightly aromatic, leaves and flowers of the same colour in dense round umbels. It is most frequently found near the sea. It was formerly cultivated instead of celery.

āl-ēx-an'-dra, s. [The feminine form of *Alexander*.]

1. *Rom. Hist.*: One of the nurses or attendants of the Emperor Nero.

2. *Eng. History*: Wife of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and eldest daughter of Christian IX. of Denmark.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 54th found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on the 11th of April, 1858.

āl-ēx-an'-dri-an, āl-ēx-an'-drine, a. & s. [From the name of Alexander the Great.]

A. [From Lat. *Alexandrinus* = pertaining to Alexandria, the maritime capital of Egypt, named after Alexander the Great, its founder.]

I. As adjective:

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to Alexandria.

Bot.: The Alexandrian laurel. A popular name for the *Ruscus racemosus*, which is not

a laurel at all, but an aberrant member of the Liliaceae, or Lily family. [RUSCUS.]

2. *Hist.*: Pertaining to the celebrated school of Alexandria, or some one of the philosophies which emanated thence.

Alexandrian School of Philosophy. In a general sense: The teaching of the series of philosophers who lived in Alexandria nearly from the commencement of the dynasty of the Ptolemies on to the early centuries of the Christian era. Specially, the teaching of the Neo-Platonists, who attempted to spiritualise, harmonise, and modify for the better the several pagan faiths and philosophies, with the view, among other results, of raising a barrier against the advance of Christianity. [NEO-PLATONISTS.]

II. As substantive:

1. A native, or, more loosely, an inhabitant of Alexandria.

2. A person attached to one of the Alexandrian philosophies.

3. The same as B, I. (q.v.).

B. [From a kind of verse used in a French poem on the life of Alexander the Great, published in the twelfth century. (In Fr. *Alexandrin*; Sp. *Poet. alexandrinio*.)]

I. As substantive:

Prosody: A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen syllables alternately. It is much used in French tragedies. English alexandrines have twelve syllables. The last line from Pope quoted below is an example of one.

"Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six."—Dryden.

"Then, at the last and only couplet, fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought; A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song: That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."—Pope: *Essay on Criticism*.

II. As adjective: Pertaining to an Alexandrine; having twelve syllables.

Alexandrian-judaic, a. Pertaining to or emanating from the powerful Jewish colony long resident in ancient Alexandria.

"... the Alexandrian-judaic theology."—Brauns: *Life of Christ*, Traus. 1846, vol. I, § 46.

āl-ēx-an'-drite, s. [Named after Alexander I., Czar of Russia.]

Min.: A variety of chrysoberyl, of a green colour by daylight or magnesium light, but an amethyst colour by gas or candle light. It is an aluminate of glucina. It is orthorhombic. Hardness, 8.5; sp. gr., 3.64. Lustre vitreous, transparent. Found in the Ural Mountains.

āl-ēx-ī-pharm'-ic, āl-ēx-ī-pharm'-i-cal, *āl-ēx-ī-pharm'-a-cal, a. & s. [In Fr. *alexipharmique*, adj. & s.; Sp. and Port. *alexipharmaco*, adj.; Lat. *alexipharmakon*; Gr. ἀλεξίφάρμακος (alexipharmakos), fr. ἀλέω (aleō) = to ward off; φάρμακον (pharmakon) = medicine, drug, remedy.]

A. As adjective: Constituting an antidote against poison.

B. As substantive: An antidote against poison.

āl-ēx-ī-tēr'-ī-al, āl-ēx-ī-tēr'-ic, āl-ēx-ī-tēr'-ī-cal, a. & s. [In Fr. *alexitere*, adj. & s.; Port. *alexiterio*; from Gr. ἀλεξίτερσιος (alexiterios) = able to keep or ward off, from ἀλέω (aleō) = to ward off.]

A. As adjective: Acting, or at least given as an antidote against poison.

B. As substantive: An antidote against poison.

* āl-ēy, s. [ALLEY.]

āl-ōy-rō-dēs, s. [Gr. ἀλευρώδης (aleurolēs) = like flour; ἀλευρον (aleuron) = wheaten flour; εἶδος (eidos) = form, appearance.] A genus of insects of the family Aphidae, of which one species, the *A. proleptella*, is often found in large numbers on cabbage, broccoli, &c.

āl-fāl'-fa, s. [Sp. from Ar. *al-fagfaḥ* = best provender.] A fodder plant of the family Leguminosae, somewhat resembling clover. (Western U. S.)

* āl-fēr'-ēs, *āl-far'-ēs, s. [O. Sp. *alferes*; Sp. *alferes* = an ensign, from Arab. *al-fāris*

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, c̄hin, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; 'expect, Xenophon, exist. -iāg. -tion, -sion, -cioun = shūn; -gion, -tion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -ciuous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl; drē = dēr.

(*al* = the, and *fāris* = a horseman.)] An ensign or standard bearer.

"It may be said to have been adopted for a time as an English word, being in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. In a MS. in the Harleian Collection, No. 6,804, f. 96, among papers of that period, it is often repeated. 'Alferes John Mannerling, Alferes Arthur Carroll,' &c."—*Nares*.

***āl-fēt**, s. [Low Lat. *alfeum*, from O.E. *dl* = burning, and *fet* = vat.] The caldron used in the ordeal of boiling water.

***āl-fin**, ***āl-fyn**, s. [ALPHYN.]

Āl-fūn-sī-a, s. [Named after Alphonso Estere, Duke of Ferrara.]

Bot.: An old genus of palms belonging to the section *Coccolue*. It is now merged in *Elais* (q.v.). One species, the *A. amygdalina*, has been computed to have as many as 207,000 male flowers in a spathe. (*Lindley: Veg. King*, p. 134.)

***āl-frī-dār-i-a**, ***āl-frīd-a-ry**, s. [Deriv. uncertain, prob. Arab.]

Astrol.: "A temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person." (*Kersey*.)

"I'll finde the cuspe, and alfridaria."
Albamazar, in *Dodley*, vii. 171.

Āl-gā (pl. **Āl-gāe**), s. [*Lat.* = sea-weed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sea-weed.

"Garlanded with alga or sea-grass."
Ben Jonson: Masque of Blackness (Introd.).

2. *Bot.*: Any plant of the Algae.

Āl-gā-qō-ēō, āl-gāe, s. pl. [ALGA.]

Bot.: An order of flowerless plants belonging to the class Thallophytes, and containing



GROUP OF ALGAE.

1. Diatoms. 2. Protozoa. 3. Siphon. 4. Fungus. 5. Conceptacle of Fungus. 6. Zoospore. 7. Anthridial branch. 8. Zoospore with anterozoid. 9. *Sargassum buccifurum*.

what are commonly denominated Sea-weeds, with other allied species. Lindley elevates the Algae into an alliance called Algae, which he divides into five orders. [ALGAE.]

Āl-gā-ōl-ō-gy, &c. [See ALGOLGY and its derivatives.]

Āl-gal, a. & s. [ALGA.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to sea-weeds, or to the botanical order of Algae.

"By clearing off the algal growth."—*Tate: British Mosses*, iv. 185.

B As *subst.*: Any individual of the Algae (q.v.).

"In many algae the cellular apertures are surrounded by cilia."—*Engelm. Brit.* (9th ed.), v. 69.

algal-alliance, s.

Bot.: The Algae (q.v.).

Āl-gā-lēs, s. pl. [*Lat.* *alga* = a sea-weed.] [ALGA.]

Bot.: An alliance of plants, belonging to the class Thallophytes, and consisting of Sea-weeds, their allies. The species are flowerless, without proper leaves, but the higher species have lobed fronds formed of uniform cellular tissue, and the sporules contained in these. The alliance contains five orders: Diatomaceae, Conserveae, Fucoaceae (the typical one), Ceramiales, and Characeae (q.v.). Another division given of them is into Melanospermae, or olive-spored; Rhodosperrmae, or rose-spored; and Chlorosperrmae, or green-spored. In 1827, Lindley estimated the known species at 1,904. The most highly-organised and typical of the Algae inhabit the ocean, their geographical distribution in it being marked, like that of plants on land;

others occur in fresh water, and some on damp soil, rocks, walls, or glass.

āl-gā-rō-bā, s. [From *Algarrobo*, a town in Andalusia: or from Arab. *al* = the; *kharrub* = carob-tree.]

1. The carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, which is one of the Caelestiniae. [CAROB.]

2. Certain South American species of *Propolis*, belonging to the sub-order Mimoseae.

"... where there is a tiny rill of water, with a little vegetation and even a few algarroba trees, a kind of mimosa."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

algaroba bean, s. The name given to the pods of the *Ceratonia siliqua*, which are imported from Spain.

āl-gar-ōt, **āl-gar-ōth**, s. [Either Arabic or named after its inventor, Algarotti, a physician of Verona.]

Chem.: The name of an emetic powder. It is a pale fawn-coloured crystalline precipitate, consisting of a compound of trichloride and trioxide of antimony, obtained by pouring antimonious chloride, SbCl₃, dissolved in HCl, into water. Alkaline solutions dissolve out the chloride and leave the oxide.

***āl-gāt**, ***āl-gāte**, ***āl-gātes** (Eng.), ***āl-gāit**, ***āl-gā-tis** (Scotch), *adv.* [A.S. *al-gaets* = always, altogether; *al* = all, whole, and *gat*, *gate* = a gate, door, opening, or gap.] [GAIT, GATE; AGATE, AGATES, AGATIS.]

1. Always, continually, at all times, under all circumstances.

"He bad hem algaes wake and pray."
Bonaventura, 237.

"That he was deed er it was by the morwe;
And thus algaes houbondes had sorwe."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,337-8.

2. Altogether, wholly.

"And how and when it schuld harded be,
Which is unknowe algaunt unto me."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,559-60.

"Cristes curs mot thou have, brother art thou myn;
And if I schal algaite be Helen aun;
Cristes curs mot thou have, but that be that oon."
Chaucer: C. T., 114-116.

3. In any way, by any or by all means, on any terms.

"Alisandrine algaite than after (that) throwe
Bi-thought hire fote busily howe best were to werche
To do William to wite the willie of hire lady."
William of Palerne, Skene's ed., 649-651.

4. Certainly, of a truth, verily, indeed.

"And seyde 'My fadyr seer lacyng;
Shall my dere some daye algaite'
Bonaventura, 608, 609.

5. Nevertheless.

"But if thou algaite linst light viresayes,
And looser songs of love to underfong,
Who but thy selfe deserves alle Fettes prayes!"
Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*, xl.

āl-gaz-ōl, s. [Arab. *al* = the; *gazl* = gazelle.] The name given to a species of antelope, the *Antelope Beostensis*, inhabiting Western Africa, in the vicinity of the Niger and in Gambia. It is about 5 feet 2 inches long, and 3 feet 5 inches high. The horns are separate from each other. They are about 3 feet long, and have their lower half annulated with thirty-six rings.

Āl-gāz-bār, s. [Arab. *al* = the; *gebar*; Heb. גִּבּוֹר (*gibbor*) = brave, strong, energetic. Used in Gen. x. of a hunter: גִּבּוֹר (*gabbar*, *gabher*) = to be strong or brave.] A poetic name for the constellation Orion, viewed as resembling a strong man or a hunter.

"Beginst with many a blazing star,
Ereest the great giant *Algarbar*,
Orion, hunter of the beast!"
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

¶ In using the expression "Occultation of Orion," Longfellow explains that he speaks not astronomically, but poetically. He is well aware that Orion cannot be occulted, but only the individual stars of which it is composed.

āl-gē-bra, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Sp., Port., and Ital. *algebra*; Fr. *algebre*. Evidently all from Arabic. Many etymologies from this language have been given. It has been taken from the Arabic phrase, *al jabr e al makabalah* = restoration and reduction (*Penny Cyclo*). This view is essentially adopted by Wedgwood, who spells the phrase *el jabr wa el moghabala*, and renders it = *the putting together of parts, and equation*.] What Sir Isaac Newton termed *universal arithmetic*. The department of mathematics which enables one, by the aid of certain symbols, to generalise, and therefore to abbreviate, the methods of solving questions relating to numbers. It was not till a late period that the Greeks be-

came acquainted with algebra, the celebrated treatise of Diophantus not having appeared till the fourth century, A.D. The science came into Western Europe through the Arabs, who probably derived it from the Hindoos. It conducts its operations by means of alphabetical letters standing for symbols of numbers, and connecting signs (+, −, &c.) representative of arithmetical processes. Of the letters, those near the commencement of the alphabet—*a, b, c, d*, &c.—generally stand for known quantities; and those towards its end—*x, y*, and *z*—for unknown ones. One of the most important operations in algebra is the solution of what are called equations—a beautiful and interesting process which, without tentative guesses of any kind, fairly reasons out the number or numbers for which one or more unknown quantities stand.

"The Greek *Algebra* was as nothing in comparison with the Greek *Geometry*; the Hindu *Geometry* was as little worthy of comparison with the Hindu *Algebra*."—*Calcutta Serices*, ii. (1849), p. 540.

Double Algebra: A term introduced by Prof. De Morgan for a kind of algebra, which he thus defines:

"*Signification of Symbols in Double Algebra*.—This particular mode of giving significance to symbolic algebra is named from its meanings requiring us to consider space of two dimensions (or area), whereas all that ordinary algebra requires can be represented in space of one dimension (or length). If the name be adopted, ordinary algebra must be called *single*."—*De Morgan: Trigonomet. and Double Algebra* (1849), c. v., p. 117.

āl-gē-brā-īc, **āl-gē-brā-ī-cal**, a. [Eng. *algebra*; -ic. In Port. *algebraico*.]

1. *Gen.*: Relating to algebra; containing operations of algebraic reasoning.

"In the exact algebraic reasoning. . ."
Herbert Spencer, 2nd ed., vol. II., p. 19, § 231.

"Its algebraical conditions will be the following."
Airy on Sound (1868), p. 44.

2. *Spec.*: Having but a finite number of terms, each term containing only addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and extraction of roots, the exponents of which are given. (In this sense it is opposed to *transcendental*.)

Algebraic curve: A curve, the equation of which contains no transcendental quantities; a figure, the intercepted diameters of which bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates.

Algebraic signs: Symbols such as + (plus) the sign of addition; − (minus) that of subtraction; × or . that of multiplication; ÷ that of division; and () implying that the quantities within parentheses are to be treated as if they were but a single one.

āl-gē-brā-ī-cal-ly, *adv.* [ALGEBRAIC.] By the process or processes used in algebra.

"... this, however, has not been proved algebraically."—*Airy on Sound* (1868), p. 122.

āl-gē-brā-īst, s. [Eng. *algebra*; -ist. In Ger. and Dut. *algebraist*.] One who is proficient in algebra.

"... the synthetic and analytic methods of geometers and algebraists. . ."
Watts: Logic.

āl-gē-brā-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *algebra*; -ize.] To reduce to an algebraic form, and to solve by means of algebra.

Āl-gēi-bā, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also γ¹ Leonis.

***āl-gēn**, *v.t.* [HALGEN.]

Āl-gēn-īb, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also γ² Pegasi.

Āl-gēr-īnc, a. & s. [From *Algiers*, in the north of Africa, now the capital of Algeria.]

I. As *adjective*: Pertaining to Algiers.

II. As *substantive*: A native of Algiers.

āl-gēr-ite, s. [From Mr. Francis Alger, an American mineralogist.] A mineral, a variety of Scapolite, which is reduced by Dana under Wernerite, though he has a Scapolite group of Unisilicates. He considers algerite as an altered scapolite, allied to plinitic. It occurs in New Jersey.

Āl-gī-a-bār-i-ī, s. [From the Arabic.] A Mohammedan sect who attribute all the actions of men, whether they be good or evil, to the agency of God. They are opposed to the Alkadari (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

† **āl-gīd**, *a.* [In Fr. *algide*; from Lat. *algidus*.] Cold. (*Coles*.)

āl-gīd-ī-tŷ, **āl-gīd-nēss**, *s.* [From Lat. *algidus* = cold.] Coldness.
"Algidity, algor."—*Coles: Eng. and Lat. Diet.*

āl-gīf-īe, *a.* [Lat. *algificus*; from *algus* = cold, and *facto* = to make.] Producing cold. (*Johnson*.)

āl-gōd-ōn-īte, *s.* [Named after the silver mine of Algodones, near Coquimbo, in Chili, where it is found.] A lustrous mineral, consisting of 83.50 parts of copper, and 16.50 of arsenic; found both in North and South America.

āl-gōl, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star in Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus. It is called also *β Persei*. It is technically of 2½ magnitude; but really varies in brilliancy from the 2nd to the 4th magnitude in 34 hours, remaining thus for about 20 minutes. In 3½ hours more it is again of the 2nd magnitude, at which it continues for 2 days 13 hours, after which the same series of changes takes place again.

āl-gō-lōg-īe-al, *a.* [Eng. *algology*(y); —*coal*.] Pertaining to algology.

āl-gōl-ō-gīst, *a.* [Eng. *algology*(y); —*ist*.] One who studies algae; one versed in algology.

āl-gōl-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Lat. *alg(a)*; suff. *-ology*.] Bot.: The study of Algae.

āl-gor, *s.* [Lat. *algor* = coldness.]

Med.: Any abnormal coldness in the body. (*Parr: London Med. Dict.*, 1809.)

āl-gör-ēs, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A star of the third magnitude, called also *Corvi*.

* **āl-gör-īthm**, * **āl-gör-īsm**, * **āl-gör-īsmē**, * **āl-grīm**, *s.* [Arab.] Arithmetic; numerical computation. [A_WORIM.]

"He [Gerbert] certainly was the first who brought the *algorism* from the Saracens, and who illustrated it with such rules as the most studious in that science cannot explain."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 46.

* **āl-gōsc**, *a.* [Not from Lat. *algosus* = abounding in sea-weed, but from *algor* or *algus* = coldness; *algeo* = to be cold, to feel cold.] Full of cold; very cold. (*Johnson*.)

āl-gōus, *a.* [Lat. *algosus* = full of, abounding in sea-weed; *alga* = sea-weed.] Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding in sea-weed; resembling sea-weed.

āl-guaz-īl, *s.* [Sp. *alguacil*; Arab. *al* = the, and *quazir* = an officer, a lieutenant, a vizier.] In Spain: An inferior officer of justice, whose duty it is to see the decision of a judge carried into execution; a constable.

"The corregidor, in consequence of my information, has sent this *alguacil* to apprehend you."—*Smollett: Gil Blas*.

āl-gūm, **āl-mūg**, *s.* [Heb., pl. *אֲלֻמִּים* (*alugmīm*), 2 Chron. ii. 7, 10, 11, and with the letters transposed, *אֲלֻמִּים* (*aluggim*), 1 Kings x. 11, 12. According to Max Müller, from the Sanscrit word *valguka* = sandal-wood; *ka* is a termination, and *valgu* has almost the sound of *algu*.] The wood, apparently sandal-wood, which Solomon and Hiram's mariners brought from Ophir, probably at the mouth of the Indus, along with gold, ivory, apes, and peacocks. The terms for apes and peacocks, like that of *algu*, and the corrupted form *almug*, are primarily of Sanscrit origin; and there can be no doubt that they were brought directly or circuitously from India, and seemingly from Malabar. (See Max Müller's *Science of Language*.) [SANDAL-WOOD, APE, PEACOCK.]

āl-hāg-ī, *s.* [Arabic.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ (Leguminous Plants), and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. It contains the Camel-thorns, *A. camelorum*, *A. maurorum*, &c. They are, as the name implies, thorny plants, which are found in the desert, and afford food to the camel as he traverses those wastes. Several species of Camel's-thorn, allied to *A. maurorum*, produce a kind of manna in Persia and Bokhara, but not, it is said, in India, Arabia, or Egypt. [MANNA.]

āl-hām-bra, [Arab. = a red house.] The palace and fortress of the Moorish sovereigns of Grenada, in Spain. It was built in the

year of the Hegira 675 = A.D. 1273. Extensive and splendid ruins of it still exist.

"He pass'd the *Alhambra's* calm and lovely bowers,
Where slept the glistening leaves and folded flowers."
—*Hemans: The Abencerrage*, 6. l.

āl-hēn-na, *s.* [Arab. *al* = the, and *henna*.] [HENNA.]

āl-ī-ās, *adv., s., & adj.* [Lat. *adv.* = otherwise.]

A. As an adverb:

Law: A term used to indicate the various names under which a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one is ascertained to have passed during the successive stages of his career.

¶ Used in this sense in ordinary language.

"Nor Verstegan, alias Rowly, had 'undertook' = undertaken] the confidence to render well-high all of their names, Teutonicus, — *Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 396.

B. As a substantive:

1. A second name, or more probably one of a string of names, assumed by a member of the criminal classes to render his identification difficult.

"... forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* 2. Formerly: A second writ or execution issued against a person when the first had failed of its effect. The first was called a *capias*, requiring the sheriff of some county to take a certain person that he might be sued on a specified charge. If the answer were *Non est inventus* (he is not found), then an *alias* writ went forth in which these words occurred, *Sicut alias precipimus* (as we have formerly commanded you). If this failed, a *pluries* writ followed. [PLURIES.] (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 19; also Appendix, p. xv.; bk. iv, ch. 24.) It was abolished by 15 and 16 Vict., c. 76, § 10.

C. As an adjective: In a similar sense to B. 2, as "an *alias* writ."

āl-ī-bī, *s.* [In Lat. not a substantive, but an adverb = elsewhere, in another place.]

Law: A plea that the person accused of having committed a crime, perpetrated, of course, at a certain place, could not possibly have done what was laid to his charge, inasmuch as he was "elsewhere" at the time when the breach of the law occurred. If he substantiate this, he is said to prove an *alibi*.

"... characteristically negligent in taking steps to verify the *alibi* which he had set up."—*Daily Telegraph*, 8th Oct., 1877.

† **āl-ī-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *alibilis*, from *alo* = to nourish.] That may be nourished. (*Johnson*.)

* **āl-ī-cānt**, * **āl-ī-cānt**, * **āl-ī-gāunt**, * **āl-ī-gānt**, *s.* [Named from Alicante, a province and fortified city in Spain.] A kind of wine said to be made near Alicante from mulberries. (*Nares*.) [ALLEGANT.]

"You'll blood three bottles of *alicant*, by this light, if you follow them."—*O. H.*, ii. 252.

"... as the emperor had commanded, the wine (as far as my judgement gave leave) being *aligant*."—*Sir Thomas Smith: Voyage to Russia* (1605).

āl-ī-da-da, **āl-ī-dāde**, *s.* [In Sp. *alidada*, from Arab.] The label or ruler that moves on the centre of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other mathematical instrument, and carries the sight." (*Blount: Glossog.*, 1719.)

āl-ī-en, *a. & s.* [In Ital. *alieno*, from Lat. *alienus* = (1) belonging to another person or thing not one's own; (2) not related, foreign, strange; (3) unsuitable; (4) hostile; (5) diseased in body or mind; *fr. alienus* = another.]

A. As an adjective:

1. Of foreign extraction; having been born or had its origin in another country; or simply foreign. (Used specially of man, the inferior animals, plants, or countries.)

"... no honourable service which could not be well performed by the natives of the resin as by alien mercenaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of alien trees, and apples not her own."—*Dryden*.

"Far, far away did seem to mourn and rave
On alien shores."—*Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters*.

Alien Priorities: Priorities filled solely by foreign monks. These were suppressed in the time of Henry V., and the lands given to the crown. They were not again revived in Britain. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 6.)

2. Foreign, with the added sense of being estranged from in nature or affection.

3. Estranged from; averse to; hostile to, whosoever born. (Used of persons.)

"Oft with its fiery force

His arm has quell'd the foe,
And laid, resistless, in its course,
The alien armies low."—*J. Montgomery*.

¶ In this sense used with *from* or *to*.

"The sentiment that arises is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien* from God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer."—*Eggers: Sermon*.

4. Incongruous with; inconsistent with; not fitted to harmonise or amalgamate with; in contrariety to the genius of; adverse to. (Used of things.)

"To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not *alien* from their profession."—*Boyle*.

B. As a substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: One born in another country than that in which he now resides; a foreigner.

"... for he said, I have been an *alien* in a strange land."—*Exod.* xviii. 2.

"Our inheritance is turned to strangers, our houses to *aliens*."—*Lam.* v. 2.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *from* or *to*.

"... being *aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel."—*Ephes.* ii. 12.

"The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it."—*Addison: Freetholder*.

II. Technically:

Law: A person born out of the British empire, and whose father is not a British subject. The whole body politic may be divided into three classes: natural-born subjects, constituting the great mass of the people; aliens, or foreigners residing in Britain, but not naturalised; and denizens, who are naturalised aliens. The children of aliens, if the former are born in Britain, are denizens. Formerly an alien could neither purchase nor inherit landed property, and in commercial matters he was taxed more heavily than natural-born subjects. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 10.) By the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 66, passed in 1844, various restrictions on aliens were swept away.

alien ami, or **amy**, *s.* [Fr. *ami* = friend.] [See ALIEN-FRIEND.]

alien-duty, *s.* The duty or tax formerly paid by aliens on mercantile transactions in larger measure than by natural-born subjects.

alien-enemy, *s.* An alien belonging to a country with which Britain is at the time at war. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 10.)

alien-friend, **ami** or **amy**, *s.* An alien belonging to a country with which Britain is at peace.

alien-née, *s.* [Fr. *née* = born.] A man born an alien.]

* **āl-ī-en**, * **āl-ī-ēne**, *v.t.* [Fr. *aliéner*; fr. Lat. *alieno*.] The same as ALIENATE (q.v.).

Used (1.) Of property:

"If the son alien lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser."—*Bale: Hist. of Common Law*.

"... our whole estate aliened and cancelled."—*Jeremy Taylor: On Forgiving Injuries*.

(2.) Of the affections or desires:

"The king was disquieted when he found that the price was totally aliened from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage."—*Clarendon*.

āl-ī-en-a-bīl-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *alien*; *ability*. In Fr. *aliénabilité*.] Capability of being alienated. (Used of property.)

āl-ī-en-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *alien*; —*able*. In Fr. *aliénable*.] That may be alienated. (Used of property.)

"Land is alienable and treasure is transitory, and both must pass from him by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate."—*Dennist: Letters*.

āl-ī-en-āge, *s.* [Eng. *alien*; —*age*.] The state of being an alien.

"Why restore estates forfeitable on account of alienage?"—*Story*.

āl-ī-en-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *alienatus*, pa. par. of *alieno* = to make another's; to estrange; *alienus* = belonging to another, foreign, alien.]

I. Law and Ord. Lang.: To transfer one's title to property to another; to dispose of property by sale or otherwise. Whilst the feudal law existed in full force, it was not permitted to any one to alienate his property without the consent of the superior lord. Ultimately, however, the right became established by successive steps, and one may now

bōl, **boŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **eat**, **pell**, **ehorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expeet**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
—**clan** = **shan**. —**tion**, —**sion**, —**cioun** = **shūn**. —**gion**, —**tion** = **zhūn**. —**tious**, —**sious**, —**cious** = **shūs**. —**ble**, —**cle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

alienate an estate really his own by sale, gift, marriage settlement, devise, or other method. Anciently, a person alienating lands and tenements to another, contrary to law, as a punishment forfeited them altogether. This heavy penalty was specially enforced against the king's tenants in *capite*; most, if not all, private vassals escaped from it. Afterwards the forfeiture was modified into a *fine for alienation*. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii, chaps. 18, 19; bk. iv, ch. 33.) [ALIENATION, MORTMAIN.]

"He could not *alienate* one acre without purchasing a license."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. To estrange the affections from one who before was loved, or from a government, dynasty, or ruling house, to which loyalty was felt.

"... then my mind was *alienated* from her, like as my mind was *alienated* from her sister."—*Ezek.* xiii. 18.

"I shall recount the errors which, in a few months, *alienated* a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ā-lī-ēn-āte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *alienatus*, *pa. par.* of *alieno* = to make another's, to estrange.]

A. As adjective: Estranged; withdrawn in affection from.

"O *alienate* from God, O spirit accursed, Forsaken of all good."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. v.

B. As substantive: An alien; a stranger.

"Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*."—*Stapleton: Fortresse of the Faith*, fol. 148.

ā-lī-ēn-āt-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ALIENATE.]

"His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries Of *alienated* Judah."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

ā-lī-ēn-āt-īng, *pr. par.* [ALIENATE, *v.*]

ā-lī-ēn-ā-tion, *s.* [In *Fr.* *alienation*, from Lat. *alienatio*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of alienating.

II. The state of being alienated.

Used (1) Of the transference of property by gift, sale, or otherwise, from one to another. (See *B.*)

"God put it into the heart of one of our princes to give a check to scribbles; yet his ancestor passed a law which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues."—*Athenaeum*.

(2) Of the estrangement of the affections from one previously loved, or from a government to which loyalty was felt; the transference of the desires from one object of pursuit to another.

"It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king."—*Bacon*.

(3) Of the aberration of reason in an insane person; delirium.

"Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulse, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like *involuntary* utter absence of wit and judgment."—*Hooker*.

B. Technically:

Law: The transference of land or other property from one person to another. Alienation may take place by *deed*, by *matter of record*, by *special custom*, and by *devise*.

Alienation in Mortmain: An alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal.

Alienation Office: A place to which all writs of covenants and entries were carried for the recovery of the fines levied upon them. It is now abolished.

ā-lī-ēn-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *alienator*; *Fr.* *alienateur*.] One who alienates (*spec.*, of property).

"Some of the Popish bishops were no less *alienators* of their episcopal endowments."—*Wharton: Life of Sir F. Pope*, p. 40.

* **ā-lī-ēn-ē**, *v.* Old spelling of ALIEN. (Blackstone.)

ā-lī-ēn-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *alien*; -*ee*.] One to whom property is transferred.

"The forfeiture arises from the incapacity of the *alienee* to take."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. xviii.

ā-lī-ēn-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *alien*; -*ism*.]

1. The state of being an alien.

"The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*."—*Arnt*.

2. The treatment or study of mental diseases.

ā-lī-ēn-īst, *s.* [ALIENISM.] One devoted to the study or treatment of mental diseases.

ā-lī-ēn-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *alien*; -*or*.] One who alienates or transfers property to another.

"... for the *alienor* himself to recover lands aliened by him during his insanity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. xix.

† **ā-lī-fo**, *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *life*.] On my life. (A mild oath.)

"I love a ballad in print *a-life*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

ā-lī-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *ala* = a wing; and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing wings; possessing wings. (Johnson.)

ā-lī-form, *a.* [Lat. *ala* = wing; *forma* = form, shape.] Wing-formed; shaped like a wing.

ā-līg-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *aliger*, from *ala* = a wing; and *gero* = to bear, to carry, to have.] Bearing wings, i. e. possessing wings. (Johnson.)

ā-light (*gh* silent) (1), *v. i.* (pret. *alighted*, or, in poetry, *alit*). [A.S. (*alīhtan*, *gelīhtan* = to alight, to descend from; from *līht*, *leht* = light, not heavy. The meaning is thus to lighten anything by removing a weight from it.)]

1. To descend, as a bird from the wing; to cease flying and rest upon the ground.

"That there should be geese and frigate-birds with webbed feet, either living on the dry land or most rarely alighting on the water."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. vi.

"I saw his wing through twilight flit, And once so near me he alit, I could have emote, but lacked the strength."—*Byron: Maccabees*, a.

2. To descend, as a person from a carriage, or from horseback.

"My lord, *alighting* at his usual place, The Crown, took notice of an officer's face."—*Compter: Retirement*, 685.

3. To reach the ground, as falling snow, or anything else descending from the sky, or from above one.

"But stacks of stones from the proud temple's height Four down, and on our bearded helms alight."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 651.

4. To stop, to pause as a man on foot running.

"Came running in . . . But he for ought would stay his passage right, Till fast before the king he did alight."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. xii. 24, 25.

5. To light on, happen on, meet with.

"By good fortune I *alighted* on a collection of MSS. in the State-paper office."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, iv. 549.

ā-light (*gh* silent) (2), *v. t.* [A.S. *alīhtan*.] To make light, to remove a weight from, to lighten.

ā-light (*gh* silent) (3), *v. t.* [A.S. *aleohtan*, *alīhtan* = to illumine; *leht* = light.]

1. To illumine, to give light to.

"For to wisen hem by night A fiery pillar hem *aligh*."—*Gower: C. F.*, ii. 183.

2. To set alight, to set light to.

"Anon fer sche *alight*."—*Layf Freine*, 199.

ā-light (*gh* silent), *a.* [ALIGHT, *v.*] Alighted, as from a horse or vehicle.

"How that we bare us in that like night, When we were in that *ostlerie alight*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 723, 724.

ā-light (*gh* silent), *adv.* [ALIGHT (3), *v.*] Lighted.

ā-light-īng (*gh* silent), *pr. par.* [ALIGHT.]

† **ā-līgn** (*g* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *aligner* = (1) to lay out in a straight line, (2) to square.]

A. *Trans.*: To measure by means of a line; to regulate or adjust by means of a line.

B. *Intrans.*: To form a line, as soldiers do.

ā-līgn-mēnt (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *align*; -*ment*.] In *Fr.* *alignement*.]

1. The act of adjusting by means of a line.

2. The state of being so adjusted.

3. The line of adjustment.

4. *Engin.*: The ground-plan of a road or earthwork.

ā-lī-ke, * **ā-lī-ke**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *onlic*, *anlic*, *on* = on; *lic* = like.]

A. As adjective:

1. The same; without any difference.

"The darkness and the light are both *ālike* to thee."—*Ps.* cxviii. 12.

2. On the same model.

"He fashioneth their hearts *ālike*."—*Ps.* xxxiii. 15.

† This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.

B. As adverb: Equally.

"... thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be *ālike* good."—*Eccles.* xi. 6.

† **ālike-minded**, *s.* Like-minded; similar in mind or disposition.

"I would to God, not you only that hear me this day, but all our brethren of this land, were *ālike-minded*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon*, p. 82.

āl-im-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀλμυρος* (*halimos*) = belonging to the sea; *ἅλς* (*hal's*) = the sea.] A genus of Crustaceans belonging to the order Stomatopoda and the family Phyllosomidae. Example, the transparent Alima of the warmer seas.

āl-i-mēnt, *s.* [In *Fr.* *aliment*; *Sp.*, *Port.*, & *Ital.* *alimento*; *Lat.* *alimentum*, from *alo* = to nourish, to feed.]

1. *Lit.*: Nutritive supplied to an organised body, whether animal or vegetable; food.

"Though the *aliments* of insects are for the most part in a liquid form . . ."—*Griffith's Custer*, vol. xiv, p. 70.

2. *Fig.*: That which tends to nourish, and consequently to perpetuate anything.

"... he saith they were but *aliments* of their sloth and weakness, which, if they were taken away, necessity would teach them stronger resolutions."—*Bacon: Colours of Good and Evil*, ch. x.

Scotch Law: The maintenance which parents and children are reciprocally bound to accord to each other when a necessity for it exists. (It is used also for similar obligations.)

āl-i-mēnt, *v. t.* [From the substantive. In *Fr.* *alimenter*; *Sp.* and *Port.* *alimentar*; *Ital.* *alimentare*.] To furnish with food and other necessities of life.

āl-i-mēnt-āl, *a.* [Eng. *aliment*; -*al*.] Pertaining to aliment; fitted to supply aliment; nutritive.

"... and the making of things inalimental to become *alimental* may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii, § 648.

āl-i-mēnt-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *alimental*; -*ly*.] So as to furnish aliment.

"The substance of gold is invincible by the powerful extraction of natural heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

āl-i-mēnt-ar-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *alimentary*; -*ness*.] The quality of being alimentary; that is, furnishing nourishment. (Johnson.)

āl-i-mēnt-a-ry, *a.* [Eng. *aliment*; -*ary*. In *Fr.* *alimentaire*; *Port.* & *Ital.* *alimentario*; from *Lat.* *alimentarius*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to aliment, as the "alimentary canal." (See *B.*, 1.)

2. Furnishing aliment.

"Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious: as turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality."—*Arbutnot: Alimenta*.

B. Technically:

I. Physiology:

1. **Alimentary Canal:** The great tube or duct by which the food is conveyed through the body.

"... including the *alimentary canal*."—*Owen: Mammalia* (1859), p. 57.

2. **Alimentary Compartment:** The lower part of the pharynx, which is dilatible and contractile. It affords a passage for the food from the mouth to the oesophagus. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, 185.)

3. **Alimentary Mucous Membrane:** The membrane which lines the interior of the long and tortuous passage by which food taken into the mouth makes its way through the body. The ducts of the mucous, as well as some other glands, open into it. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, 162.)

4. **Alimentary Tube:** The passage by which the food makes way through the body from the mouth downwards. (*Ibid.*, p. 185.)

II. Law. **Alimentary Law:** The law by which parents are held responsible for the alimentation of their children. In *Scotch Law* it is called *obligation of aliment*.

āl-i-mēnt-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *aliment*; -*ation*. In *Ger.* & *Fr.* *alimentation*; *Sp.* *alimentacion*.]

1. The act or quality of affording nourishment.

"... they [the teeth] are subservient in man not only to *alimentation*, but to beauty and speech."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 50.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received into the body or frame.

"Plants do nourish. Inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

āl-i-mēnt-īve-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *aliment*, *ive*, -*ness*.]

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrs, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

Phren.: A protuberance on the brain or skull, alleged to constitute the organ which imparts the pleasure which is felt in eating or drinking.

† *āl-i-mō-nī-ōūs*, *a.* [Eng. *alimony*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to nourishment.

"The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh."—*Harvey: Consumption*.

āl-i-mōn-ŷ, *s.* [Lat. *alimonia* and *alimonium* = nourishment, sustenance; from *alū* = to nourish.]

Law: (a) The proportional part of a husband's income allowed a wife for her support during a matrimonial suit; also (b) that granted her at its termination. In matrimonial litigation between husband and wife, he is obliged to allow her a certain sum, generally a fifth of his net income, whilst the suit continues; and if she establish ground for dissolving the marriage, he must give her what the court directs. She is not, however, entitled to alimony of any kind if sheelope with an adulterer, or even desert her husband without adequate reason.

"Till alimony or death them parts." *Hudibras*.

āl-i-ōth, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also *ε Ursæ Majoris*. It is situated in the tail of the imaginary "Bear." This star is often used in observations for finding the latitude at sea.

āl-i-pēd, *a. & s.* [In Sp. & Port. *alipede*. From Lat. *alipes*: *ala* = a wing, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. As adjective: Wing-footed; with toes connected together by a membrane which serves the purposes of a wing.

B. As substantive: An animal whose toes are connected together by a membrane which serves the purpose of a wing. The Bats, or Chiroptera, have this structure.

āl-i-p-ite, *s.* [Gr. *ἀλιπής* (*alipēs*) = without fat; *ἀ*, priv., and *λίπος* (*lipos*) = fat, without fat; and *-ite* = *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone. So named because it is not unctuous.] A mineral of an apple-green colour, containing about thirty-two per cent. of oxide of nickel. It occurs in Silesia. Dana makes it distinct from, though closely akin to, *pimelite*. The British Museum Catalogue regards the two as identical. *Alipite* is sometimes written *Alitite*. [PIMELITE.]

āl-i-quant, *a.* [In Ger. *aliquant*; Fr. *aliquante*; Sp. & Port. *aliquanta*; Lat. *aliquantus* = somewhat (great), or somewhat (small); hence, in considerable quantity or number. From the root *āl* = any, and *quantus* = great.] Pertaining to a number which does not exactly measure another number, but if used as its divisor will leave a remainder. Thus 4 is an aliquant part of 7, for 7 ÷ 4 = 1, with a remainder of 3.

¶ *Aliquant* is the opposite of *aliquot*.

āl-i-quōt, *a.* [In Ger. *aliquot*; Fr. *aliquote*; Sp. & Port. *aliquota*; Ital. *aliquoto*. From Lat. *aliquot* = somewhat, some, a few.] Pertaining to a number which will measure another given one exactly, that is, without leaving a remainder. Thus 4 is an aliquot part of 8, for 8 ÷ 4 = 2 exactly.

"In place, then, of measuring this precise aliquot part, . . ."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1838), § 213.

āl-i-sh, *a.* [Eng. *ale*; *-ish*.] Resembling ale; having some, at least, of the qualities of ale.

"Stirring it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *āl-i-sh* taste."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

āl-iš-mā, *s.* [Lat. *alisma*; Gr. *ἀλίσμα* (*alisma*) = the water-plantain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the natural order Alismaceæ, or Alismads. Three species occur in Britain: the *A. plantago*, or Greater Water-plantain; the *A. natans*, or Floating Water-plantain; and the *A. racunculoides*, or Lesser Water-plantain. The first is the best known. It is frequent in lakes, rivers, and ditches, and has pale, rose-coloured flowers, with six stamens. The Calumucks eat its rhizoma, having first dried it to take away its acidity.

āl-iš-mā-čē-ō, or *āl-iš-māds*, *s. pl.* [ALISMA.]

Bot.: An order of endogenous plants, with a perianth of six pieces, the three outer being herbaceous, and the three inner petaloid. The ovaries are numerous. The genera *Actinocarpus*, *Alisma*, and *Sagittaria* (q.v.) are British.

āl-is-ōn-īto, *s.* [Named after Mr. R. E. Alison, of Chilli.] A mineral; a variety of covellite. Colour, deep indigo blue, tarnishing on exposure. Compos.: sulphur, copper, and lead. It is found in Chilli.

āl-i-sphō-nōid, *s. & a.* [Awkwardly compounded of a mixture of Latin and Greek. Lat. *ala* = a wing; Gr. *σφήν* (*sphēn*) = a wedge, and *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, shape.]

A. As substantive: One of the greater wings of the phenoid bone at the base of the skull. . . . the foramen ovale pressing the *alphenoid*.—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 118.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to, or connected with, the greater wings of the phenoid bone. "Through this the external carotid artery runs for part of its course, and it has been called the *alphenoid canal*."—*Flower: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 118.

* *a-līte*, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; and *little*, contracted.] A little.

"And though thy lady would aite her greve, Thou shalt thy peace hereafter make."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. iv.

† *āl-i-trūnk*, *s.* [Lat. *ala* = a wing; and Eng. *trunk*, from Lat. *truncus*.]

Entom.: The thorax of an insect; that portion of the body or trunk to which the wings are affixed.

* *āl-i-tūre*, *s.* [Lat. *alitura*.] Nourishment. (Blount: *Glossographia*, 2nd ed., 1719.)

* *a-līve*, * *a-līvo*, * *a-līfo*, * *ō-līfo*, * *ōn live*, *a.* [A.S. *on life* = in life, alive; *on* = on, in; *līf* = life.]

I. Literally: In a state of life; living, as opposed to dead.

" . . . and Noah only remained *alive*, and they that were with him in the ark."—*Gen.* vii. 1.

¶ It is sometimes used simply to give emphasis to the noun with which it agrees. At first this was done in formal and serious composition; now it is colloquial, and even begins to carry with it a slight tinge of the ridiculous.

"John was quick, and understood business; but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts."—*Arbuthnot*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Existing, as opposed to extinct; remaining; continuing.

" . . . I had not left a purse *alive* in the whole army."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

To keep *alive*, v.t.: To maintain in such a state of continued existence.

"Hence Liberty, sweet Liberty, inspire And keep *alive* his fierce but noble fire."—*Cooper: Table Talk*.

"This fame, if due to her beauty, would probably have kept her name *alive*."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, i. 167.

2. Of quick, susceptible temperament; or, for the time being, highly active in mind or body, especially in the phrase *all alive*.

"She's happy here, she's happy there, She is uneasy everywhere; Her limbs are *all alive* with joy."—*Wordsworth: Idiot Boy*.

3. Swarming with living beings in active movement; thronged, crowded.

"In a few minutes the Boyne, for a quarter of a mile, was *alive* with muskets and green boughs."—*Musculay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xvi.

4. In a spiritual sense: Temporarily or permanently free from the power of sin; having sin dead within one, or being one's self dead to it.

"For I was *alive* without the law once; but when the commandment came, sin revived, and I died."—*Rom.* vii. 9.

5. Sentitive, attentive. (With *to* or *unto*.)

"Likewise reckon ye also yourselves to be dead indeed unto sin, but *alive* unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord."—*Rom.* vi. 11.

āl-i-ār-īc, *a.* [Eng. *alizarin* (in); *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from madder.

alizarin-acid, *s.* [PHTHALIC-ACID.]

āl-i-z-ār-in, *s.* [From *alizar*, the name given to madder in the Levant.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_{12}H_6(CO.OH)_2$. The chief colouring matter of madder (*Rubia tinctoria*). It crystallises in red prisms, slightly soluble in water or alcohol, but dissolving in concentrated sulphuric acid, also in alkaline liquids. It is a feeble dibasic acid. Heated with zinc dust, it is converted into anthracene. Nitric acid oxidises it into oxalic and phthalic acids. Alizarin has been produced artificially by oxidising anthracene to anthraquinone, converting the latter into dibromanthraqui-

none, and heating this with caustic potash, the two atoms of Br are replaced by (OH)₂.

āl-i-ize, *s.* [ALIPITE.]

āl-ka-dār-it, *s.* [Arab. *alkadan* = a decree.] Among the Mohammedans: A sect who maintain free-will as opposed to the doctrine of eternal, absolute decrees. They are a branch of the Motazalites, and have for their theological opponents the Algiabari (q.v.).

āl-ka-hēst, *s.* [In Ger. *alkahest*; Sp. *alkaest*; Arab. *al* = the; Ger. *geist* = ghost, spirit; = all spirit: or Low Lat. *alk(ale)* = it is an alkali; = all spirit; spirit of salt.] A word first used by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers to signify (1) what was fancied to be a universal menstruum, a liquid capable of resolving all bodies into their constituent elements; (2) fixed salts volatilised.

āl-ka-hēs-tīo, *a.* [Eng. *alkahest*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to the alkahest.

āl-kā'id, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the 2^d magnitude; called also Benet-nasch, and *Ursæ Majoris*. [BENETRASCH.]

āl-kal-ā-mide, *āl-cal-ā-mide*, *s.* [From *alkali* and *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: An amide containing both acid and alcohol radicals.

āl-kal-ēs-çençe, *āl-kal-ēs-çen-çŷ*, *s.* [Eng. *alkalescent*; *-ce*, *-cy*.] The state of becoming alkaline, or the tendency to do so.

āl-kal-ēs-çent, *a.* [Eng. *alkali* (t); *-escent*, from Lat. *crescens* = increasing. In Fr. *alcalescent*; Port. *alcalescente*.]

1. In process of acquiring the properties of an alkali, or possessing a tendency to become alkaline.

"All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *Bot.*: Having the properties or effects of an alkali. Example, *Rumex acetosa*.

āl-kal-ī, * *āl-cal-ŷ*, *s.* [In Sw., Ger., & Sp. *alkali*; Fr. *Port.*, and Ital. *alcali*. From Arab. *al* = the, and *kali* = plants of the genus *Salsicoria* (Glass-wort), which, being burnt, left behind a white residuum now called alkali. The word was then first a botanical, and afterwards a chemical one.] A salt of any kind which effervesces with acids; but now the term is used to denote a strong base, which is capable of neutralising acids, so that the salts formed are either completely neutral, or, if the acid is weak, give alkaline reactions. Alkalies turn reddened litmus blue, turmeric paper brown, and most vegetable purples green; they have a soapy taste, act on the skin, and form soaps with fats. The fixed alkalies are the hydrated oxides of the alkaline metals and metals of the alkaline earths. The volatile alkalies are ammonia and the amines of Organic Chemistry; their salts are volatilized at a moderate heat. The term *alkali* in commerce usually means caustic soda or potash, impure, NaHO or KHO; both are used in the arts for the manufacture of glass, soap, and many other purposes. Caustic potash is used in surgery as a cautery.

"Salt tartre, *alcaly*, and salt preparat."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12, 738.

alkali-metal, *s.* A metal whose hydrate is an alkali. The alkali metals are all monatomic, oxidise in the air, and decompose water at ordinary temperatures. They are potassium, sodium, lithium, cesium, and rubidium.

alkali-works, *s. pl.* Manufactories where alkali is prepared. Also applied to those in which carbonate of sodium is manufactured from common salt, by converting it into sulphate of sodium through the action of sulphuric acid, and roasting the sulphate of sodium with a mixture of chalk and coal-dust. Alkali works are regulated by Acts of Parliament, 26 and 27 Vict., c. 120, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 36.

āl-kal-i-fī-q-ble, *a.* [Eng. *alkalify*; *-able*.] Capable of being converted into an alkali.

āl-kal-i-fied, *pa. par. & a.* [ALKALIFY.]

āl-kal-i-fŷ, *v.t. & i.* [(1) Alkali; (2) the v.t. from Lat. *facio* = to make; the v.i. from *fiō* = to become, the passive of *facio*.]

1. *Trans.*: To convert into an alkali.

2. *Intrans.*: To pass into the state of an

bōl, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -tion, -sion, -cioun = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl; dre = dēr.

After all: After everything has become known or been taken into account.

All along: (1) The whole way along (in space); (2) during the whole bygone period to which reference is being made (in time); (3) a term used in bookbinding, denoting that the thread passes from end to end of the fold, or directly between the distant points of punctuation.

All and some: One and all; every one; everything.

"In armour eke the soldiers *all and some*,
With all the force that might so soon be had."
Mirr. for Mag., p. 61.

All a-row, all-a-row: All in a row.

"My friends above, my folks below,
Chatting and laughing *all-a-row*."
Pope's Imitations of Horace, Sat. vi., 135-6.

† **All four.** In the same sense as **ALL FOURS**, No. 1 (q.v.).

"... whatsoever goeth upon *all four*."—*Lev.* xi. 42.

All fours: (1.) The whole of the four extremities (used of a human being creeping on arms and legs, or arms and knees; or of the ordinary movements of a quadruped).

"He [the gorilla] . . . betakes himself to *all fours*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia* (1859), p. 89.
(2.) A low game at cards played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all fours*. (*Johnson*.) (3.) **Law:** One case is sometimes said to be on *all fours* with another one when the two agree in all particulars with each other. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

"It must stand on *all fours* with that stipulation."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1877.

All in all: (1.) Supreme and undisputed ruler (*adj.*, used of God).

"And when all things shall be subdued under him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him, that God may be *all in all*."—1 Cor. xv. 28.

(2.) The aggregate of the qualities required to form an estimate (*substantive*).

"Ham. He was a man, take him for *all in all*,
I shall not look upon his like again."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

(3.) In all respects (*adv.*).

"Lod. Is this the noble Moor whom our full senate
Call *all-in-all* sufficient?"

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

All one: In all respects the same thing.

"The Saxons could call a comet a fixed star, which is *all one* with stella crinita, or cometa."—*Camden: Remains*.

All over: (1) Spread over every part; wholly, completely. (*Colloquial*.)

(2) All included.

"Give me your hands, *all over*."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

All the better: In all respects the better. Used loosely for "So much the better."

† **All to:** [ALL-TO].

And all: Included, not excepted.

"A torch snuff and *all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour."—*Adison: Remarks on Italy*.

At all: In any respect; to the extent; in any degree; of any kind; whatever.

"I find in him no fault at *all*."—*John xviii.* 28.

E. In composition: In composition *all* may be an adjective, joined with a present or a past participle, or an imperative, as *all-absorbing*, *all-abandoned*, *albeit*, an adverb, joined with an adjective or present or past participle, as *all-merciful*, *all-pervailing*, *all-accomplished*; a substantive, as *all-shunned*; or an interjection, as *all-hail*.

all-abandoned, a. Abandoned by all.
"... this *all-abandoned* desert."—*Shelton: Tr. of D. Quix.*, i. 4, 1.

all-aborred, a. Abhorred by all.
"... *all-aborred* war."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Part I., v. 1.

all-absorbing, a. Absorbing all. Engrossing the attention; wholly occupying the mind so as to leave no room for thought about anything else. (*Webster*.)

all-accomplished, a. In all respects accomplished; of thoroughly finished education. (*Webster*.)

all-admiring, a. Wholly admiring.
"Cant. Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, *all-admiring*, with an inward wish
You would desire, the king were made a prelate."

Shakesp.: King Henry V., i. 1.

all-advised, a. Advised by all.

"He was *all-advised* to give such a one."—*Bishop Warburton: Letters*, p. 13.

all-aged, a. Of all ages without distinction.

"Lowlander made the *All-aged* Stakes."—*Times*, 30th Oct., 1875, *Sporting Intelligence*.

all-amazed, a. Thoroughly amazed.
"And *all-amazed* broke off his late intent."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

all-approved, a. Approved by all.
"... *all-approved* Spencer."—*More: Song of the Soul*, Preface.

all-approving, a. Approving of everything.

"The courteous host, and *all-approving* guest."
Byron: Lara, l. xlix.

all-arraigning, a. Arraigning all people, or every part of one's conduct or reputation.

"We dread the *all-arraigning* voice of Fame."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi., 848.

all-assistless, a. Wholly unable to render one's self or others assistance.

"Stupid he stares, and *all-assistless* stands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 970.

all-atoning, a. Atoning for all, or for everything; making complete atonement.

"A patriot's *all-atoning* name."
Dryden: Abs. and Achitophel.

all-be, conj. [ALBE.]

all-bearing, a. Bearing, in the sense of producing everything; omniparous.

"Whatever earth, *all-bearing* mother, yields."
Milton: P. L., bk. v.

"Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x., 362.

all-beauteous, a. Everywhere, and in all respects, full of beauty.

"... *All-beauteous* world!"
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

all-beautiful, a. In all respects very beautiful.

"*All beautiful* in grief, her humid eyes,
Shining with tears, she lifts, and thus she cries."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 301-302.

all-beholding, a. Beholding everything.

"Jove to deceive, what methods shall she try,
What arts, to blind his *all-beholding* eye?"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv., 185, 186.

"Of *all-beholding* man, earth's thoughtful lord."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

all-bestowing, a. Bestowing everything, or bestowing whatever is bestowed.

"Had not his Maker's *all-bestowing* hand
Given him a soul, and bade him understand."

Cooper: Conqueror.

all-blasting, a. Blasting every creature under its influence.

"This boundless upas, this *all-blasting* tree."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 126.

all-bounteous, a. Infinitely bounteous—an attribute of God.

"... the *all-bounteous* King, who shower'd
With copious hand."

Milton: P. L., bk. v.

all-bountiful, a. [The same as **ALL-BOUNTEOUS**.] Infinitely bountiful; whose bounty has no limits. (*Webster*.)

all-bright, a. Completely bright; bright in every part.

"*All-bright* in heavenly arms, above his equire,
Achilles mounts, and sets the field on fire."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 434-5.

all-but, all but, adv. Only slightly falling short of universality; nearly, almost.

"... I too acknowledge the *all-but* omnipotence
of early culture and nurture."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

all-changing, a. Perpetually changing.

"... this *all-changing* word."
Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 2.

all-cheering, a. Cheering all; inspiring all with cheerfulness.

"... the *all-cheering* sun."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

all-collected, a. Thoroughly collected.

"Fierce, at the word, his weighty sword he drew,
And, *all-collected*, on Achilles flew."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 389-90.

all-comfortless, a. Wholly without comfort.

"*All-comfortless* he sits, and walls his friend."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 367.

all-commanding, a. Commanding all, that is, issuing commands to all; possessed of unlimited sovereignty.

"Who, by his *all-commanding* might,
Did all the new-made world with light."

Milton: Transl. of Ps. cxxxvi.

all-compelling, a. Compelling all beings, and in all matters.

"... and *all-compelling* Fate."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 88.

all-complying, a. Complying always, and in every particular.

"All bodies be of air compos'd,
Great Nature's *all-complying* Mercury."

More: Song of the Soul, App. 28.

all-composing, adj. Composing all; making all tranquil.

"... *all-composing* sleep."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv., 8.

all-comprehending, a. Comprehending everything. (*Webster*.)

all-comprehensive, a. [The same as **ALL-COMPREHENDING**.] Comprehending everything.

"The divine goodness is manifested in making all creatures suitably to those ideas of their natures, which he hath in his *all-comprehensive* wisdom."
—*Gianotti: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. 8.

all-confounding, a. Confounding all.

"Ever higher and dizzier are the heights he leads us to;
more piercing, *all-confounding*, *all-sounding* are his views and glances."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

all-concealing, a. Concealing everything.

"... *all-concealing* night."
Spenser: M. Hubb. Tale, ver. 340.

all-conquering, a. Universally conquering; everywhere victorious.

"... *all-conquering* Rome."
Cooper: Conquest of Postulation.

"And sunk the victim of *all-conquering* death."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., 150.

all-conscious, a. In every respect conscious.

"He, whose *all-conscious* eyes the world behold,
Th' eternal Thunderer, sat thron'd in gold."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. viii., 550-1.

all-considering, a. Considering all things.

"On earth he turn'd his *all-considering* eyes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., 111.

"To few, and wondrous few, has Jove assign'd
A wise, extensive, *all-considering* mind."

Idid., bk. xlii., 917-18.

all-constraining, a. Constraining all.

"... Nature, by her *all-constraining* law,
Each bird to her own kind this season doth invite."

Drayton: Polyolb., Song 13.

all-consuming, a. Consuming everything exposed to its action.

"... an *all-consuming* fire."
Byron: Hours of Idleness.

"To God their praise bestow,
And own his *all-consuming* power,
Before they feel the blow."

Goldsmith: An Oratorio, act iii.

all-controlling, a. Controlling all. (*Everett*.)

all-covering, a. Covering all persons or things.

"No: sooner far their riot and their lust
All-covering earth shall bury deep in dust."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., 87-8.

all-creating, a. Capable of creating everything; which actually creates, or has created everything.

"His other works, the visible display
Of *all-creating* energy and might."

Cooper: Task, bk. v.

all-curing, a. Curing all or everything.

"When Death's *all-curing* hand shall close their eyes."
Sandys: Job, ch. xxi.

all-daring, a. Daring everything; shrinking from no effort, however arduous.

"... the *all-daring* power of poetry."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court*.

all-dazzling, a. Dazzling all.

"... blind
To his young brows his own *all-dazzling* wreath."

Cooper: Frank of Latta Poems of Month.

all-defying, a. Defying all.

"Love, *all-defying* Love, who sees
No charm in trophies won with ease."

Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

all-depending, a. Depending more or less upon every creature.

"... bereft
By needy man, that *all-depending* lord."

Thomson: Summer.

all-designing, a. Designing all things. (*Webster*.)

all-destroying, a. Destroying everything.

"But ah! withdraw this *all-destroying* hand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi., 437.

ball, boy, pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2

-tion, -sion, -cioun = shün. -tion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -ciuous = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del; dre = dör.

all-devasting, *a.* Devastating everything.

"From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And all-devasting war provides her food."
Sundays: Job, p. 53.

all-devouring, *a.* Devouring or consuming everything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... all-devouring flame."
Couper: Burning of Lord Munfield's Library.

all-dimming, *a.* Rendering everything dim.

"Then close his eyes with thy all-dimming hand."
Marton: Address to Odin, at the end of Satires.

all-directing, *a.* Directing everything.

"... all-directing day."
Thomson: Caste of Indolence, II. 47.

all-discerning, *a.* Discerning everything. (*Webster.*)

all-discovering, *a.* Discovering in the sense of disclosing everything.

"Till all-discovering Time shall further truth declare."
More: Song of the Soul, Inf. of Worlds, st. 53.

all-disgraced, *a.* In every respect disgraced; thoroughly disgraced.

"The queen
Of audience, nor desire, shall fail: so she
From Egypt drive her all-disgraced friend,
Or take his life there."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, III. 10.

all-dispensing, *a.*

1. Dispensing all things.

"As frankly bestowed on them by the all-dispensing
bounty as rain and sunshine."
Milton: Of Reform, bk. II.

2. Affording a dispensation from the enforcement of a law or penalty; indirectly granting permission to do an otherwise illegal act.

"That little space you safely may allow;
Your all-dispensing power I now."
Dryden: Hind and Panther.

all-disposing, *a.* Disposing all things.

"Of all-disposing Providence."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, c. VI.

all-divine, *a.* In all respects divine; infinitely divine.

"Then would I write the all-divine
Perfections of my valentine."
Hovell: Letter, I. 5, 21.

all-divining, *a.* Divining everything; sagaciously unravelling every present mystery and forecasting every future event.

"But is there aught in hidden fate can shun
Thy all-divining spirit?"
Sir R. Fanshawe: Pastor Fido, p. 181.

all-dreaded, *a.* Dreaded by all.

"... the all-dreaded thunder-stone."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, IV. 2.

all-dreadful, *a.* In all respects dreadful; very dreadful.

"When Juno's self and Pallas shall appear,
All-dreadful in the crimson walks of war."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. VIII, 459-60.

all-drowsy, *a.* Very drowsy.

"All-drowsy night."
Brownie: Brit. Past., II. 1.

all-eating, *a.* Eating everything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Were an all-eating shame and thriftless praise."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, II.

all-effacious, *a.* In all respects effacious. (*Everett.*)

all-efficient, *a.* Of unlimited efficiency. In all respects, and to an unlimited extent, efficient. (*Webster.*)

all-eloquent, *a.* In the highest degree eloquent; of unbounded eloquence.

"O Death all-eloquent I you only prove
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love."
Pope: Epitaph to Abeldar, 353-4.

all-embracing, *a.* Embracing everything. (More or less figurative.)

"... an all-embracing ocean tide."
Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship, Lect. I.

"Soon as, absorb'd in all-embracing flame,
Sunk what was mortal of thy mighty name."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. XIV, 91-2.

"A comprehensive, all-embracing, truly Catholic Christianity."
Mitman: Hist. of Jews, 3rd ed., Pref., vol. I, p. xxiv.

all-ending, *a.* Putting an end to all things.

"Methinks, the truth shall live from age to age,
As 'twere retold to all posterity,
Even to the general all-ending day."
Shakesp.: King Richard III., III. 1.

all-enduring, *a.* Enduring everything.

"With a sedate and all-enduring eye."
Byron: Child Harold, III. 39.

all-enfolder, *s.* He who unfolds everything.

"Who dares to name His name,
Or belief in His proud aim,
Vell'd in mystery as He is, the All-enfolder?"
Goethe. (Quoted in Tyndal's Frag. of Science, XIV. 412.)

all-engrossing, *a.* Engrossing all.

"... the all-engrossing torment of their industrialism."
J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ., bk. I, ch. VI, § 3.

all-enlightened, *a.* In all respects or on all matters enlightened.

"O all-enlightened mind!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. XIII, 484.

all-enlightening, *a.* Enlightening all, or everything.

"Forth burst the sun with all-enlightening ray."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. XVII, 735.

all-enraged, *a.* Enraged in the highest degree.

"How shall I stand, when that thou shalt be hurl'd
On clouds, in robes of fire, to judge the world,
Usher'd of golden legions, in thine eye
Carrying an all-enraged majesty?"
John Hall: Poems, p. 17.

all-envied, *a.* Envied by all.

"... th' all-envied gift of Heav'n."
Pope: Miscellanies; Horace, Epist., bk. I, 4.

all-essential, *a.* Quite essential; that cannot on any account be dispensed with. (*Everett.*)

all-evil, *a.* In all respects evil; evil in the highest degree.

"... his own all-evil son."
Byron: Parisina, bk. VI.

all-excellent, *a.* Infinitely excellent; of unbounded excellence.

"O Love all-excellent,"
Couper: Transl. from Gulon.

all-flaming, *a.* In a thorough blaze; flaming in every direction.

"She could not curb her fear, but 'gan to start
At that all-flaming dread the monster spit."
Beaumont: Psycho, VIII. 85.

All Fools' Day, *s.* The 1st of April: the day when, according to the ethics handed down probably from pre-Christian times, it is considered right, if not even laudable, to make fools of all people, if one can, or at least of as many as possible. The approved method of doing this is to send them on silly or bootless errands. The victim thus entrapped is called in England an April fool, in Scotland an April gowk, and in France *Poisson d'Avril*, an April fish. A similar practice obtains in India at a somewhat licentious festival called the *Huli*, or *Holee*, which is designed to celebrate the vernal equinox.

"The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for All Fools' Day."
Poor Robin's Almanack, (1760).

"The French too have their All Fools' Day, and call the person imposed upon an April fish, *Poisson d'Avril*, whom we seria an April fool."
Brand: Popular Antiquities.

all-forgetful, *a.* Wholly forgetful.

"... all-forgetful of self."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. I, 4.

all-forgetting, *a.* Forgetting all people.

"How blest the solitary's lot,
Who all-forgetting, all-forgot,
Within his humble cell."
Burns: Despondency, 3.

all-forgiving, *a.* Forgiving all.

"That all-forgiving King,
The type of Him above."
Dryden: Thren. Aug., ver. 257.

all-forgot, all-forgotten, *a.* Wholly forgotten, or forgotten by all.

"For hours on Lara he would fix his glance,
All-forgotten in that watchful trance."
Byron: Lara, I. xxi.

(For ex. of ALL-FORGOT, see ALL-FORGETTING.)

all-giver, *s.* The giver of everything.

"The All-giver would be unthank'd."
Milton: Comus.

all-glorious, *a.* Infinitely glorious.

"All-glorious King of kings."
Couper: Transl. from Gulon; Joy in Martyrdom.

all-good, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: A name sometimes given to a plant, the *Cheupodium Bonus Henricus*, called also the Mercury Goose-foot or Good King Henry. It is common in Britain. [*CHEUPODIUM.*]

B. As adj.: Infinitely good.

all-governing, *a.* Governing all.

"But Jove, all-governing, whose only will
Determines fate, and mingles good with ill."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. XVII, 507-8.

all-gracious, *a.* Infinitely gracious.

"... all-gracious Heaven."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 33.

all-grasping, *a.* Grasping everything.

"... all-grasping Rome."
Scott: The Bard's Incantation.

all-great, *a.* In every respect great; infinitely great.

"... that France was not all-great."
Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship, Lect. VI.

all-guiding, *a.* Guiding all persons and things.

"Now give me leave to answer thee, and those,
Who God's all-guiding providence oppress."
Sundays: Job, ch. XXXV.

all-hail, *imper. of v. or interj.*, *s.*, & *v.* [*Eng. all, and hail = health.*]

A. As an imperative of a verb, or as an interjection: A salutation to God, to a human being, or to an inanimate thing.

1. Applied to God, it indicates reverential joy or adoration in approaching his presence.

"Jehovah, with returning light, all-hail."
Byron: Cain, I. 1.

2. Addressed to a person, it properly wishes him perfect health, but is used more vaguely as a salutation to express the pleasure which is felt in meeting him.

"And as they went to tell his disciples, behold,
Jesus met them, saying, All-hail."
Matt. XXVIII. 9.

3. Addressed to a thing, it implies that it is to the utterer a source of great delight.

"All-hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All-hail, ye sacred solitary groves!
All-hail, ye books, my true, my real friends."
Walt.

B. As substantive: Welcome.

"Greater than both, by the all-hail heretofore!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, I. 4.

"Give the all-hail to thee, and cry, 'Be blest!
For making up this peace!'"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

C. As a verb: To salute.

"Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it,
Came missives from the king, who all-hailed me,
Thane of Cawdor."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, I. 4.

* **All-hallond**, *s.* [*ALL-HALLOWS.*]

* **All-hallond-eve**, *s.* The eve of All-hallows' Day. [*ALL-HALLOWS' EVE.*]

All-hallow, *s.* [*ALL-HALLOWS.*]

all-hallowed, *adj.* Hallowed in the highest degree.

"... our all-hallow'd ark."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, I. 3.

All-halloween, *s.* [*ALL-HALLOWS' EVE.*]

All-hallowmas, *s.* The same as ALL-HALLOWS (q.v.).

All-hallown, *a.* Pertaining to the time about All-hallows.

¶ **An All-hallown summer** is a late summer.

"Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer."
Shakesp.: Henry IV, Part I., I. 2.

All-hallows, All-hallow, All-hallowmas, Hallowmas, All-hallond, s. [*Eng. all; hallowes, or hallow; A.S. halge (genit. halgan) = saints.*] [*HALLOW.*]

1. The old English designation of All Saints' Day, the 1st of November, formerly ushered in throughout Britain by the ceremonies and merry-making of All-halloween. [*ALL-HALLOWEEN, ALL SAINTS' DAY.*]

"Book of Riddles! why, did you not lend it to Alice Shortcake upon All-hallowmas last, a fortnight afore Michaelmas?"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, I. 1.

2. During the darkness of mediæval times, if the example which follows may be trusted, there were people who believed All-hallows to be a saint instead of a saints' day, and had no misgivings with regard to the genuineness of "his" relics when exhibited.

"Frendes, here shall ye se evyn anone
Of All-hallowes the blessed jaw-hone,
Kiss it handely with good devocion."
Heywood: Four Ps.

All-hallows-eve, All-hallond-eve, All-halloween, All-halloween-tide,

Halloween, s. [*Eng. all; hallowes-eve; hal-lond = hallowes; eve, een = eventide.*] In A.S. *tid, tīd = tide, time.* The 31st of October, the evening before All-hallows (q.v.). Till recently it was kept up (especially in Scotland) with ceremonies which have apparently come down from Druidical times. [*HALLOWEEN.*] Though connected with All Saints' Day (1st of November), yet it seems to have been

formerly a merry making to celebrate the end of autumn, and help to fortify the mind against the advent of winter.

"Froth. All-hallow- eve."

Shaksp.: *Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

"Belwit Michaelmas and All-hallow- eve-tide. . . .
—The *Petition of John Field*, in *Frederic's Hist.* of Eng., ch. vi.

All-hallow-tide, *s.* At or about the "tide" or time of All-hallows (q.v.).

"Cut out the bough about All-hallow-tide."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v., § 427.

all-happy, *a.* Completely happy. Happy in the highest degree. (*Webster.*)

all-hating, *a.* Hating all.

" . . . this all-hating world."
Shaksp.: *Richard II.*, v. 5.

all-heal, *s.* [Eng. *all*; *heal*: doubtless from the erroneous notion that the plant so designated was a remedy for all diseases.]

* 1. The mistletoe.

"This was the most respectable festival of our Druids, called yule-tide; when mistletoe, which they called *all-heal*, was carried in their hands and laid on their altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of Messiah."—*Stuckey: Medallist Hist.* of Carausius, b. 2.

* 2. A name for a plant, the *Valeriana officinalis*, or Great Wild Valerian.



ALL-HEAL (VALERIANA OFFICINALIS).

* 3. Clown's All-heal; a plant—the *Stachys palustris*—belonging to the Labiate, or Labiales.

all-healing, *a.* Healing all (diseases).

"The Druids' invocation was to one all-healing or all-saving power."—*Selden: Drayton's Polyoth.*, Song 9.

"Thy all-healing grace and spirit.

Revive again what law and letter kill."

Donne: *Div. Poems*, xvi.

all-helping, *a.* Helping all.

"That all-healing deity, or all-helping medicine, among the Druids."—*Selden on Drayton's Polyoth.*, Song 9.

all-hiding, *a.* Hiding all things; concealing all things.

"O Night, thou furnace of foul reeking smoke,

Let not the jealous day behold that face

Which underneath thy black all-hiding cloak

Immodestly lies martyr'd with disgrace!"

Shaksp.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

all-hollow, *adv.* Completely; as "to beat one all-hollow," that is, completely to surpass one. (*Fulgar.*)

" . . . the yearning for rescue from sin, for reconciliation with an All-holy God."—*Milman: Hist.* of the Jews, Pref., vol. I, p. xxii.

all-holy, *a.* Infinitely holy; holy to a boundless extent.

" . . . the yearning for rescue from sin, for reconciliation with an All-holy God."—*Milman: Hist.* of the Jews, Pref., vol. I, p. xxii.

all-honoured, *a.* Honoured by all.

" . . . the all-honoured honest Roman, Brutus."

Shaksp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 6.

all-hoping, *a.* Hoping everything.

" . . . all-hoping favour and kindness."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

all-hurting, *a.* Hurting all things.

"That not a heart which in his level came,

Could 'scape the hail of his all-hurting aim."

Shaksp.: *A Lover's Complaint*.

all-idolizing, *a.* Idolizing everything.

"All-idolizing worms, that thus could crowd

And urge their sun into thy cloud."

Crashaw: *Poems*, p. 156.

all-illuminating, *a.* Illuminating everything. (*Webster.*)

all-imitating, *a.* Imitating everything.

"All-imitating ape."

More: *Song of the Soul*, I. II. 136.

all-important, *a.* Important above all things; in the highest degree important; exceedingly important.

"The all-important emotion of sympathy is distinct from that of love."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, Part I., ch. iii.

all-impressive, *a.* Exceedingly impressive; impressive in the highest degree. (*Webster.*)

all-including, *a.* Including all.

" . . . when he spreads out his cutting-board for the last time, and cuts cowhides by unwonted patterns, and stitches them together into one continuous all-including case . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. III, ch. I.

all-infoling, *a.* Which covers over or infolds all things.

"The foodful earth, and all-infoling skies,

By thy black waves, tremendous sky, that flow."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, bk. xv., 42, 43.

all-informing, *a.* Informing all.

"'Twas He that made the all-informing light,

And with dark shadows clothes the aged night."

Saunders: *Pa. civ.*

all-interesting, *a.* In the highest degree interesting. (*Webster.*)

all-interpreting, *a.* Interpreting all things.

"The all-interpreting voice of Charity."

Milton: *Dock. and Disc. of Divorce*, II. 9.

all-invading, *a.* Invading everything.

"What art thou, Frost? and whence are thy keen

Deriv'd, thou secret all-invading power?"

Thomson: *The Seasons: Winter*.

all-jarred, *a.* Completely, or in all respects jarred; completely shaken.

"All was confuted and undefined

To her all-jarred and wandering mind."

Byron: *Parina*, xiv.

all-judging, *a.* Judging all.

" . . . of all-judging Jove."

Milton: *Lycidas*.

all-just, *a.* Infinitely just; perfectly just. (*Webster.*)

all-kind, *a.* Perfectly kind; kind in the highest degree. (*Webster.*)

all-knowing, *a.* Knowing everything; possessed of all knowledge.

"Since the all-knowing cherubim love least."

Byron: *Cain*, I. 1.

all-knavish, *a.* Wholly knavish.

"After the same manner it may be proved to be all-weak, all-foolish, and all-knavish."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. I, p. 282.

all-licensed, *a.* Licensed by all, or having received boundless license.

" . . . your all-licensed tool."

Shaksp.: *Lear*, I. 4.

all-loving, *a.* Infinitely loving; of unbounded love.

"By hearty prayer to beg the sweet delice

Of God's all-loving spirit."

More: *Song of the Soul*, I. III. 32.

all-making, *a.* Making all; all-creating, omnific.

"By that all-seeing and all-making mind."

Dryden.

all-maturing, *a.* Maturing everything; bringing all things forward to ripeness.

"Which all-maturing Time must bring to light."

Dryden: *Ann. Mir.*, ver. 564.

all-merciful, *a.* Infinitely merciful; of unbounded mercy.

"The All-merciful God."—*Cotteridge: Aids to Reflection*, 4th ed., p. 201.

all-murdering, *a.* Murdering every creature within his or its power to kill.

" . . . one all-murdering stroke."

Sir R. Faushaue: 4th Book of Virgil.

all-nameless, *a.* Not on any account to be named.

"Since that all-nameless hour."

Byron: *Manfred*, I. 1.

all-noble, *a.* In all respects noble.

"Spirit and matter have ever been presented to us

In the rudest contrast, the one as all-noble, the other as all-vile."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, VI. 164.

all-nourishing, *a.* Nourishing all; nourishing all men, animals, and plants.

"Friend, hast thou considered the 'rugged all-nourishing Earth,' as Sophocles well names her?"

Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. II, ch. vi.

all-obedient, *a.* Thoroughly obedient to every command.

"Then bows his all-obedient head, and dies."

Crashaw: *Poems*, p. 163.

all-obeying, *a.* Receiving obedience from all.

"Tell him, from his all-obeying breath I near

The doom of Egypt."

Shaksp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, III. 1.

all-oblivious, *a.* Causing complete forgetfulness.

"Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity

Shall you pace forth."—*Shaksp.: Sonnets*, IV.

all-obscuring, *a.* Obscuring everything.

"Till all-obscuring earth hath laid

The body in perpetual shade."

Bp. Henry King's *Poems: The Dirge*.

all-overish, *a.* [All over, and the suffix -ish.] Possessed of a feeling of being out of health from head to foot, without being able to specify any disease existing in one's frame. (*Vulgar.*)

all-overpowering, *a.* Overpowering all.

"Yes! such a strain, with all-overpowering measure,

Might medise with each tumultuous sound."

Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*, Introduct., ver. 2.

all-overtopping, *a.* Overtopping all the rest.

" . . . the grand all-overtopping Hypercley Branch."

Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. II, ch. III.

all-panting, *a.* Thoroughly panting.

"Stung with the smart, all-panting with the pain."

Pope: *Homers Iliad*, bk. XI, 351.

all-patient, *a.* Thoroughly patient. (*Mitford.*)

all-penetrating, *a.* Penetrating every-thing.

"Since I cannot escape from thy [Christ's] all-pene-

trating presence . . ."—*Staford: Niobe*, II. 31.

all-peopled, *a.* Peopled by all.

" . . . the all-peopled earth."

Byron: *Cain*, I. 1.

all-perfect, *a.* Infinitely perfect.

" . . . such th' all-perfect hand."

That pois'd, impels, and rules the steady whole."

Thomson: *Summer*.

all-perfection, *s.* Complete perfection. [ALL-PERFECTNESS.]

"All-perfection of the British Constitution."—*Bow-*

ring: *Bentham's Works*, vol. I, p. 225.

all-perfectedness, *s.* Complete perfec-

tion; perfection unmarred even by the smallest flaw or imperfection.

" . . . the world, heaven, and all-perfectedness."

More: *Conf. Cudd.*, p. 153.

all-pervading, *a.* Pervading all space.

"An all-pervading Spirit . . ."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. IV.

all-piercing, *a.* Piercing everything.

"Lest Phœbus should, with his all-piercing eye,

Descry some Vulcan."—*Marston: Satires*, Sat. 5.

all-pitiless, *a.* In the highest degree pitiless; totally destitute of pity.

"An all-pitiless demon . . ."

Byron: *Manfred*, II. 2.

all-pondering, *a.* Pondering on every-thing.

"To whose all-pondering mind . . ."

Wordsworth: *Sonnets to Liberty*.

all-potent, *a.* Having all power; all-powerful, omnipotent. (*Irving.*)

all-powerful, *a.* Having all power; omnipotent. (In its proper sense it can be used only of God, but it is sometimes loosely employed of men.)

"O all-powerful Being! the least motion of whose

will can create or destroy a world . . ."

Swift.

" . . . the all-powerful Campbell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

all-praised, *a.* Praised by all.

"This gallant Hopturp, this all-praised knight"

Shaksp.: *Henry IV., Part I.*, III. 2.

† **all-prayer**, *s.* Unceasing prayer.

" . . . he [Christian] was forced to put up his

sword, and betake himself to another weapon called

all-prayer (Eph. vi. 18)."—*Dunstan: Pilg. Prog.*, pt. I.

all-present, *a.* Present everywhere; omnipresent. (*Webster.*)

all-preventing, *a.* Preventing every-thing. (*Spec.*) Preventing a person or persons

from being taken unawares by an enemy or by danger.

"The cautious king, with all-preventing care,

To guard that outlet, plac'd Eumeus there."

Pope: *Homers Odyssey*, bk. xxi., 146, 147.

all-protecting, *a.* Completely protect-

ing; in all respects protecting; protecting

against everything said or done. (*Webster.*)

all-quickenig, *a.* Quickening all; im-

parting life to all.

" . . . all-quickenig grace."

Cowper: *Charity*.

all-redeeming, *a.* Redeeming all; ran-

soming every one.

"Not the long-promised light, the brow whose

beaming

Was to come forth, all-conquering, all-redeeming."

More: *Lalla Rookh*.

all-rending, *a.* Rending everything.
"The all-rending Hammer flung from the hand of Thor."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. I.

all-righteous, *a.* Of unbounded righteousness.

"Such future scenes th' all-righteous powers display By their dread power, and such my future day."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi., 303-4.

all-ruling, *a.* Ruling over all; possessed of universal sovereignty.

"... heaven's all-ruling Sire."
Milton: Par. Lost, bk. ii.

all-sagacious, *a.* Possessed of perfect sagacity. (*Webster*.)

All Saints' Day, *s.* A festival instituted by Pope Boniface IV., early in the seventh century, on the occasion of his transforming the Roman heathen Pantheon into a Christian temple or church, and consecrating it to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It did not take root for two centuries later, but once having done so, it soon spread through the Western Church. It is kept by the Churches of England, Rome, &c., on the 1st of November. It is designed, as its name implies, to honour all saints, or at least those no longer living on earth. It was formerly called All-hallows (q.v.).

all-sanctifying, *a.* Sanctifying all.

"The venerable and all-sanctifying names of the Apostles."—*West on the Resurrection*, p. 323.

all-saving, *a.* Saving all.

"The Druid's invocation was to one all-healing or all-saving power."—*Selden: Drayton's Polyolb.*, Song 9.

all-searching, *a.* Searching everything.
"Consider next God's infinite, all-searching knowledge, which looks through and through the most secret of our thoughts, ransacks every corner of the heart, ponders the most inward designs and ends of the soul in all man's actions."—*South: Serms.*, li. 92.

all-seed, *s.* The name given to the Poly-carpon, a genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceae, or Clove-worts. The *A. tetraphyllum*, or Four-leaved All-seed, occurs wild on the southern coasts of Britain. It has three stamina and a three-valved, many-seeded fruit. [*POLYCARPON*.]

all-seeing, *a.* & *s.*

As adjective: Seeing every person and thing. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... for what can 'scape the eye Of God all-seeing?"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. x.

"O Elia. All-seeing Heaven, what a world is this!"
Shakspeare: Richard III., ii. 1.

"... the all-seeing sun."
Shakspeare: Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

As substantive: The Being who sees all persons and everything—God.

"... he has cast himself before the All-seeing."
Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. ii., ch. iii.

all-seer, *s.* He who sees all.

"That high All-seer, which I dallied with, Hath turned my feigned prayer on my head."
Shakspeare: Richard III., v. 1.

all-shaking, *a.* Shaking everything.

"Thou all-shaking thunder."
Shakspeare: Lear, iii. 2.

all-shamed, *a.* Shamed, or put to shame before all; completely put to shame.

"Tho' thee I rode all-shamed, hating the life He gave me."
Tennyson: Enid.

all-shrouding, *a.* Shrouding everything. (*Webster*.)

all-shunned, *a.* Shunned by all.

"His poor self, A dedicated beggar to the air, With his disease of all-shunned poverty, Walks, like contemned, alone."
Shakspeare: Tim. of Ath., iv. 1.

all-sided, *a.* On every side.

"... a culture which should not be all-sided, but all-sided."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*.

all-silent, *a.* In complete silence.

"Sighfully or all-silent gaze upon him With such a fix'd devotion, that the old man, Tho' doubtful, felt the flattery."
Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien.

All Souls' Day, *s.* The day on which the Church of Rome commemorates all the faithful deceased. It was first enjoined in the eleventh century by Oidion, Abbot of Cluny, on the monastic order of which he was the head, and soon afterwards came to be adopted by the Church generally. It is held on the 2nd of November.

"Rich. This is All Souls' Day, fellows, is it not?"
Sherr. It is, my lord.
"Rich. Why, then, All Souls' Day is my body's doom-day."—*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, v. 1.

All Souls' Eve, *s.* The evening before All Souls' Day. The evening of November 1st.

"'Twas All-Souls' Eve, and Spurrey's heart beat high: He heard the midnight bell with anxious start."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 12.

all-spreading, *a.* Spreading in every direction.

"... all-spreading happiness."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-strangling, *a.* Strangling all.

"... the surges of the all-strangling deep."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, pt. I., s. iii.

all-subduing, *a.* Subduing all persons, or all things.

"Love, all subduing and divine."
Cooper: Translation from Gulon.

all-submissive, *a.* Completely submissive; in all respects submissive. (*Webster*.)

all-sufficiency, *s.* Sufficiency for everything.

"O God, the more we are sensible of our own indigence, the more let us wonder at thine all-sufficiency."
—*Br. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, lxx.

all-sufficient, *a.* & *s.*

A. As adjective:

1. Sufficient for everything.

"Books and schooling are absolutely necessary to education, but not all-sufficient."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (1848), vol. I., bk. ii., ch. vii., § 4, p. 330.

2. In all respects sufficient.

"Here, then, is an all-sufficient warrant for the assertion of objective existence."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed. (1873), vol. ii., p. 452, § 448.

B. As substantive: The all-sufficient Being—God.

"Through this [faith] Abraham saw a phoenix-like resurrection of his son, as possible with God; therefore obeyeth that command of offering his son, believing a metamorphosis possible with the All-sufficient."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 544.

all-surrounding, *a.* Surrounding everything. *Spec.*, encompassing our globe.

"... all-surrounding heav'n."
Thomson: Spring.

all-surveying, *a.* Surveying everything.

"Then I observed the bold oppression done, In presence of the all-surveying sun."
Sandys: Eccles., p. 6.

all-sustaining, *a.* Sustaining all things.

"Doth God withdraw his all-sustaining might?"
Sir J. Beaumont: Poems, p. 69.

all-telling, *a.* Telling, that is, divulging everything.

"All-telling fame Doth noise abroad, Navarre hath made a vow."
Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

all-terrible, *a.* In all respects terrible; terrible to all.

"High o'er the host all-terrible he stands, And thunders to his steeds these dread commands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xix., 438-9.

all-the-world, *s.*

Fig. An epithet applied by a person in love to the object of affection.

"You are my all-the-world, and I must strive To know my shames and praises from your tongue."
Shakspeare: Sonnets, cxli.

† **all to**, † **all-to**, † **all-too**, *adv.* [*Eng. all; to*.]

1. Originally, the *all* and to were distinct from each other, the *to* being connected with the verb immediately following, to which it imparted force. At first that verb was always one meaning to break or to destroy, and the prefix to implied that this breaking or destruction was complete or thorough.

"The bagges and the bigdries He hath to-broke him all."
Piers Ploughman, Via. I., s. 673.

"Al is to-broken thilke region."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2759.

2. Subsequently, in the opinion of some, the *all* and to became connected, acquiring the signification of *altogether*, *quite*, *wholly*, *completely*. Others would reduce all these cases under No. 1, and sweep No. 2 away.

"It was not she that call'd him all-to naught; Now she adds honour to his hateful name."
Shakspeare: Venus and Adonis.

"She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings, That, in the various hustle of resort, Were all-to ruffled, and sometimes impaired."
Milton: Comus.

"And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Ahimelech's head, and all-to brake his scull."
Judg., ix. 53.

"... your Bonaparte represents his *Sorrows of Napoleon* Opera in an all-too stupendous style; with music of cannon-volleys, and murder-shrieks of a world."
—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

all-too-full, *a.* Altogether too full.

"Strait-laced, but all-too-full in bud For Futurist stays."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

all-too-timeless, *a.* Altogether too timeless.

"But some untimely thought did instigate His all-too-timeless speed, if none of those."
Shakspeare: Titus and Lucrece.

all-triumphing, *a.* Triumphant everywhere, or over every one.

"As you were ignorant of what were done, By Cupid's hand, your all-triumphing son."
B. Jonson.

all-unwilling, *a.* Highly unwilling.

"His presence haunted still; and from the breast He forced an all-unwilling interest."
Byron: Lara, i. xix.

all-upholder, *s.* One who upholds all. (*Special coinage*.)

"Gleams across the mind His light, Feels the lifted soul his might: Dare it then deny His reign, the All-upholder?"
Goethe. (Quoted in Tynndall's Frag. of Science).

all-watched, *a.* Watched throughout.

"Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour Unto the weary and all-watched night."
Shakspeare: Ben. J., iv., Chor.

all-weak, *a.* Thoroughly weak.

"After the same manner it may be proved to be all-weak, all-foolish, and all-kenavish."—*Bowering: Benjamin's Fragment of Government*, vol. I., p. 282.

all-wise, *a.* In all respects wise. Wise, with no admixture of folly. (A term applied to the Supreme Being, or to His action in the universe.)

"Adam, God, the Eternal Infinite All-wise!"
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

all-witted, *a.* Having all descriptions of wit.

"Come on, singulor, now prepare to court this all-witted lady, most naturally, and like yourself!"—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 1.

all-worshipped, *a.* Worshipped by all.

"... in her own loins She hutch'd the all-worshipp'd ore and precious gems."
Milton: Comus.

all-worthy, *a.* In the highest degree worthy.

"Pis. Oh, my all-worthy lord! Clo. All-worthy villain!"
Shakspeare: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

al-la, *prep.* [In Ital. the dative case fem. of the definite article *la*, the one which is used before feminine nouns beginning with a consonant. Or it may be considered the prep. *allo*, *alli*, *agli*, *alla*, *alle*, which is = *to*, *at*, and is identified with the article. It corresponds with the French *au*, *aux*, *à la*.]

1. To the; according to.

2. After the manner of the . . . ; as *Alla Francese* = after the French fashion.

alla-breve, *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [*Lit.* = according to the breve.] In quick time; in such time that the notes take only half their usual time to execute. It is the same as *alla capella*. It is very rarely used in modern music.

alla-capella, *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [*Lit.* = according to the *capella*, or rather *capella*, meaning chapel.] As is done in church music, which contains one breve, or two semi-breves, or notes equivalent to them in time.

alla-prima, *s.* [*Lit.* = to the first; meaning, at the first; at the very first.]

Painting: A process by which the proper colours are applied at once to the canvas without its being previously impasted for their reception.

Al-lā, *s.* [Arab.] [ALLAH.]

āl-lag-ite, *s.* [In *Ger. allagit*. Apparently from Gr. ἀλλ'αγ' (*allagē*) = change; ἀλλασσώ (*allassō*) = to change; -ite.] A mineral, a variety of rhodonite, arranged by Dana in his Carbonated section. It is of a dull green or reddish-brown colour, and is found in the Haiz mountains.

Al-lāh, *s.* [Arab. *Allāh*, contr. from *Al-Ilāh* = the Adorable; the (Being) worthy to be adored. *Al* = the; *Ilāh*, from *ālāh* = to adore. Heb. אֱלֹהִים (*Eloah*); E. Aram. אֱלֹהִים (*Elah*) = God.] The name of God in use among the Arabs and the Mohammedans generally.

"He called on *Alla*, but the word — Arose unheeded or unheard."
Byron: The Giaour.

āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

Allah akbar, *interj.* = God (is) great. A Mohammedan war-cry.

Alla hu, Alla ho, *interj.* (= God is). A Mohammedan war-cry, consisting of words taken from the muazzin's call to prayer. The full form is *Allah-hu akbar* = God is great. (See *Herklots, Saffur Shurnee's Moosulmans of India*, 1832, p. xxviii.)

"God and the prophet—Alla Hu!
Up to the skies with that wild halloo!"
Byron: *The Siege of Corinth*, ll. 22.

Allah il Allah, *interj.* God is the God.

"Alta il Alla? Vengeance calls the cry—
Shame mounts to rage that must atone or die!"
Byron: *The Corsair*, ll. 6.

al-la-mán-da, *s.* [Called after Dr. Frederick Allenaud, a professor of Natural History in Leyden University, and a correspondent of Linnaeus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceae, or Dogbanes. The *A. cathartica* is, as its name implies, cathartic. In moderate doses it is useful in such diseases as painter's colic, but given in excess it is violently emetic and purgative. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 600.)

ál-l-a-mort, *a.* [Fr. *à la mort*.] [AMORT.]

ál-lan-ar-ly, *adv.* [ALLENARLY.]

ál-lan-ite, *s.* [From T. Allan, the Edinburgh mineralogist, who first recognised it as a distinct species.]

Min.: According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Orthite; but Dana considers it a distinct species. He places it in his Epidote group of Unisilicates. It is monoclinic and isomorphous with epidote. Its crystals are sometimes tabular and flat, at others long and slender, or even acicular. The hardness is 5.5–6, the sp. grav. 3.0 to 4.2. It is generally of a pitch brown or black colour, with a sub-metallic pitchy or resinous lustre. It is akin to epidote, and is a cerium epidote. It contains the other rare metals—lanthanum, didymium, yttrium, and sometimes glucinum. Dana divides it into seven varieties: (1) Allantite proper, including *Cerine*, *Ducklandite*, and *Tantalite*; (2) Ural-orthite, (3) Bagrationite, (4) Orthite, (5) Xanthorthite, (6) Eyrorthite, and (7) Erdmannite. It is found in Greenland, Norway, and other places.

ál-lán-tō-ic, *a.* [Eng. *allantois*; -ic.] Belonging to the allantois; pertaining to the allantois.

allantoic acid, *s.* An acid found in the liquor of the fetal calf. It was formerly called amniotic acid. [ALLANTOIS.]

allantoic fluid, *s.* A fluid found in the embryo of man and animals. The most notable element found in it is allantoin (q.v.).

ál-lán-tō-id, *a. & s.* [ALLANTOIS.]

A. As *adj.*: Allantoic.

B. As *subst.*: The allantois.

ál-lán-tō-in, *s.* [From *allantois* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_3N_4H_6O_3$. A neutral organic substance which contains the elements of 2 molecules of ammonium oxate, minus 5 molecules of water. It is found in the allantoic liquor of the fetal calf. It is obtained artificially, together with oxalic acid and urea, by boiling uric acid with lead dioxide and water, and forms colourless, tasteless prismatic crystals.

ál-lán-tō-is, **ál-lán-tō-id**, *s.* [In Fr. and Port. *allantoide*; from Gr. $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$ (*allantoideîs*) = shaped like an $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ (*allas*), genit. $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ (*allantos*) = a kind of meat, intermediate between our sausage and black-pudding.] A thin membrane existing in the embryos of amniotic vertebrata. It is situated under the chorion, and outside the amnion of the embryo. It is well developed in the Ruminantia, but less so in the Rodentia. In the chick of birds it becomes applied to the membrane of the egg-shell, and constitutes the breathing apparatus of the young animal till the lungs are formed. The embryo of man possesses an allantois, which, however, is but transient, shrivelling before the end of the second month of development, and soon afterwards entirely disappearing. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 590, 603, 620.)

ál-lan-tō-ir, *a.* [Eng. *allantois*; *uric*.] Obtained from allantoin and uric acid.

allanturic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An organic acid having the formula $C_3N_2O_3H_3$, obtained from uric acid.

ál-lar, *s.* The same as ALDER (q.v.). (Scotch.)

* **al-lás**, *interj.* [ALAS.]

* **ál-lá-tráto**, *v.* [Lat. *allatro* = to bark at: *ad* = to; *latro* = to bark.] To bark as a dog. "Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, allatrate what he list, to the contrary."—*Scudde: Anat. of Abuses*.

ál-lá-vó-lée, *adv.* [Fr. *à la volée* (lit. = according to flight) = at random.] At random. (Scotch.) (Jameson.)

al-láy, * **a-láy**, * **a-lá'ye**, * **al-légg'e**, * **a-légg'e**, *v. t. & i.* [Wedgwood considers that the A.S. *alegan* and the Fr. *allegier* have both had to do with the origin of this word, which in its old form is best spelled with a single *l* (*allegge*) when from *alegan*, and a double one (*allegge*) when from *allegier*. The A.S. *alegan*, *sup. alege*, is = (1) to place, to lay down, to lay along, (2) to lay aside, confine, diminish, take away, put down or depress. Cognate with Dut. *leggen* = to lay, put, or place. The Fr. *allegier* is = to lighten, unload, ease, relieve, mitigate; *lége* = empty, light. In Sp. *aliviar*; Ital. *alleviare*; Lat. *allevio* = (1) to lift up, (2) to lighten, to alleviate, (3) to diminish the force of, to weaken; from *levis* = light, not heavy. At first, *allay* and *alloy* were the same words.] [ALEGGE, ALLEGE, ALLOY, ALLEVIATE.]

A. Transitive:

*1. Formerly: To mingle the precious metals with baser ingredients.

2. To diminish the acrid character of a substance; to mix wine with water.

"Being brought into the open air,
It would allay the burning quality
Of that fell poison which assaileth him."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

"If he drinketh wine let him allay it, or let it be soure."—*Hollybush: Homish Apothecary*, p. 41.

3. To appease, to quiet, to diminish, to soften, to mitigate. (Applied to the appetites, the emotions, the passions; &c.)

"But God, who caused a fountain, at thy prayer,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst to allay
After the brunt of battle."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"But his exhortations irritated the passions which he wished to allay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

B. Intransitive: To abate.

† **al-láy**, *s.* [From the verb.] [ALLOY, *s.*]

The act of adding one thing to another, with the effect of diminishing, mitigating, or subduing the predominant characteristics of the one to which the addition is made; the state of being so mixed; the thing added to, mingled, or combined with the other; the mixture or combination thus made.

Used (1.) *Of metals*: An alloy of one metal with another; *alloy*, *alloye*, *alloy* being the old way of writing *alloy*. [ALLOY.]

"For if that they were put into such assaies,
The gold of hem hath now so badde alloyes
With brass, that though the coyn be fair at ye,
It wulde rather breest in two than plye."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,042-5.

"The Scriptures mention the rust of gold, but that is in regard of the alloy."—*Lord Bacon: Works*.

(2.) *Of other things*: Used in the general sense already given.

"Dark colours easily suffer a sensible alloy by little scattering light."—*Newton: Opticks*.

"True it is that the great beauties in this world are receptive of an alloy of sorrow."—*Jeremy Taylor: Life of Jesus*, § xv.

al-láyed, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLAY, *v. t.*]

al-láy-ér, *s.* [ALLAY.] A person or thing that has the power of allaying.

"Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony."—*Harvey*.

al-láy-íng, *pr. par. & a.* [ALLAY.]

"Men . . . one that loves a cup of hot wine with not a drop of allaying Tyber in 't."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ll. 1.

al-láy-mént, *s.* [Eng. *alloy*; -ment. In Fr. *allegement*.] The act of allaying; the state of being allayed; that which allays, alleviates, diminishes, mitigates, or subdues.

" . . . and apply
Allayments to thy act."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, l. 4.

* **álle**, *a. & adv.* [ALL.]

ál-lé, *s.* [The Swedish name.]

Zool.: The little auk, or black and white

diver, *Mergulus alle*, or *M. melanoleucos*. It is called also the Common Rotche. It inhabits the seas north of Britain, and visits our coasts only during winter. [ALCA.]

† **ál-lé-crét**, *s.* [Ger. *aller* = all; *kraft* = strength.] A kind of light armour worn by the Swiss and some other nations in the sixteenth century.

† **ál-lé-erim bra-bô**, *s.* [Brazilian name.] The name given in Brazil to a plant, the *Hypericum laziusculum*, there reputed to be a specific against the bites of serpents. (*Lindl.: Nat. Sys. Bot.*, 2nd ed., 1836, p. 78.)

* **ál-léct**, *v. t.* [In Fr. *allécher*; Ital. *allettare*; Lat. *allecto*, freq. of *allicio* = to draw gently to, to entice; * *lacio* = to draw gently.] To entice, to allure.

"Allected and allured to them."

Hall: Henry VI., an. 30.

* **ál-léct-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *allectatio*, fr. *allecto* = to allure.] Enticement, allurements.

al-léct-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *allect*; -ive.]

A. As adjective: Enticing, alluring.

"Woman yfared with fraude and discepl,
To thy confusoun most alléctive bait."
Chaucer: Rem. of Love, ver. 14.

B. As substantive: An enticement, an allurements.

"An alléctive to synne."—*Sir Thomas More: Workes*.

al-lédge, *v.* [ALLEGGE.]

* **álle-féynt**, *a.* [Apparently from Eng. *alle* = all, and Fr. *fainéant* = lazy, idle, sluggish.] Lazy, sluggish. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **álle-féynt-e-lýe**, *adv.* [ALLEFEYNT.] Lazily, sluggishly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **álle-fúl-lý**, *adv.* Totally, completely. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ál-lé-gance** (1). * **ál-lég-é-ance**, *s.* [ALLEGGE.] An allegation.

"How foully doth he second his *allegance*."—*True Nonconformist*. (Prof.)

* **ál-lé-gance** (2). * **ál-lé-gance**, * **ál-lé-g-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr. *allegance*.] A lightening, relieving, relief.

"I hadde noon hope of *allegance*."
Romaunt of Rose, p. 73.

* **ál-lé-gant**, * **ál-lé-gaunt**, *s.* [ALICANT.] Wine from Alicante.

ál-lé-gá-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *allegation*; Sp. *allegacion*; Ital. *allegazione*; Lat. *allegatio* = (1) a dispatching, a mission, (2) an assertion by way of proof or excuse; from *allega*.] [ALLEGGE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

† 1. The act of affirming; the act of positively asserting or declaring.

2. The assertion which is made by one alleging anything; especially used for an excuse, justificatory plea, &c.

"My lord of Suffolk, Buckingham, and York,
Reprieve my *allegation*, if you can;
Or else conclude my words effectual."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part II., III. 1.

B. Technically:

I. In the Ecclesiastical Courts:

1. Formerly: A specific charge against a person drawn out in articles. It followed on the citation of the party. The next step after the allegation was the defendant's answer upon oath. Any circumstances which the defendant felt disposed to communicate for his defence or exculpation were propounded in what was called his *defensive allegation*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.)

* *Allegation of faculties* was the statement of a person's means. It was used in proceedings respecting alimony.

2. Now: The first plea in testamentary causes; also every successive plea in causes of every kind. A responsive allegation is the first plea given in by a defendant. A counter allegation is the plaintiff's answer to this defence. An *exceptive allegation* is one which takes exception to the credit of a witness.

II. In the Civil and Criminal Courts: An asserted fact, the adduction of reasons or witnesses in support of an argument. (*Will: Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

al-lég-e, **al-léd-gé**, * **a-légg'e**, * **a-léy-do**, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *alleguer* = to allege, to cite; Sp. *alegar*; Port. *allegar*; Ital. *allegare*. From

döll, **bóy**; **póut**, **jów-l**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **benph**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ás**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-tion, **-sion**, **-cioun** = **shün**; **-sion**, **-tion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bél**, **dél**. **tre** = **tér**.

Lat. *allego*, -avi = (1) to dispatch on private business; (2) (*later*) to adduce, to allege; *ad* = to, and *lego*, -avi = to send as an ambassador, to appoint by will, &c.]

A. Transitive:

1. To adduce as an authority, or plead as an excuse.

"... no law of God or reason of man hath hitherto been alleged of force sufficient to prove they do ill . . ."—Hooker.

"If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot allege any colour of ignorance or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not."—Bishop Sprat.

2. To allege positively, to declare, to aver. [See v.t.]

B. Intransitive: To assert, to affirm positively, to aver.

"More negative evidence, they allege, can never satisfactorily establish the proposition."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 58.

al-lég-e-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *allege*; -*able*.] That may be alleged.

"Passing over of time is not allegeable in prescription for the loss of any right."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, pt. I, vol. iv., p. 184.

al-légéd, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLEGÉ.]

"It was not sufficient to prove that the Bishops had written the alleged libel."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

***al-légé-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *allege*; -*ment*.] Allegation.

"To Ramah they come to Saul, with many complaints and allegations in their mouths."—Bishop Sanderson: *Sermons*.

al-lég-ér, *s.* [Eng. *allege*; -*er*.] One who alleges.

"The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous allegor of it, Pamphilus, appears to do so."—Boyle.

al-lé-gi-ance, ***al-lé-gé-ance**, ***al-lé-gé-ance**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *ligance*; Low Lat. *ligancia*, *ligantia*, *ligeitas* = allegiance. Generally taken from Lat. *allego* = to bind to: *ad* = to; *ligo* = to bind. But Ducange, whom Wedgwood follows, derives the above words from Low Lat. *litus*, *lidus*, *ledus* = a person intermediate between a freeman and a serf, and who owes certain services to his lord.] [LIEGE, LAD.]

I. The area or dominion within which the bond of obligation described under No. II. exists.

"Natural-born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England; that is within the *ligance*, or, as it is generally called, the *allegiance* of the king; and aliens, such as are born out of it."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 10.

II. The obligation itself.

1. The tie or *ligamen* which binds the subject to his liege lord the king, in return for the protection which the king allows the subject. It is founded on reason, and therefore affects all natural-born subjects of the king, that all born within his "ligance." For a long time it was formally called *universal* and *perpetual*, to distinguish it from the local and temporary obligation contracted by aliens, whilst they remained in a country, to the ruler of that land in return for protection received. Recent legislation has, however, given up this principle, and a British settler in the United States, who has for ever left his country, is no longer entitled to claim the protection of our sovereign, or expected to render him or her allegiance in return.

"... yet he, that can endure To follow with allegiance a fallen lord, Does conquer him that did his master conquer, And earns a place in the story."—Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, III. II.

"To which of these two princes did Christian men owe allegiance?"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

Local allegiance is such as is due from an alien, or stranger born, for so long time as he continues within the king's dominion and protection. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 10.)

Natural allegiance is such as is due from all men born within the king's dominions immediately upon their birth. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 10.)

Oath of Allegiance: An oath binding one who takes it faithfully to discharge such obligation. For 600 years previous to the Revolution of 1688, this was of a sweeping character, but immediately after that great event it was modified, and made to run thus: "that he [the person swearing it] will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the king." It will be seen that no mention is here made of the king's

heirs, and no effort is made to define the nature or extent of the "allegiance" to be rendered. Modifications of the oath of allegiance have since been made by 21 & 22 Vict., c. 48; superseded by 30 & 31 Vict., c. 75, § 5; and it again by the Promissory Oaths Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, that now in force.

2. The infinite obligation due by every intelligent creature to the Creator.

"Your military obedience, to dissolve Allegiance to the acknowledged Power Supreme."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

† **al-lé-gi-ant**, *a.* [ALLEGIANCE.] Loyal.

"... poor undeserver, I Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks, My pray'rs to heaven for you."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, III. 2.

al-lég-ing, *pr. par.* [ALLEGÉ.]

ál-lé-gór-íc, **ál-lé-gór-í-cal**, *a.* [In Fr. *allegorico*; Sp. *allegorico*; Port. and Ital. *allegorico*; Lat. *allegoricus*; Gr. *ἀλληγορικός* (*allegorikos*).] Pertaining to allegory; containing an allegory; resembling an allegory.

"A kingdom they portend Thee, but what kingdom, Real or allegoric, I discern not."—Milton: *P. R.*, bk. iv.

ál-lé-gór-í-cal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *allegoric*; -*ally*.] After the manner of an allegory.

"Anaxagoras and his school are said to have explained the whole of the Homeric mythology *allegorically*."—Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*, vol. ii., p. 431.

"Even when he speaks *allegorically* he seems to represent the first form of allegory, in which it is traceably imbedded upon history, and serves for its key."—Clutton: *Studies on Homer*, l. 198.

ál-lé-gór-í-cal-néss, *s.* [Eng. *allegorical*; -*ness*.] The quality of being allegorical. (Johnson.)

***ál-lé-gór-ísm**, *s.* [Eng. *allegor(y)*; -*ism*.] An allegory. (Ep. Jewell.)

ál-lé-gór-íst, *s.* [Eng. *allegory*; -*ist*. In Ger. *allegorist*; Fr. *allegoriste*; Port. and Ital. *allegorista*.] One who allegorises; one who uses figurative language, or writes a work of a figurative character.

"Bunyan is indeed decidedly the first of *allegorists* as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakespeare the first of dramatists."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ál-lé-gór-íze, **ál-lé-gór-í-ze**, *v.t. & i.* [In Ger. *allegoristren*; Fr. *allegoriser*; Sp. *allegorizar*; Port. *allegorizar*; from Later Lat. *allegorizo*.]

A. Transitive: To convert into an allegory; to interpret allegorically; to explain in a figurative sense.

"An alchemist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury, and *allegorize* the Scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone."—Locke.

"He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true."—Raleigh.

"As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem."—Burnet: *Theory*.

B. Intransitive: To use allegory, to speak in a figurative manner. (Sometimes followed by *upon*, *of*, *regarding*, &c.)

"After his manner, he *allegorizeth upon* the sacrifices of the law."—Fiske: *Against Allen*, p. 225.

"Origen knew not the Pope's purgatory, though he *allegorize* of a certain purgatory."—Ibid., p. 447.

ál-lé-gór-ized, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLEGORIZE.]

ál-lé-gór-í-zér, *s.* [Eng. *allegorize*; -*er*.] One who allegorizes.

"The Stoic philosophers, as we learn from Cicero, were great *allegorizers* in their theology."—Coventry: *Phil. Conv.*, v.

ál-lé-gór-í-zing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ALLEGORIZE.]

ál-lé-gór-ý, ***ál-lé-gór-íc**, ***ál-lé-gór-ýe**, *s.* [In Sw. *allegori*; Dan. and Ger. *allegorie*; Fr. *allegorie*; Sp. *allegoria*; Ital. and Lat. *allegoria*; Gr. *ἀλληγορία* (*allegoria*); fr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *ἀγορεύω* (*agoreuō*) = to speak in the assembly, to harangue; *ἀγορά* (*agora*) = an assembly, the forum; *ἀγείρω* (*ageirō*) = to bring together.]

1. A discourse designed to convey a different meaning from that which it directly expresses. A figure of speech or a literary composition in which a speaker or writer gives forth not the actual narrative, description, or whatever else he seeks to present, but one so much resembling it as on reflection to suggest it, and bring it home to the mind with greater force

and effect than if it had been told directly. In many cases the description given appeals to the eye, whilst the truth designed to be conveyed is one of a moral or spiritual kind. As a quotation already made [ALLEGORIST] shows, Macaulay considered John Bunyan as unquestionably the first of allegorists; and every reader of the "Pilgrim's Progress" will at once understand both what an allegory is, and how effectual a vehicle it can be made for the communication of religious knowledge. Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is a moral allegory. A brief allegory may be considered as a *single metaphor*; a long one as a *series of metaphors*. The distinction between an *allegory* and a *parable* is very slight. Crabbe says that a *parable* is mostly employed for moral purposes, and an *allegory* in describing historical events. The latter differs from a riddle or enigma in not being intended to perplex. For the distinction between an *allegory* and a *myth*, see the subjoined example from Max Müller.

"The difference between a myth and an *allegory* has been simply but must happily explained by Professor Blackie in his article on Mythology in Chambers' *Cyclopædia*. 'A myth is not to be confounded with an *allegory*, the one being an unconscious act of the popular mind at an early stage of society; the other, a conscious act of the individual mind at any stage of social progress.'—Max Müller: *Science of Language*, (6th ed. 1871), vol. ii., p. 450.

"And thus it was I writing of the way And race of saints, in this our gospel day, Fell suddenly into an *allegory* About their journey, and the way to glory."

"But he who was of the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but he of the freewoman was by promise. Which things are an *allegory*."—Gal. iv. 23, 24.

"In the passage from Galatians—the only place in the Authorised Version of the Bible in which the word *allegory* occurs—it is a mis-translation, and should disappear. The rendering should be: 'Which things are allegorised.'"

2. *Painting and Sculpture*: A figurative representation of something else than that which is actually painted or sculptured.

ál-lé-grét-tō, *a. or adv., & s.* [Ital. *dimin.* of *allegro* = joyful; somewhat joyful.]

Music: As *adv.* & *adj.*: With pace and character livelier than that indicated by the word *andante*, but less rapid and brilliant than that denoted by *allegro* (q.v.).

As *substantive*: A movement in the time now described.

ál-lé-grō, *a., adv., or s.* [Ital. = joyful.]

A. As *adjective* or *adverb*:

I. Ordinary Language: Gay, merry, cheerful. (Milton: *Allegro and Penseroso*.)

II. Music: Gay, joyful, mirthful, sprightly, and, by implication, quick in time. It is the fourth of the five grades of musical pace and character, *Largo*, *Adagio*, *Andante*, *Allegro*, *Presto*.

B. As *substantive*:

Music: A movement in the time now described.

allegro agitato, *a. or adv.* *Allegro* in an agitated manner.

allegro assai, *a. or adv.* Very *allegro*.

allegro brillante, *a. or adv.* *Allegro* in a brilliant manner.

allegro giusto, *a. & adv.* A just and precise *allegro*. The term is generally employed to guard a performer against commencing at a too rapid pace.

allegro moderato, *a. & adv.* Moderately *allegro*.

allegro di molto, *a. & adv.* Exceedingly *allegro*.

allegro vivace, *a. & adv.* *Allegro* in a spirited manner.

† *Più allegro*, *adj. & adv.*: Quicker, more quick.

† *Poco allegro*, *adj. & adv.*: A little quick, rather quick.

***álle-hōle**, ***álle-héyle**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *alle*; *hole* = whole or hale.] Whole, sound. (Prompt. Parv.)

***álle-hōo-lý**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *alle* = all; *hooly* = wholly.] Wholly, entirely. (Prompt. Parv.)

ál-lé-lū-la (Rev. xix. 6), **ál-lé-lū-lah** (*lah* or *la* as *ya*), [HALLELUJAH.]

áte, **fát**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fáll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pōt**, **sire**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***alle-lyk'e-ly**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *alle* = all; *lykely* = likely.] Equally, evenly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

äl-lë-mänd, äl-lë-mände, äl-mäin, *s.* [In Ger. *allemande*, from Fr. *Allemagne* = Germany. From *Alemanni*, the Germanic tribe, whose name (probably meaning All-men) seems to imply that they were a very miscellaneous assemblage of people. The name appeared about the middle of the third century, if not earlier. The Alemanni were then on the Upper Rhine. In 490 they were defeated by Clovis, at the battle of Tolbiac, four leagues from Cologne.]

1. *Music*: A slow air in common time; or a grave, solemn air, with a slow movement.
2. *Dancing*: (a) A brisk dance. (b) A figure in dancing.

äl-lë-mönt'-ite, *s.* [From *Allemont*, where it occurs.] A tin-white or reddish-grey mineral. Composition: SbAs₂ or arsenic 62.15 to 65.22 per cent, and antimony 34.78 to 37.83.

äl-lën-ar-ly, † **äl-län-ar-ly**, * **än'-ër-ly**, * **än-yr-ly**, *adv.* [Etyim. doubtful, perhaps Eng. = alone; -er = more; -ly.] Solely, entirely, only, singly, alone, solitarily. (*Scott.*)

"... is not like Goshen, in Egypt, on which the sun of the heavens and of the gospel shineth *alternately*, and leaveth the rest of the world in utter darkness."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxix.

***äl-lër**, *a.* [A.S. genit. pl. of *eal* = The same as *ALDER*, *a.* (q.v.).]

"Other for spense of mete or drynk that we spenden here,
I am oure catour, and bere oure *aller* pnra."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 816, 817

äl-lër-i-ön, äl-lër-i-ön, *s.* [Fr. *alérion*, from Mod. Lat. *alarionem*, acc. of *alario* = large, eagle-like bird.]

Her.: An eagle with the wings expanded, their points turned downwards, and no beak or feet.

***äl-l'ev-eüre**, *s.* [O. Sw. (?), or fr. French *lever* = lifter, raiser, gatherer (?).] A coin formerly in use in Sweden: its value was about 2d.

***äl-l'ev-i-äte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *alleviatus*, pa. par. of *allevio*; Lat. *allevo* = to lighten; *ad*, expressing addition, *levo* = to lighten.] Alleviated.

äl-l'ev-i-äte, *v.t.* [From the adj.; Sp. *aliviar*; Ital. *alleviare*.] [LEVITY, LIFT.]

1. To make light in a figurative sense; to lessen, diminish, mitigate, allay. (Opposed to *aggravate* = to make heavy.)

"... those gentle offices by which female tenderness can *alleviate* even the misery of hopeless decay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To extenuate or excuse an offence. [AGGRAVATE.]

äl-l'ev-i-ä-töd, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLEVIATE.]

äl-l'ev-i-ä-tüng, *pr. par.* [ALLEVIATE.]

äl-l'ev-i-ä-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *allevatio* = a lifting up.]

1. The act of lightening, lessening, or mitigating an emotion, or extenuating a fault.

"All apologies for and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship."—*South.*

2. That which lessens or mitigates sorrow or other emotion, or extenuates a fault; an alleviating circumstance.

"Pleasures. . . 32. Relaxation; 33. *Alleviation*; 34. *Mitigation*."—*Boswell: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action*. (Works, I. 206.)

äl-l'ev-i-ä-tive, *a. & s.* [Eng. *alleviate*; -ive.]

1. *As adjective*: Which alleviates.

2. *As substantive*: That which alleviates.

"Some cheering *alleviative* to lads kept to sixteen or seventeen years of age in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words."—*Corak's Joom* (1872), p. 128.

äl-le-y (1), ***äl-ë-y**, ***äl-lä-yë**, ***äl-l'yë**, ***äl-l'üre**, *s. & a.* [Sw. *äll*; Dan. & Ger. *allee*; Port. *allea*; O. Fr. *aller*; Fr. *allée* = a passage, from *aller* = to go; (lit. = a passing or going).]

A. *As substantive*;

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A walk in a garden, or a path in a wood or plantation.

"Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

"... I know each lane, and every *alley* green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side."—*Milton: Comus*.

"And rode till midnight, when the college lights
Began to glitter firely like in coupe
And linden alleys: then we wnat an arch."—*Tennyson: The Princess*, l.

2. A narrow passage in a city, as distinguished from a public street. As a rule, it is not a thoroughfare for wheeled carriages.

(a) Designed for bowling.

"Two sortes of *alleys* in London I finde—
The one agaynst the lawe, and the other agaynst
kind."—*The first where bowlings forbidden, men use,
And wastynge theyr goodes, do their labour refuse.*"—*Crowley: Epigrams; Of Alleys* (1550).

(b) Designed for the habitation of the poorer classes.

"The other sorte of *alleys* that be agaynst kynde
Do mak my harte wepe when they com to my
mind;
For there are por people welmost innumerable
That are dryven to begge, and yet to worcke they
are able,
If they might have at this places provided aught."—*Crowley: Epigrams; Of Alleys* (1550).

"That in an *aley* had a privé place."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,960.

"That town is a small knot of steep and narrow
alleys . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *The Alley, or Change Alley*, was a place in London where stocks were formerly bought and sold. (*Ash: Dict.*, 1775.)

3. *Fig.*: One of the narrower passages for the conveyance of blood through the human frame.

"That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and *alleys* of the body."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, l. 5.

II. Technically:

* 1. *Arch.*: Formerly an aisle in a church. [AISLE.]

"The cross *allye* of the Lanthorne before the Quire
dore, goings north and south."—*Gloss of Arch.*

2. *Printing*: The compositor's standing place between two opposite frames. (*Americanism*.)

3. *Drill Husbandry*: The vacant space between the outermost row of grain on one bed and the nearest row to it on the next parallel bed.

4. *Perspective*: Any passage represented as greater at its entrance than at its exit in the background, so as to give it the appearance of length.

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to or derived from an alley, as above described.

"Alas it is not wya, a grente our syght,
Ye Aldermen and other that take *alleys* rente."—*Crowley: Epigrams; Of Alleys*.

äl-le-y (2), *s.* [A dimin, or corruption of *alabaster* (q.v.).] A fine marble or taw, originally of alabaster.

äl-l'eyed, *a.* [Eng. *alley* (1); *ed.*] Formed into an alley; of the form of an alley.

"By pointed aisle, and shattred stalk,
The arcades of an *alley'd* walk
To emulate in stone."—*Scott: Marmion*, ll. 10.

äl-l'y-ä'-ceous, *a.* [In Fr. *alliacé*; Lat. *allium*.] [ALLIUM.] Pertaining to the plant-genus *Allium*, which contains the onion, garlic, &c.

1. *Bot.*: *Alliaceous* plants are plants more or less closely resembling the genus *Allium*.

2. *Min.*: Pertaining to the odour, like that of garlic, given out by arsenical minerals when exposed to the blow-pipe or struck by the hammer. (*Phillips: Mineralogy*.)

äl-l'i-ance, † **äl-l'i-aunce**, * **äl-i-ance**, * **äl-y-aunce**, *s.* [Eng. *ally*; -ance. In Dan. *alliance*; Ger. *allians*; Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*, *lier* = to tie, to unite; Sp. *alianza*; Port. *aliança*; Ital. *alleanza*.] [ALLY.]

A. *Ordinary Language*: The act of uniting together by a bond; the state of being so united; the document in which the nature of the union is particularised.

Specialty:

1. A treaty, compact, or league formed between two or more independent nations. It may be offensive or defensive. [OFFENSIVE, DEFENSIVE.] Also the parties so uniting.

"Thus was formed that coalition known as the Triple Alliance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

2. *Marriage*, viewed specially as bringing into intimate relations two families previously unconnected; also kinship of a less intimate kind; and also the person so uniting.

"... and read
The ordinary chronicle of birth,
Office, alliance, and promotion—all
Ending in dust."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

"For my father's sake,
And for *alliance*'s sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI., Part I.*, ll. 8.

"I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato."—*Addison.*

3. *Fig.*: Any sort of union more or less closely resembling either marriage or a league of nations.

B. *Technically*. *Her.*: *Arms of Alliance* are arms which come into a man's possession by matrimonial alliances, as the arms of his wife, which are impaled with his own, and those of heiresses, which he, in like manner, quarters. The arms here shown are those of the Prince and Princess of Wales. (*Gloss of Heraldry*, 1847.)



ARMS OF ALLIANCE.

***äl-l'i-ance**, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To join in alliance; to unite.

"It [sin] is *allianced* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits."—*Cudworth: Serms.*, p. 62.

***äl-l'i-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *ally*; *ant.*] An ally.

"We do promise and vow for ourselves of each party *alliance*, electors, princes, and states."—*The Accord of Urm.* (Watson's Rem., p. 532.)

äl-l'i-är-i-a, *s.* [From Lat. *allium* = garlic; also the leek, which the *allaria* resembles in smell.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceae, or Cruciferae. The *A. officinalis* is the common garlic mustard, Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce-alone. It was formerly called *Erysimum alliaria*.

äl-l'i-ce, ***äl-l'ia**, *s.* [From Lat. *alosa* or *alaua* = the shad.] The *Allice-shad* (q.v.).

Allice-shad (*Alosa communis*): The name of a fish of the family Clupeidae (Herrings). It is about two feet in length, and in Britain is found chiefly in the Severn.

† **äl-l'ic-i-en-gy**, *s.* [Lat. *allicito* = to draw gently; to entice; *ad* = to, and *lacio* = to draw gently. Ger. *locken*; Dut. *locken*; Sw. *locka*; Dan. *lokke*.] The power of attracting anything; attraction; magnetism.

"The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word; and the manner of it still occult."—*Glanville*.

† **äl-l'ic-i-ent**, *s.* [Lat. *alliciens* = attracting, pr. par. of *allicito*.] That which attracts.

"The awakened needle-leapeth towards its *allicient*."—*Robinson: Euodæa*, p. 121.

***äl-l'ie**, *v.t.* [ALLY.]

***äl-l'ie**, *s.* [ALLY.]

äl-l'ied, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLY.]

Frequently as adjective:

1. Bound together in a league, or united in marriage.

"... the other chiefs of the *allied* forces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Related to by affinity; akin to. (Used often in describing animals or plants.)

"But that the same laws should largely prevail with *allied* animals is not surprising."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. II, ch. xv.

äl-l'i-gant, *a.* [Lat. *alligans*, pr. par. of *alligo* = to bind to.] Binding (?), or a mispronunciation by an uneducated woman of elegant (?).

"Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; I warrant you, coach after coach, letter after letter, gift after gift; smelling so sweetly (all must say so) so rushing, I warrant you, in silk and gold; and in such *alligant* terms."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ll. 2.

† **äl-l'i-gäte**, *v.t.* [In Sp. *aligar*. From Lat. *alligo* = to bind to; *ad* = to, and *ligo* = to bind.] To bind or tie together (lit. or fig.).

"... certain connatural instincts *alligated* to their nature."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

† **äl-l'i-gä-töd**, *pa. par. & a.* [ALLIGATE.]

† **äl-l'i-gä-tüng**, *pr. par.* [ALLIGATE.]

äl-l'i-gä-tion, *s.* [In Ger. *alligation*; Sp. *aligacion*; Lat. *alligatio* = a tying to; *ad* = to, and *ligatio* = a tying, a binding.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being tied together.

2. *Technically*. *Arith.*: A division of arithmetic which treats of the process for finding the value of compounds consisting of ingre-

böü, böy; pöüt, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iäg, -tion, -sion, -cioun = shün; -sion, -tion = zhün. -tions, -sious, -cious, -ceous = shüs. -hle -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

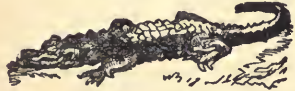
dients differing from each other in price. It is divided into *medial* and *alternate*. *Medial* alligation is when the quantities and prices of the several ingredients are calculated to determine the value of the mixture, and *Alternate* when from the value of the separate ingredients and the value of their mixture is deduced the quantity of each which enters into the compound. *Alternate* alligation has three varieties: (1) *Alligation simple*, when the question is unlimited with respect to the quantities both of the simples and of the mixture; (2) *alligation partial*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of one or more of the simples; and (3) *alligation total*, when the question is limited to a certain quantity of the mixture.

āl-lī-gā-tōr, * **āl-lī-gar-ta**, * **la-gar-tōs**, *s.* [In Dan., Ger., & Fr. *alligator*; from Sp. *el lagarto* = the lizard, pre-eminent above other lacertine animals in size. Herrera calls the caiman *lagarto o crocodilo*; Covel derives it from Port. *alagarto* = a crocodile; Sir T. Herbert from *allegartos*, which he calls Sp. and Almain (*Todd's Johnson*). Sir Walter Raleigh terms the alligator *Lagartos* (q.v.). *Al* would then be the Spanish definite article *el* = the; and when the English sailors heard it pronounced immediately before *lagartos*, they, as Trench believes, supposed it part of that word. (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 118.) Some older writers looked for the origin of the word *alligator* in another direction, deriving it from *legateor*, or *allegator*, the alleged Indian name for the animal.]

"I do remember an apothecary,—
And hereabouts he dwells,—which late I noted
In tattered weeds, with overwheeling brows,
Culling of stupids; whose were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones:
And in his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff'd."

Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

1. *Zool.*: A genus of reptiles belonging to the order Crocodilia, and the family Crocodilidae. It is known from its nearest allies, the Crocodiles and Gavials, by having the head depressed and the canine teeth of the lower jaw received in a pit in the upper. The hind feet are never completely webbed, and sometimes there is scarcely any membrane at all. The genus was formerly thought to be confined to the New World, but in 1890 two specimens of the Chinese Alligator (*A. sinensis*) were received by the Zoological Society, and exhibited in their Gardens, Regent's Park.



ALLIGATOR (ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS).

The best known species is *A. mississippiensis*, the Alligator of the Mississippi. It attains the length of fifteen or eighteen feet, or even more. At the approach of winter it buries itself in a hole on a river's bank, and becomes for a time torpid.

2. *Popularly*: Any crocodilian animal inhabiting the New World. These are not all of the genus above described; thus the "alligators" of the West Indies are true crocodiles.

alligator apple, *s.* A kind of Anona, *A. palustris*, which bears a fine sweet-scented fruit, but too narcotic to be eaten. It grows wild in soft marshy places in Jamaica. Its wood is so soft that it is called cork-wood, and is made into corks.

alligator pear, *s.* A tree, the *Lawsonia persea*, which is about the size of an apple-tree, and produces a fruit about the dimensions of a large pear. It is highly valued in the West Indies, the pulp being rich and mild, but requiring some addition, such as pepper and salt, to give it pungency. It is called also the *Avocado pear*.

alligator tortoise, *s.* The *Chelydra serpentina*, a tortoise found in North America. Its head and limbs are too large to be retracted within the shell. It belongs to the family Emydidae.

* **āl-lī-g-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *alligatura*: *ad* = to, and *ligatura* = a band, a ligature, from *ligo* = to bind.] A bandage. The old form of *LIGATURE* (q.v.).

āl-līgn-ment, **āl-līgn-mēnt** (*g* silent), or **āl-līn-e-ment**, *s.* [ALIGNMENT.]

āl-lī-kēe, *s.* The Telooogo name for a sedge, the *Scirpus dubius* of Roxburgh, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the natives of Southern India, who consider them as good as yams. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 118.)

āl-līn'e-ment, *s.* [ALIGNMENT.]

* **āl-lī-ōth**, *s.* An old form of ALIOTH.

āl-lī-re, * **āl-lī-ris**, *a.* [ALDER, *a.*] Of them all. The same as ALDER (q.v.).

"Sir Meleager, in gret mynd a man out to sende
To Sir Alexander belyve thaire allire malster
To come and help"—*Shakespeare: Alexander*, 1, 254-6.
"Alexander the athill, he allirs acolde."—*Ibid.*, 620.

āl-līs, *s.* [Lat. *alosa*.] The same as ALLICE (q.v.).

āl-lī-šlon, *s.* [Lat. *allisio*, from *allido* = to strike or dash against: *ad* = to, and *lido*.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: A striking or dashing against with violence.

"There have not been any islands of note or considerable extent torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the bolterous allision of the sea."—*Woodward*.

2. *Marine Law*: The running of one vessel against another. The same as COLLISION (q.v.).

āl-lī-ēr-āl, *a.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *literalis* = pertaining to a letter; *litera* = a letter.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Pertaining to the practice of commencing two or more words in immediate succession with the same letter.

2. *Ethnol. and Philol.*: A term applied by Appleyard to the Caffre family of languages. (*Max Müller: Science of Lang.*)

āl-lī-ēr-ā-tion, *s.* [In Ger. and Fr. *alliteration*; Port. *aliteração*: Lat. *ad* = to, and *literatio* = instruction in reading and writing; *litera* = a letter.]

1. The commencement with the same letter of two or more words in immediate succession. Milton's expression, "Behemoth biggest born" (*P. L.*, bk. vii.), is an alliteration; so is the example which follows:—

"Apt alliteration's artful aid."

Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

2. *Less properly*: The repetition of a particular letter in the accented parts of words, even though these may not all be at their beginning; as—

"That hush'd in grave repose, expects his evening prey."

Gray.

āl-lī-ēr-ā-tivo, *a.* [In Ger. *alliterativ*.] Pertaining to alliteration.

"... alliterative care and happy negligence!"—*Goldsmith: Traveller*, Introd.

"... alliterative poetry."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. 1, ch. ii.

āl-lī-ēr-ā-tivo-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *alliterativeness*.] The quality of being alliterative. (*Coleridge*.)

āl-lī-ēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *literator* = (1) a teacher of reading and writing, (2) a grammarian.] One who habitually practises alliteration.

āl-lī-tūr-ic, *a.* [Eng. *allozan*], it connect., and *uric*.] Pertaining to or derived from *alloxantin*.

allituristic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5N_4H_5O_4H$. An acid obtained from *alloxantin*.

āl-lī-ūm, *s.* [In Fr. *ail*; Sp. *ajo*; Port. *alho*; Ital. *aglio*; from Lat. *allium*, *allium* = the garlic, leek, &c.

This derives it from the Celtic *all* = acrid or burning.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceae, or Lily-worts, and the section Scilleae. Eight species occur in the British flora, but one is doubtfully native. Of these the *A. ursinum*, the Broad-leaved Garlic, or Ramsons, is pretty frequent, and another, the *A. vineare* (Crow-garlic), is not rare. The most familiar species



ALLIUM.

1. Bulb. 2. Plant. 3. Flower. 4. Single floweret.

of the genus are, however, those which occur in our gardens. The onion is *A. cepa*; the leek, *A. porrum*; the garlic, *A. sativum*; the chive, *A. schœnopræsum*; and the shallot, *A. ascalonicum*. The chief species cultivated in our Eastern empire are the *A. ascalonicum* and the *A. tuberosum*. The hill-people in India eat the bulbs of *A. leptophyllum*, and dry and preserve the leaves as a condiment.

"He *allium* calls his onions and his leeks."—*Crabbe*.

āl-lō-cā-mēl-ūs, *s.* [From Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, hence strange, unreal, mythic; and *κάμηλος* (*kamēlos*), Lat. *camelus* = a camel.] An unreal or mythic camel.

In *Heraldry*: The ass-camel, a mythical animal, compounded of the camel and the ass; borne as a crest by the Eastland Company, now merged in the Russia Company. (*Glossary of Heraldry*.)



ARMS OF THE EASTLAND COMPANY.

āl-lō-cā-te, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad* = to, and *loco* = to place; *locus* = a place.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: To locate or place one thing to another; to assign, to set aside; to place to one's account.

"Upon which discovery the court is empowered to seize upon and allocate for the immediate maintenance of such children a sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune."—*Burke: Popery Laws* (Richardson).

2. In the *Exchequer*: To make an allowance on an exchequer account.

3. To fix the proportion due by each landholder in an augmentation of a minister's stipend. (*Scotch*.) (*Erskine's Institutes*, II, ii. 10.)

āl-lō-cā-tēd, *pa. par.* [ALLOCATE.]

āl-lō-cā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ALLOCATE.]

āl-lō-cā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *allocation*; Ital. *allogazione*; Lat. *ad* = to, and *locatio* = a placing, an arrangement; *loco* = to place.]

1. In a general sense: The act of putting one thing to another; the state of being so allocated; the thing allocated. Frequently used in connection with the assignment to an applicant of shares in a company or land in a colony, after the purchase-money for one or other of these has been paid.

2. *Spec.*: The admission of an item in an account, and its consequent addition to the other items. The term is used chiefly in the *Exchequer*, and a writ "*de allocatione facienda*" is a writ directed to the Lord Treasurer or Barons of the *Exchequer*, commanding them to allow an accountant such sums as he has lawfully expended in the execution of his office.

āl-lō-cā-tūr, *s.* [Law Lat. (*lit* = it is allowed).]

Law: A certificate given by the proper officers, at the termination of an action, that costs are allowed.

āl-lōch-rō-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *allochroit*; Gr. (1) *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another; (2) *χρῶς* (*chrōs*) = surface . . . colour; and (3) suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of *Andradite*, or *Lime Iron-garnet*, which again is classed by Dana under *Iron-garnet*, one of the three prominent groups into which he divides the great mineral species or genus *Garnet* (q.v.). *Allochroit* is of a greyish, dingy yellow, or reddish colour. It is opaque, and has a shining vitreo-resinous lustre. It strikes fire with steel. It is found in the iron mine of Virvums, near Drammen, in Norway.

āl-lōc-lā-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another; *κλάω* (*klao*) = to break, break off. So called because its cleavage differs from that of *arsenopyrite* and *marcasite*, which it is like.] An orthorhombic mineral classed by Dana with his *Sulphides*. It contains 32.69 of arsenic, 30.15 of bismuth, 16.22 of sulphur, 10.17 of cobalt, with smaller quantities of iron, zinc, nickel, and gold. It occurs in Hungary.

āl-lō-cū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *allocutio* = (1) a speaking to; (2) a consolatory address; (3) an oration addressed by a Roman general to his soldiers: *ad* = to, and *locutio* = a speaking, from *loqui* = to speak.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. The act of speaking.

2. That which is "spoken," whether by the lips or by the pen.

¶ Used specially of utterances by the Pope on matters regarding which he desires to address his followers and the world.

āl-lō-dī-āl, *a.* [In Sw. *odal*; Ger. Fr., & Port. *allodial*; Sp. *alodial*.] Pertaining to land, or the tenure of land held without any acknowledgment of a feudal superior; held not by feudal tenure, but independently.

"... *allodial*, that is, wholly independent, and held of no superior at all."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 4.

āl-lō-dī-āl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *allodial*; -ist.] One who holds allodial land.

"Moreover, instead of paying a fine like the free *allodialist*..."—*Penny Cyc.*, I. 335.

āl-lō-dī-āl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *allodial*; -ity. In Fr. *allodialité*; Ital. *allodialità*.] The state of being allodial; allodiality.

"Allodialità, *s.f.*, allodialità."—*Graglia: Ital. Dict.* (1848).

āl-lō-dī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *allodial*; -ly.] By the tenure called allodial.

"And in Germany, according to Du Cange (*Gloss.*, II. Barones), a class of men called *Semper Barones* held their lands allodially."—*Penny Cyc.*, I. 335.

† **āl-lō-dī-ān**, *a.* [From *allodium* (q.v.).] The same as *allodial* (q.v.). (Cowel.)

āl-lō-dī-ūm, *s.* [In Sw. *odalogo*; Ger. *allodium*; Fr. *allen*, or *franc-alien*; Low Lat. *allodium*.] A word of uncertain etymology. According to Pontoppidan, it comes from *all* and *odh* = all property, whole estate, or property in the highest sense of the word. *Odh* is connected with *odal*; Dan. *odel*; Orcadian *odal*; all having the same signification as the word *allodial*. Less probably derived from the Celtic *allod* = ancient.]

1. *Law*: Landed property belonging to a person in his own right, and for which he consequently owes no rent or service to a superior. It is contradistinguished from *feod* (*feud*), which is landed property held from a superior, on condition of the tenants rendering him certain service. According to Sir Edward Coke, Blackstone, and other writers, there is no allodial land at all in Britain, every fragment of the island being held mediately or immediately from the sovereign. It is considered however, by those who have investigated the subject that "udal," namely, allodial tenure, exists in parts of Orkney. [UDAL.] The land in the British Colonies and America is also allodial. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, II., 4, 5, 7.)

† 2. An estate inherited from an ancestor, as opposed to one acquired in any other way.

āl-lōg'-ōn-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *allogonit*. From Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = other; *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = angle; -ite.]

Min.: A mineral, called also Herderite (q.v.).

āl-lō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *γραφῆς* (*graphēs*) = a writing.] A document written by other parties than those to whom it refers. It is opposed to *autograph*.

āl-lō-mor'-phite, *s.* [In Ger. *allomorphit*; Gr. *ἀλλομορφός* (*allomorphos*) = of strange shape; *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, strange, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape; -ite.]

Min.: A mineral, a variety of barite, or barytes. It has the form and cleavage of anhydrite. It is found near Rudolstadt, in Germany.

* **āl-lō-ne**, *a.* Old spelling of *ALONE*.

* **āl-lōng'e**, *s.* [Fr. *allongé* = lengthened; pa. par. of *allonger* = to lengthen, to extend, as the arm; hence to thrust.]

1. In *Fencing*: A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening or extending of the fencer's arm in delivering the blow.

2. In *Horseman'ship*: A long rein used when a horse is trotted in the hand.

3. *Comm.*: An additional slip of paper annexed to a bill to afford room for endorsements when the original bill is too small for the purpose. (*Byles: On Bills*, 10th ed., p. 150.)

† **āl-lōo'**, *v.t.* Rare form of *HALLOO* (q.v.).

"Alloo thy furious staff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A and memorial of their past offence."—*Philips*.

* **āl-lōon**, *a.* Old spelling of *ALONE*.

āl-lō-pal-lā-dī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another; Eng., &c., *palladium*.] A mineral which crystallises in hexagonal small tablets, while palladium, to which it is akin, does so in minute octahedrons. It occurs in the Harz Mountains.

āl-lō-pāth-ēt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *παθητικός* (*pathētikos*) = subject to feeling.] [ALLOPATHY.] Pertaining to allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth-ēt'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *allopathetical*; -ly.] After the manner prescribed by allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth'-īc, *a.* [In Fr. *allopathique*; Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *πάθος* (*pathos*) = state, condition.] [ALLOPATHY.] Pertaining to allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *allopathical*; -ly.] After the manner prescribed by allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth-ist, or **āl-lōp'-a-thist** (the form **āl-lō-pāth**, occasionally used, is of doubtful propriety), *s.* [In Ger. *allopath*.] One who practises or believes in allopathy.

āl-lō-pāth-ŷ, or **āl-lōp'-a-thŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. and Ger. *allopathie*; from Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *πάθος* = anything which befalls one; hence, a passive state or condition; *παθῖν* (*pathēin*), 2 aor. inf. of *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = passively to receive an impression, to suffer.] A system of medicine—that ordinarily practised—the object of which is to produce in the bodily frame another condition of things than that in or from which the disease has originated. If this can be done the disease, it is inferred, will cease. Allopathy is opposed to homeopathy, which aims at curing diseases by producing in antagonism to them symptoms similar to those which they produce; the homeopathic doctrine being that "like is cured by like."

¶ It is chiefly by homeopaths that the term *allopathy* is used.

āl-lō-phāne, *s.* [In Ger. *allophan*; Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *φαῖναι* (*phainai*) = to make to appear. The reference is to its change of appearance under the blow-pipe.] A mineral classed by Dana as the first of his Sub-silicates. It occurs amorphous, in incrustations, stalactitic, or nearly pulverulent. It is pale sky-blue, green, brown, yellow, or colourless. Its hardness is 3; sp. gr. 1.85-1.89. It is very brittle. It consists of silica, 19.3 to 24.11 parts; alumina, 32.20 to 41 parts; water, 35.74 to 44.20, with a little lime.

āl-lō-phān'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *φαῖναι* (*phainai*) = to cause to appear.] Pertaining to anything which changes its appearance, or of which the aspect is altered.

allophanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2N_2H_4O_3$. A nonreducing carbonic acid obtained by passing the vapour of cyanic acid into absolute alcohol.

* **āl-lō-phite**, *s.* [Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *φῆις* (*ophēis*) = serpentine.]

Min.: A pale greyish-green mineral, a variety of Pseudinite. It contains silica, 36.23; alumina, 21.92; magnesia, 35.53, with smaller amounts of water, sesquioxide of iron, and oxide of chromium. It resembles pseudophite. It is found in Siberia.

† **āl-lō-phŷl'-ī-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *allophyllus*; Gr. *ἀλλοφυλλός* (*allophyllus*) = of another tribe; *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *φύλη* (*phulē*) = a tribe.]

A. As adj.: A term introduced by Prichard (*Nat. Hist. of Man*, 2nd ed., pp. 185, 186) to characterise the nations or races of Europe and Asia not belonging to the Indo-European, the Syro-Arabian, or the Egyptian races. The term has all but fallen into disuse, having been superseded by Turanian (q.v.).

B. As subst.: A member of any such race [A].

āl-lō-quŷ, *s.* [Lat. *alloquium*; from *alloquor* = to speak to; *ad* = to, and *loquor* = to speak.] The act of speaking to any one; an address delivered to one in conversation, or more formally.

āl-lō-sōr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = various, and the botanical word *sorus* = the organs of fructification upon a fern. So named on account of the different aspects of the sort at diverse periods.] A genus of ferns now much more commonly known by the name of *Cryptogramma*. *A. crispus* is now *C. crispus*, and is commonly called the Paisley Fern from its similarity in appearance to that plant. In the annexed illustration is shown a specimen with one fertile and two barren fronds.



PARSLEY FERN
(ALLIOSORUS CRISUS).

āl-lōt', * **ā-lōtt'e**, * **ā-lōt'**, *v.t.* [A. *hlotan* = to cast lots, to appoint or ordain by lot; *hlot* = a lot.]

† 1. To distribute by lot.

2. To distribute in any way, to give a share to each.

"Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it."—*Zeller*.

3. To grant, to bestow, to assign.

"Five days we do allot these for provision.
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom."—*Shaksp.: Lear*, I. I.

āl-lōt'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *allot*; -ment.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of assigning by lot, or of assigning in any way to one as his lot or share, or of bestowing anything on any one.

2. The state of being so allotted, or having one's lot assigned.

"I see it not in their allotment here."
Byron: Cain, II. I.

3. Anything allotted.

(a) Anything allotted to a person; one's share or portion.

"... and they were not even permitted to buy the allotments, when the grantee was willing to sell."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. XIII., pt. I., § 9.

(b) Anything appropriated to a particular purpose, or set apart for a special use.

"It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs."—*Broom*.

B. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: The dividing of a ship's cargo into portions, the right of purchasing which is assigned to several persons by lot.

2. *Polit. Econ.* *Allotment of Land, or the Allotment System*: An assignment of small portions of land to agricultural labourers or the humbler class of artisans gratuitously, or for a small rent, to enable them to eke out their scanty incomes, and develop home feelings in their minds. Or an assignment of portions of land for the production of particular crops. (*Mill: Pol. Econ.*, pp. 440, &c.)

allotment-holder, *s.* One who holds an allotment.

"It does not answer to any one to pay others for exerting all the labour which the peasant, or even the allotment-holder, gladly undergoes when the fruits are to be wholly reaped by himself."—*Mill: Pol. Econ.*

āl-lō-trōp'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *allotropy*; -ic.] Pertaining to allotropy; existing in diverse states, as the diamond in the form of the hardest of minerals, and also of charcoal.

"Well, what is lamp-black? Chemists will tell you that it is an allotropic form of the diamond; here, in fact, is a diamond reduced to charcoal by intense heat. Now the allotropic condition has long been defined as due to a difference in the arrangement of a body's particles."—*Tyndall on Heat*, 3rd ed., p. 323.

āl-lōt'-rōp-ism, *s.* [Eng. *allotropy*; -ism.] The same as *ALLOTROPY* (q.v.).

āl-lōt'-rōp-ŷ, **āl-lō-trōp-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀλλότροπος* (*alōtropos*) = of or in another manner; *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = another, and *τροπή* (*trōpē*) = a turn, turning, change; *τρέπω* (*trēpō*) = to turn.] The name given by Berzelius to the variation of properties which is observed in many substances. For instance, there are some minerals which crystallise in two distinct and unaltered form of crystals. This dimorphism is a case of allotropy. (*Graham's Chemistry*, vol.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōnt**, **jōwl**; cat. **çell**, chorus, **çhin**, bench; go, **gem**; thin, **this**; sin, **as**; expect, **Xenophon**, exist. **ph** = **f**

-tion, **-sion**, **-cioun** = **shūn**; **-sion**, **-tion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**. **qu** = **kūw**.

E. D.—Vol. I.—11

l, pp. 176–81.) For the diamond and carbon see example under ALLOTROPIC. So also there is a variety of sulphur which is soluble, and another which is insoluble; and a common, and again an amorphous phosphorus differing in their qualities.

al-lōt'-ta-ble, a. [Eng. allot; -able.] That may be allotted or assigned.

al-lōt'-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ALLOT.]

"What will the suitors? Must my servant train Th allotted labours of the day refrain, For them to form some exquisite repast?"
—*Pope, Homer's Odyssey*, bk. iv., 506–508.

"In the house of God every Christian has his allotted function."—*Froude's Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 361.

al-lōt'-tōe, s. [Eng. allot; -tee.] A person to whom land is allotted when an Enclosure Act is being carried out, or shares are assigned when a public company is being formed.

al-lōt'-tōr, s. [Eng. allot; -er.] One who allots or assigns.

al-lōt'-tōr-ry, s. [Eng. allot; -ery.] That which is assigned to one by lot or otherwise.

"Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman; or give me the poor allottery my father left me by testament."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

al-lōt'-tīng, pr. par. [ALLOT.]

***all-ō'-vēr, prep.** [Eng. all; over.] Over and above. (*Scotch*.)

"... which makes his emolument above twenty thousand marks a year, by and allower his heritable jurisdiction."—*Caldwell State Papers*, p. 335.

***al-lōw' (l), *a-lōw' (l), a-loue' (l), v.t.** [O. Fr. *alouer*, from Lat. *allaudare*, *adlaudare* = to praise, from *ad* = to, and *laus* (acc. *laudem*) = praise.]

*1. To praise.

"Saint Mary Magdalene was more allowed of Christ for bestowing that costly ointment upon his head."—*Sir T. More: Works*, fo. 572.

*2. To approve, to sanction, &c.

"Truly ye bear witness that ye allow the deeds of your fathers: for they indeed killed them, and ye build their sepulchres."—*Luke* xi. 48.

*3. To take into account, to reckon.

"Abram levede to God, and it was allowed to hym for rightwises."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xv. 6.

al-lōw' (2), *a-lōw' (2), v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *alouer* = to let out to hire, from Low Lat. *aloco*, from Lat. *al* = to, and *loco* = to let, to lease, to farm out.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To accord, grant, give, or bestow, either in satisfaction of a claim of right or from generosity.

"But in the Netherlands England and Holland were determined to allow him nothing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*2. To permit, as a course of conduct; to grant licence to.

"Let's follow the old earl, and get the bedlam To lead him where he would; his roughish wadness Allow itself to anything."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iii. 7.

*3. To admit of, to tolerate, as being consistent with the genius of.

"All that the nature of his poem demanded or allowed."—*Pope, Homer: Odyssey*, (Foscolotti).

*4. To admit, or concede, as that a statement is true, or that a right has been established. (Followed by an objective case, or by the infinitive mood.)

"And have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead."—*Acts* xxiv. 15.

"That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I allow to be true."—*Swift*.

II. Technically:

Comm.: To deduct from rent or other money for a specified cause.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To permit, to suffer.

*2. To grant, to concede, to admit.

*3. To make an abatement or deduction for.
"Great actions and successes in war, allowing still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it."—*Addison*.

al-lōw'-q-ble, a. [Eng. allow; -able.]

*A. [See ALLOW (1).] Approvable, worthy of approbation. (*Hacket: Life of Archbp. Williams*, quoted in *Trench's Select Gloss*, p. 4.)

B. [ALLOW (2).] Permissible, that may be allowed, either as legitimate in argument, or unobjectionable in conduct.

"A plea allowable or just."—*Cowper: Conversation*.

al-lōw'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. allow; -able; -ness.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

"Lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others."—*South: Sermons*.

al-lōw'-a-bley, adv. [Eng. allow; -able; -ly.] In a manner that may be allowed.

"These are much more frequently, and more allowably, used in poetry than in prose."—*Louth*.

***al-lōw'-ance (1), *al-lōw'-aunce, *al-lōw'-ance, *al-lōw'-ans, s.** [Eng. allow (1); -ance.]

*1. Praise, approbation.

"His pilot Of very expert and approved allowance,"
—*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 1.

*2. Sanction, consent.

"The taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance, is properly called stealing."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii, ch. xxviii, p. 195.

*3. Taking into account, reckoning.

"The lord loketh to have allowance for his heates."—*P. Plowman*, p. 161. (*Richardson*).

al-lōw'-ance (2), *al-lōw'-aunce, s. [ALLOW (2).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. An allotment, an appointed portion of food, liquor, &c.

"Short allowance of victual."

"In such a scant allowance of star-light."—*Milton: Comus*, 308.

*2. An abatement, deduction.

"Allowance in reckoning. *Subductio*."—*Huloet: Accordarium*.

(a) **Figuratively:**

(1) An excuse.

"The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Pindaric nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and as such, requires the same grains of allowance for it."—*Dryden*.

(2) An abatement.

"After making the greatest allowance for fraud."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*3. Permission, licence, indulgence.

"They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason before they give allowance to their inclinations."—*Locke*.

*4. Assent, acknowledgment; assent to the truth of an opinion; admission that there is justice in a claim.

"Modesty in general which is a tacit allowance of imperfection."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, l. 332.

*5. Sufferance, permission.

"There were many causes of difference; the chief being the allowance of slavery in the South."—*Freeman: Gen. Sketch of Hist.*, p. 364.

*6. A stated sum of money given in lieu of rations, of food, &c., or designed to enable a person occupying a high official station to dispense hospitality on a large scale.

"... that, though he drew a large allowance under pretence of keeping a public table, he never asked an officer to dinner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. Technically:

(a) **Law:**

*1. The state of being admitted: as, the allowance of a franchise = the admission that a franchise which one has been exercising, or claims legitimately, belongs to him. (*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii., ch. 17.)

*2. The state of being granted: as, the allowance of a pardon = the granting of a pardon; the allowance of a writ of error = the permission to obtain a writ of error. (*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., chaps. 30, 31.)

*3. Money or property allotted, as, for instance, that which is allotted to a bankrupt for subsistence. (*Blackstone: Comment*, ii. 31.)

(b) **Comm.:** Deductions from the weight of goods sold on account of the weight of the packages in which they are enclosed; or, more specifically, for draft, tare, tret, and cloff (q.v.).

†al-lōw'-ance, v.t. [From the substantive.] To put upon allowance; to assign a certain weighed or measured quantity of food or liquor.

"You've had as much as you can eat . . . Then don't you ever go and say you were allowed, mind that."—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. xxxiv.

al-lōwed, pa. par. & a. [ALLOW.]

As adjective:

*1. [ALLOW (1).] Approved of, tolerated, sanctioned, licensed, chartered.

"There is no slander in an allowed fool."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, l. 4.

*2. [ALLOW (2).] Admitted, not denied; yielded to; or in the other senses of the verb.

"Those, my lord, Are such allowed infirmities, that honesty Is never free of."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, l. 2.

al-lōw'-cr, s. [Eng. allow; -er.] One who allows.

"This unruly handful of ministers that made the fashion of keeping this pretended assembly, together with their associates and allowers, do much brag of the equity of their cause."—*The King's Declaration, in a Declaration of His Majesty's Proceedings against those attainted of High Treason* (1606), p. 13.

al-lōw'-īng, *al-lōw'-yn, pr. par., & s., & conj. [ALLOW.]

*As conjunction: Supposing, admitting for the sake of argument.

āl-lōx'-ān, s. [Eng. *all(antoin) ox(alic)*, and suff. -an.]

Chem.: A substance obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on uric acid in the cold. Alloxan crystallises in large efflorescent rectangular prisms, $C_4H_4N_2O_4 \cdot 4H_2O$, which lose their water of crystallisation at 160°. Alloxan dissolves in water; the solution is acid and astringent, and stains the skin red; it gives a blue colour with a ferrous salt and an alkali, and white precipitate of oxalamide with hydrocyanic acid and ammonia.

āl-lōx'-ān'-īc, a. [Eng. *alloxan*; -ic.] Pertaining to alloxan.

alloxanic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_4N_2O_6$. A bibasic acid obtained by adding baryta-water to a solution of alloxan heated to 60°, and decomposing the barium salt by dilute sulphuric acid. Alloxanic acid crystallises in small radiated needles. Its silver salt is insoluble and anhydrous, and when its salts are boiled with water they are decomposed into urea and mesoxalates.

āl-lōx'-ān'-tīn, s. [ALLOXAN.]

Chem.: $C_8N_4H_4O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$. A substance obtained by passing H_2S through a strong cold solution of alloxan, when the alloxantin is precipitated along with sulphur; it dissolves in boiling water, and separates on cooling in the form of small four-sided, oblique, rhombic, colourless prisms. Its solution reddens litmus paper, gives a violet-coloured precipitate with baryta-water, which disappears on heating; it reduces silver salts. By chlorine or nitric acid it is oxidised to alloxan. It is converted into dialuric acid by passing H_2S through a boiling solution of it. A hot saturated solution of alloxantin, mixed with a neutral salt of ammonia, turns purple, which disappears, uramide being deposited. When boiled with water and lead dioxide, alloxantin forms urea and lead carbonate. Its crystals, when heated to 150°, give off their water of crystallisation.

al-lōy', *al-lā'y, *a-lā'yo, s. [In Dut. *aloot*; Fr. *aloi* (from *loi* = law), *alliage*; Sp. *liga*; Port. *liga*; Ital. *lega*, *leganza* = league, alloy. (See the verb.) Connected with Lat. *ligo* = to bind, and with *lex* = law; the proportion of any metals combined for the purpose of the coinage being regulated by law. (See *Wedgwood, &c.*)]

† Alloy was formerly spelled ALLAY (q.v.).

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

*1. The act of mixing a laser with a more precious metal for a legitimate purpose or for fraud. Used specially, though not exclusively, of the coinage. The general alloy of gold is from twenty-two to two per cent.; a pound of silver contains 11 oz. 2 dwt. of silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy. For jewellery there are the following legal standards: 15, 15, 12, and 9 carats.

"The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes With brass, that though the coyn be fair at ya, It wolde rather breest in tuo than plye."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8, 043-5.

*2. The baser metal so mixed with the one more precious.

† **II. Fig.:** The act of mixing anything of lesser value, or of no value at all, with something precious.

"It would be interesting to see how the pure gold of scientific truth found by the two philosophers was mingled by the two statesmen with just that quantity of alloy which was necessary for the working."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

fāte, fāt, fārc, amidst, whāt, fālī, father; wē, wēt, hērc, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. ey = ā.

B. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The mixture of any metal with any other, precious or less precious, it matters not, mercury only being excepted. A mixture of mercury with another metal is called an amalgam, and not an alloy. [AMALGAM.]

"The combinations of metallic elements among themselves are distinguished by the general terms alloys, and those of mercury as amalgams."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. I, p. 113.

2. *Min.*: A natural alloy is the occurrence of two or more metals united in a state of nature. *Osmium* and *iridium*, when met with, are always in this condition. [IRIDOSMINE.] On the contrary, the alloys of metals for manufacturing purposes are, as a rule, artificially made. Thus brass, an alloy of copper, contains 28 to 34 per cent. of zinc; gun-metal, 90 parts of copper to 10 of tin; bronze, 91 parts of copper, 2 parts of tin, 6 parts of zinc, and 1 part of lead.

al-lōy', *al-lāye, *a-lā'ye, v.t. [Apparently from the verb, rather than the verb from it. In *Fr. allier* = (1) to ally, to unite, to ally; Port. *ligar*; Lat. *ligo* = to bind.] [ALLAY.]

I. Literally:

1. To mingle a precious metal with one of a baser character.

"Silver may be readily alloyed with most metals."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. II, p. 343.

2. To mingle two metals together without reference to the question whether one is more and the other less precious.

II. Fig.: To diminish the purity or value of anything by mingling with it that which is inferior to it in these respects. (Sometimes it has after it *with*, or more rarely *by*.)

"His history appears to be better ascertained than that of his father, Cypellus; but the accounts of him are largely alloyed with fable."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv, § 14.

"... learned with delight, alloyed by shame."

† al-lōy'-age, s. [Eng. alloy; -age. In *Fr. alliage*, from *allier* = to alloy.] The art of alloying metals; also, the combination thus formed. [Lavoisier.]

al-lōyed, pa. par. & a. [ALLOY, v.]

al-lōy'-ing, pr. par. [ALLOY, v.]

all'-spice, s. [Eng. all; spice. So named because its flavour somewhat resembles that of a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg.]

1. A kind of pepper, consisting of the dried berries of *Pimenta officinalis* (*Myrtus Pimenta*, Linn., *Eugenia Pimenta*, DC C.), a tree belonging to the order Myrtaceae (Myrtle-blossoms). It is imported almost entirely from Jamaica, and is hence called *Jamaica pepper*. It is termed also *Pimento*, from *sp. pimienta* = pepper; its berries in shape and flavour resembling peppercorns. The trees are cultivated in Jamaica in plantations called pimento walks. Their unripe fruits, and to a lesser extent all parts of them, abound in an essential oil, which has the same composition as oil of cloves; of this the berries yield from three to five per cent. It is a powerful irritant, and is often used to allay toothache. The



ALLSPICE (PIMENTA OFFICINALIS).
Leaves, flower, and fruit.

bruised berries are carminative: they stimulate the stomach, promote digestion, and relieve flatulency. The allspice imported into this country is derived from *Pimenta officinalis*, and not from *Pimenta acris*. The latter affords a product somewhat similar, which is occasionally used as a substitute for the other. Hence the *allspice-tree*, properly so called, is the *Pimenta officinalis*.

2. The English name of the genus *Calycanthus*, and specially of *C. floridus*, which has a scent like the pimento-tree. It grows in Carolina, and is often called the *Carolina allspice*. Lindley, in his *Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, termed the order Calycanthaceae, the Carolina Allspice tribe; but in his *Veg. Kingd.* he altered the designation to Calycanthus.

† *Javan allspice* is the English name of the genus *Chimonanthus*, which belongs to the Calycanthaceae; *Wild allspice* is *Benzoin odoriferum*, a species of the Laurel order, said to have been used as a substitute for the true allspice in the American War of Independence. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd. and Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

āl-lū'-ūd'-īte, s. [Named after M. Allaud.] The name given by Damour to a mineral supposed to be altered tripelite, found near Limoges. It is not the same as the Alluandite of Bernhardt. Dana classes it as a variety of Triphylite (q.v.).

al-lū'dē, v.t. [In *Sp. aludir*; Port. *alludir*; Ital. *alludere*; Lat. *alludo* = to play with; ad = with respect to; *ludo* = to play.] To make indirect reference to, to hint at, without directly mentioning.

"These speeches of Jerome and Chrysostom do seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use."—*Hooker*.

al-lū'-dīng, pr. par. [ALLUDE.]

al-lū'-mēe, a. [Fr. *allumé*, pa. par. of *allumer* = to light.] [ALLUMINE.]

Her.: A term applied to describe the eyes of animals when they are depicted sparkling or red.

*** al-lū'-mīn'-āte, v.t.** [Fr. *allumer* = to light, to illuminate; from *lumière* = light.] To colour, to paint upon paper or parchment, to illuminate a manuscript.

† Now superseded by ILLUMINATE (q.v.).

*** al-lū'-mīn'-ōr, s.** [Fr. *allumer* = to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. He was called an *alluminor*, that is, an illuminator, because of the light, grace, and ornament which he imparted to the figures on which he operated. (See Stat. 1 Rich. III., cap. 9; also Cowell.)

† Now contracted into LIMNER (q.v.).

*** al-lun'-ge, * al-lin'-ge, * al-lun'-ges, * al-lins, adv.** [A.S. *callunga*, *callunga*.] Entirely, completely, fully.

"It seemeth as it were of white, but it is not allpays of such colour."—*Maunderville: Travels*, p. 139.

"Turn me allunge to the."

O. E. Homilies (ed. Morris), l. 134.

al-lūr'-ānce, s. [ALLURE.] Enticement, flattery.

"To draw by allurence. Blandior."—*Baret*.

*** al-lūr'-e, s.** [From *Fr. leurre* = a lure.] A lure or decoy for birds; or, figuratively, a source of temptation to people.

† It is now contracted into LURE (q.v.).

"The rather to train them to his allure, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how often they were overtopped and trodden down by gentlemen."—*Hayward*.

al-lūr'-ē, v.t. [From *Fr. leurrer* = to decoy, to lure; from *leurre* = a lure.] To draw or tempt one forward by presenting an object of attraction likely to act upon him or her, as bait does upon fishes, or the crumbs in a snare upon birds.

"They allure through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error."—2 Peter III. 13.

al-lūred, pa. par. & a. [ALLURE, v.]

al-lūr'-ēnt, s. [Eng. allure; -ment.]

1. The act of alluring.

"Adam by his wife's allurement fell."

Milton: P. R., bk. II.

2. That which allures; that which attracts or tempts.

"With feminine allurements soft and fair."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. VIII.

al-lūr'-ēr, s. [Eng. allure; -er.] One who allures, attracts, or entices.

"Our wealth decreases, and our changes rise;
Money, the sweet allurer of our hopes,
Ehbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops."

Dryden: Prologue to the Prophets.

al-lūr'-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [ALLURE.]

A. As present participle or adjective: Luring, enticing, attractive.

B. As substantive: Enticement, lure.

"I stand,
Thus heavy, thus regardless, thus despairing
Thee, and thy best allurings."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman's Prize, l. 3.

al-lūr'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. alluring; -ly.] In an alluring manner, attractively, enticingly. (Johnson.)

† **al-lūr'-īng-ness, s.** [Eng. alluring; -ness.] The quality of alluring or attracting by the presentation of some object of desire. (*Dyche*.)

al-lū'-sion, s. [In *Fr. allusion*; *Sp. alusion*; Ital. *allusione*; from Lat. *allusio* = a playing or sporting with.] [ALLUDE.]

1. Ordinary Language: A reference to anything not directly mentioned, a hint.

"... considerations to which no allusion can be found in the writings of Adam Smith or Jeremy Bentham."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

2. Rhet.: A figure by which something is applied to or understood of another, on account of a certain resemblance between them.

al-lū'-sive, a. [In *Sp. alusivo*; Port. and Ital. *alusivo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

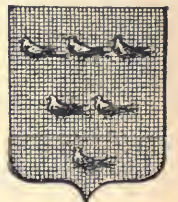
1. Containing an allusion. [See B.]

* 2. Parabolical.

"Allusive, or parabolical, is a narration applied only to express some special purpose or conceit, which latter kind of parabolical wisdom was much more in use in the ancient times, as by the fables of Æsop, and the brief sentences of the Seven, and the use of hieroglyphics, may appear."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. II.

B. Technically:

Her.: Allusive arms, called also canting or punning arms, and, by the French, *armes parlantes*, are those in which the charges suggest the bearer's name. Thus the arms of Castile and Leon are two castles and two lions. The arms of Arundel are swallows (*Hirondelles*). Till the time of James I., allusive arms were treated respectfully, but afterwards they fell into disrepute. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)



ARMS OF ARUNDEL.

al-lū'-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. allusive; -ly.] By means of an allusion; by way of allusion.

"... by those eagles (Matt. xxiv. 28), by which, allusively, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle."—*Diamond*.

al-lū'-sive-ness, s. [Eng. allusive; -ness.] The quality of being allusive.

"There may, according to the multifarious allusiveness of the prophetic style, another notable meaning be also intimated."—*More: Seven Churches*, ch. 9.

al-lū'-sōr'-y, a. [From Eng. *allusion*.] Containing an allusion.

"This was an unhappy allusory omen of his after-actions."—*Heath's Flagellum, or Life of Cromwell* (1679), p. 12.

āl-lū'-vī-āl, a. [Eng. alluvium; -al. In Ger. and *Fr. alluvial*; Lat. *alluvius*.] Pertaining to alluvium; washed away from one place and deposited in another. (Used specially in geology.)

"Portions of plains loaded with alluvial accumulations by transient floods."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, 8th ed. (1850), ch. xivii.

Alluvial deposits: Deposits consisting of alluvium (q.v.).

† **al-lū'-vī-ōus, a.** [Lat. *alluvius*.] Alluvial.

al-lū'-vī-ūm, † al-lū'-vī-ōn (Eng.), al-lū'-vī-ō (Scotch), s. [In *Fr. alluvion*; *Sp. aluvion*; Port. *alluviao*; Ital. *alluvione*. From Lat. *alluvio* = (1) an inundation, (2) alluvial land; *alluo* = to wash against; *ad* = to, against; *lūo* = to wash.]

A. Ordinary Language: The act or process of washing away soil, gravel, rocks, &c., and depositing the debris in other places; also the materials thus deposited.

"... either by alluvion, by the washing up of sand and earth, so as in time to make terra firma."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 17.

B. Technically:

I. *Geol. and Physical Geog.* In these sciences the form of the words is *alluvium*, or rarely *alluvion*.

* *I. Formerly*: The gravel, mud, sand, &c., deposited by water subsequently to the Noachian deluge. It was opposed to *diluvium*, supposed to be laid down by the deluge itself, or, in the opinion of others, by some great wave or series of waves originated by the sudden upheaval of large tracts of land or some other potent cause, different from the comparatively tranquil action of water which goes on day by day. [DILUVIUM.]

2. Now:

(a) "Earth or mud, gravels, stones, and other transported matter which have been washed away and thrown down by rivers, floods, or other causes upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas." (Lyell: *Princip. of Geol., Glossary*.) As generally used, the word is specially employed to designate the transported matter laid down by fresh water during the Pleistocene and recent periods. Thus it indicates partly a process of mechanical operation, and partly a date or period. It should not be forgotten that the former has gone on through all bygone geological ages, and has not been confined to any one time. Many of the hardest and most compact rocks were once loosely-coloured *löss* laid down by water. The most typical example of alluvium may be seen in the deltas of the Nile, Ganges, Mississippi, and many other rivers. Some rivers have alluviums of different ages on the slopes down into their valleys. The more modern of these belong to the recent period, as do the organic or other remains which they contain, while the older (as those of the Somme, Thames, Ouse, &c.), which are of Pleistocene age, enclose more or less rudely chipped flint implements, with the remains of mammals either locally or everywhere extinct. [NEOLITHIC, PALÆOLITHIC, PLEISTOCENE, &c.] Though in many cases it is possible clearly to separate alluviums of different ages, yet the tendency of each new one is to tear up, re-distribute, and confound all its predecessors.

* Moreover, the last operations of water have a tendency to disturb and confound together all existing alluvium. — Lyell: *Elem. of Geol.*, ch. vii.

* As a general rule, the fluviatile alluvium of different ages. — *Ibid.*, ch. x.

(b) *Volcanic alluvium*: Sand, ashes, &c., which, after being emitted from a volcano, come under the action of water, and are by it re-deposited, as was the case with the materials which entered and filled the interior of houses at Pompeii. (Lyell: *Elements of Geol.*, ch. xxv., index.)

(c) *Marine alluvium*: Alluvium produced by inundations of the sea, such as those which have from time to time overflowed the eastern coast of India. (Lyell: *Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xlvii.)

II. Law. The form of the word generally used in English law is *alluvion*, and in Scotch law *alluvio*. In both of these the enactment is, that if an "eyott," or little island, arise in a river midway between the two banks, it belongs in common to the proprietors on the opposite banks; but if it arise nearer one side, then it belongs to the proprietor whose lands it there adjoins. If a sudden inundation cut off part of a proprietor's land, or transfer the materials to that of another, he shall be recompensed by obtaining what the river has deposited in another place; but if the process be a gradual one, there is no redress. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.) ("Alluvio": Index to Erskine's *Instit.*, Scotch Law.)

* *āl-wāy*, * *āl-wāyes*, * *āl wāyes*, * *al-wāy*, adv. [ALWAYS.] (Prompt. Parv., Spenser, &c.)

āl-l'y, * *āl-l'ye*, * *āl-l'ie*, * *a-l'y*, v.t. [Fr. *allier* = to ally, to combine; Sp. *aliar*; Port. *alliar*; from Lat. *alligo* = to bind to; *ligo* = to bind.]

1. To unite or form a relationship by means of marriage.

"Elishab . . . was allied unto Tobiah." — Neh. xiii. 4.

2. To unite in a confederacy; also, to unite by the bond of love.

"These three did love each other dearly well, And wish so firm alliance were allye." — Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV., li. 43.

"O chief! in blood, and now in arms allied!" — Pope: *Home's Iliad*, bk. vi., 667.

3. To establish between two things a relation founded on their resemblance to each other.

"Two lines are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid." — Dryden.

* *Ally* is used more frequently in the passive than in the active voice.

āl-l'y, * *āl-l'ye*, * *āl-l'ie*, * *a-l'y*, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *allié*.]

1. A person united to another by the marriage bond, or by the tie of near relationship.

"This day I take the for myn allye," Sayde this blisful faire mayne deere." — Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,220-21.

"Thy brother sone, that was thy double allye." — *Ibid.*, 16,662.

* Now rarely used in this sense, unless when the person to whom one is united is of rank or political importance.

"This gentleman, the prince's near allye," — Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, III. 1.

2. A state or prince bound to one by a treaty or league; a confederate.

"Lewis had spared no effort to gain so valuable an ally." — Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Then, turning to the martial hosts, he cries: 'Ye Trojans, Dardans, Lycians, and allies! Be men, my friends, in action as in name.'" — Pope: *Home's Iliad*, bk. xvii., 205-207.

* *āl-l'y-chōl-y*, a. [Apparently the word melancholy half remembered by an uneducated person.] Melancholy.

"Rose. Now, my young guest, methinks you're allycholly; I pray you, why is it?" — *Jul. Marry*, II. 1. 10.

"Jul. Marry, mine host, because I cannot be merry." — Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV. 2.

* *āl-l'ye*, conj. [Eng. *all*; *if*.] Although.

"That allye your Lordships letters came . . ." — W. Blithemane, *Letters* (1523), *Monast.*, IV. 477.

āl-l'y-ing, pr. par. [ALLY, v.]

āl-l'yl, s. [From *allium* (q.v.).]

Chem. A monad organic radical having the formula (C₃H₅); isomeric with the triad radical propenyl (C₃H₅), two of the carbon atoms being united to each other by two bonds.

allyl alcohol, s.

Chem. C₃H₅O = C₃H₅.OH = allylic alcohol = acrylic alcohol, a primary monatomic alcohol obtained by decomposing allyl iodide with silver oxalate. The allyl oxalate is decomposed by ammonia, yielding oxamide and allyl alcohol. Allyl alcohol is a colourless, pungent liquid, boiling at 103°. It is oxidised into acrylic aldehyde and acid.

Allyl iodide, C₃H₅I, is obtained by distilling glycerine with phosphorus triiodide. A liquid boiling at 100°. By the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid it is converted into propene.

Allyl Sulphide, (C₃H₅)₂S, exists in volatile oil of garlic, obtained also by distilling allyl iodide with potassium monosulphide.

Allyl Sulpho-cyanate, C₃H₅.CNS, occurs in volatile oil of mustard.

āl-l'yl-ēne, s. [Eng. *allyl*; *-ene*.]

Chem. C₃H₄ = propine, a hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene. It is a colourless, stinking gas, which burns with a smoky flame. It gives a yellow precipitate with cuprous chloride.

* *āl-l'ynge*, adv. [A.S. *ealunga*, *eallinga*, *allunga* = entirely, absolutely, altogether.] Completely; absolutely. [ALLUNGE.]

* Hit is not allynge to carpe, sere kyng, wher-of we comen." — Joseph of Arimathea, 440.

* Allynge to carpe = altogether (the right thing) to speak; quite (the thing) to speak. — Glossarial Index to Joseph of Arimathea.

āl-ma, s. [ALME.]

āl-ma, a. [Fem. of Lat. *almo*, *almus* = nourishing; from *alo* = to nourish.]

Alma Mater (lit. = the nourishing mother, or the fostering or bountiful mother): A term often applied to the university at which one studied, and which, like a bountiful mother, fostered the higher powers of one's intellect and heart.

"The studious sons of Alma Mater." — Byron: *Granfa*.

* *al-ma-cān-tar*, s. (Arab.). [ALMUCANTAR.]

āl-māch, * *āl-mā-āc*, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also γ Andromedæ.

al-mā-dīe, s. [Local name.]

1. In Africa: A sort of canoe, or small

vessel, about twenty-four feet long, made generally of bark, and in use among the negroes.

2. In India: A swift boat, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad, used at Calicut, on the coast of India. Small vessels of this description are called also *cathuri*.

āl-ma-gēst, s. [In Ger. *almagest*; Fr. *almageste*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *almagesto*. From Arab. article *al* = the; Gr. *μέγιστος* (*megistos*) = greatest, superl. of *μέγας* (*megas*) = great.]

1. Spec.: A name of honour conferred on a book treating of geometry and astronomy, published by the celebrated Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy.

"On cross, and character, and tallman, And *almagest*, and aliar, nothing bright." — Scott: *The Lory of the Last Minister*, VI. 17.

2. Gen.: Any similar production.

āl-mā-gra, *āl-mā-grē*, s. [Sp. Called by the Latin writers *Sil. Atticum*, that is, Attic or Athenian yellow ochre.] A fine deep-red ochre, of high specific gravity, dense yet friable, and with a rough, dusty surface. It is found in Spain, and is used at Seville to colour snuff.

āl-mai, s. [ALME.]

* *āl-māin*, * *āl-māyne*, *āl-māun*, a. & s. [From Fr. *Allemagne* = Germany.]

A. As adj.: German.

"Almain rutters with their horsemen's staves." — Marlowe: *Fuustus*.

B. As substantive:

1. A German.

"Why, he drinks you, with facility, your Dane dead drunk; he swears not to overthrow you Almain." — Shakespeare: *Othello*, II. 3.

2. A kind of solemn music. (Nares, &c.)

almain-leap, s. A dancing leap.

"And take his almain-leap into a custard." — B. Jonson: *Devil an Ass*, I. 1.

almain-rivet, s. [Eng. *almain*; *rivet*.] A kind of light armour introduced into this country from Germany. It has plates of iron for the defence of the arms.

" . . . and by the statute of the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, we learn that the military force of the kingdom was composed of . . . black billmen, or halberdiers, who wore the armour called *almain-rivets*, and morions or sallets, and haquebuts similarly appointed." — Planche: *Hist. Brit. Costume* (1847), p. 318.

(See also Blount's *Glossographia*.)

āl-māist, adv. [ALMOST.] (Scotch.)

āl-man fūr-naçe, s. [ALMOND-FURNACE.]

āl-man-āc, *āl-man-āck*, s. [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *almanach*; Dan. & Dut. *almanak*; Sp. *almanach*, *almanaque*; Port. *almanach*; Ital. *almanacco*. Apparently Arab. Probably from *al* = the; *manach* = a calendar or diary; from *mana*, or *manah* = to compute; Heb. מנח (manah) = to distribute, to compute. Wedgwood points out that in the Arab. of Syria *almanakh* is = climate or temperature. Others consider the word to be of Teutonic derivation. Thus Dean Hoare believes it Anglo-Saxon. He says that a square stick on which the Anglo-Saxons carved the course of the moon during the year, to fix the times of new and full moon and the festival days, was called by them *almonaght* = *all-moon-head*. (Hoare: *Eng. Roots*, 1855.) Other derivations, (both Arabic and Teutonic, have been given.)

* 1. A kind of instrument, usually made of wood, inscribed with various figures and Runic characters, and representing the order of the feasts, the dominical letters, the days of the week, the golden number, and other matters. It was used by the old Scandinavian nations for the computation of time, civil and ecclesiastical. It might be made of leaves, connected like those of books, or of brass, or horn, or the skins of eels; or the information might be cut on daggers, or on tools of various kinds. Such productions were sometimes called *rimstocks*, or *primstalls*, or *runstocks*, or *runstalls*, or *clogs*. Remnants of them are still found in some English counties.

2. A small book primarily designed to furnish a calendar or table of the days belonging to the several months of the year for which it is constructed. It is known that an almanac was published by the Greeks of Alexandria about the second century A.D. Almanacs were produced by Solomon Jarchus, about

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūch, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

1150 A.D.; by Purbach, 1450—1461; and by Regionoutanus, between 1475 and 1506. In England, King James I. gave the monopoly of almanack-printing to the Universities and the Stationers' Company, but the former were no more than sleeping partners in the concern, and were, therefore, only partially disgraced by the extent to which astrological predictions were issued in their works. Not that the company, much less the universities, believed in these airy vaticinations; they only pandered to the credulity of the public, which would not till 1828 tolerate an almanac with these blots upon it omitted. In 1775 and 1779, mortal blows were struck at the monopoly of the Universities and the Stationers' Company, and the publication of almanacs is now free to all. An objectionable stamp duty of 1s. 3d. on each copy issued has also been swept away. Some modern almanacs, in addition to the calendar, contain an immense mass of astronomical, historical, political, and statistical information, all brought up to the latest date.

"Here comes the almanack of my true date.
What now?—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, 1. 2.
"To watch the storms and hear the sky
Give all our almanacks the lie."

Cooper: Verses on a Flood at Olney.

¶ **The Nautical Almanac** is a work originated in the year 1767, by Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, and many years edited by him. It contains a summary of the lunar observations made at Greenwich Observatory, and by its aid the mariner observes the moon and adjacent stars with his sextant, and from comparison of his observations with the positions given in the Nautical Almanac computes his longitude, and ascertains the place of his vessel on the trackless ocean. This work contains about 600 pages of elaborate astronomical tables, constructed specially for the use of seamen in any part of the globe, but containing valuable information for the astronomer on land. Each month has twenty pages, containing full details of the phenomena of the sun and moon; then follow the ephemerides of the seven principal planets. After this comes a catalogue of the leading fixed stars, with their annual variations, followed by a list of the principal stars near which the moon passes in her monthly revolution through the heavens. The eclipses of the year are elaborately described. Then follows a list of stars to be occulted by the moon during each month. The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, so useful in determining the longitude at sea, together with the configuration of the satellites on those occasions when the planet is visible, are successively detailed; besides other matters equally valuable to the mariner. This almanac has always been published three or four years in advance, in order that it may be sent to all parts of the world in time for the observation of the phenomena described in its pages.

almanac-maker, *s.* A maker of almanacs.

"Mathematicians and almanac-makers are forced to eat their own prognosticks."—*Gayton's Notes on Don Quix.*, p. 268.

āl-mānd'-īte, āl-mānd'-īne, al-mānd'-īn, āl'-mōnd-īne, *s.* [From Lat. *Alabandicus* (Pliny) = pertaining to Alabanda, a city of Caria, where the mineral was cut and polished. Alabanda is said to have been called from Alabandus, its founder.] A mineral, a variety of garnet classed by Dana under the heading *Iron-alumina garnet*. Composition: Silica 36.1, alumina 20.6, protoxide of iron 43.3 = 100. Thus it is mainly a silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron. When it is of a deep red colour and transparent, it is called *precious garnet*; when brownish-red, or translucent, *common garnet*; when black, *melanite*. It is found in Ireland, Norway, Greenland, Hungary, Brazil, and other places.

"But I would throw to them back in mine
Turkis and agate and *almandine*."

Tennyson: The Merman, 3.

* **āl'-mān-dre**, *s.* [ALMOND.]

* **āl'-mar-ŷ**, *s.* [AMBRŶ.]

* **āl'-maūn**, *s.* [ALMAIN.]

* **al'-maūnd**, *s.* [ALMOND.]

* **āl'-māyne rīv-ēts**. [ALMAIN RIVETS.]

āl-mō, al'-ma, āl'-mai, *s.* [Mod. Arab. of Egypt, *alme, almai* = the learned; corrupted from Arab. *alimah*, fem. adj. = knowing, wise.] An Egyptian dancing girl.

† **āl-mō'-nā**, *s.* A weight used in various parts of Asia to weigh saffron. It is about two pounds.

* **āl'-mēr-ŷ**, * **āl'-mēr-īe**, *s.* [AMBRŶ.]

* **al'miŷ**, * **al'-mōsse** (l silent), *s.* [ALMS.]

* **āl-might'-ī-fūl** (gh silent), *a.* [Eng. *almighty*; *-ful*.] In the fullest sense possessed of almighty power.

"... almighty voice of Jesus."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

āl-might'-ī-lŷ (gh silent), *adv.* [Eng. *almighty*; *-ly*.] With almighty power.

āl-might'-ī-nēss (gh silent), *s.* [Eng. *almighty*; *-ness*.] The quality of being almighty; omnipotence.

"Noah. Ask Him who made thee greater than myself
And mine, but not less subject to His own
Almightiness." *Byron: Heaven and Earth*, l. 3.

Āl'-might-ŷ, Āl'-might-ŷ, * Āl'-mŷght-ŷe, * Āl'-mŷght-ī, * āl'-mŷgt-ŷ (gh and g silent), *a. & s.* [Eng. *all*; *mighty*. A.S. *ælmīht, ælmīhti, ælmīhtig, æalmīht, æalmīhti, æalmīhtig, a;* *Ælmīhtiga, Æalmīhtiga, s.*]

A. As adjective:

1. *In a strict sense:* Omnipotent; able to do everything not inconsistent with the divine attributes, and not involving a contradiction in terms.

"... I am the Almighty God."—*Gen.* xvii. 1.

"Insensible of Truth's almighty charms
Starts at her first approach, and sounds to arms!"

Cooper: Hope.

2. *In a loose sense:* Possessed of great ability, strength, or power.

"O noble almighty Sampson, leet and deere,
Haddest thou nought to women told thy secret."

Chaucer: C. T., 15, 535-6.

B. As substantive: God, viewed specially in connection with his omnipotence.

"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty."—*Rev.* i. 8.

"The trembling queen (th' almighty order given)
Swift from th' Idæan summit shot to heaven."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv., 84, 85.

* **alm'-nēr** (l silent), *s.* [ALMONER.]

al'-mōnd, * al'-maūnd (l silent), *s.* [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *mandel*; Dut. *amandel*; Fr. *amande* (the fruit), *amandier* (the tree); Sp. *almondra* (the fruit), *almondro* (the tree); Ital. *mandola, mandorla*; Lat. *amygdala* and *amygdalum* (the fruit and the tree both); *amygdalus* (the tree only). From Gr. *αμυγδαλή* (*amygdalē*), *αμυγδαλον* (*amygdalon*), and *αμυγδαλος* (*amygdalos*) = the almond fruit and the almond-tree.



ALMOND (AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS).

Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit.

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The fruit of the almond-tree. It is a slight ovate drupe, externally downy. There are two varieties of it, the one sweet and the other bitter. Sweet almonds are eaten. Taken in moderate amount they are nutritive and demulcent, but consumed in large quantities they are purgative. Bitter almonds contain prussic acid, and eaten in large quantities are poisonous. The distilled water containing their concentrated essence, if drunk, is almost instantly fatal. Brandy and ammonia may be given as an antidote.

"... spices and myrrh, nuts and almonds."—*Gen.* xliii. 11.

"Found an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one."—*Locke*.

2. The tree on which the fruit now described grows, the *Amygdalus communis*, of which there are two varieties, the *A. communis*, and

simply so termed, and the *A. communis*, var. *amaris*, or bitter almond. The former has pink and the latter white flowers. They bloom very early in the season. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, with serrated margins. Both varieties of almond are cultivated in this country, the sweet one being the more common. They seem to have come originally from Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, and the north of Africa. [AMYGDALUS.]

¶ Almond in Scripture seems correctly translated.

"Many varieties of the almond are cultivated, differing in the nature of their fruits."—*Treats of Botany*.

B. Technically:

I. *Among lapidaries:* Pieces of rock crystal used in adorning branch candlesticks.

II. *Anatomy:*

1. *Almonds of the throat, or tonsils:* Two round glands placed at the basis of the tongue on either side. Each has a large oval sinus opening into the fauces. This, with a number of smaller sinuses inside it, discharge a mucous substance designed to moisten and lubricate the fauces, larynx, and esophagus.

2. *Almonds of the ears:* An inaccurate name sometimes given to the almonds of the throat, or tonsils.

"The tonsils, or almonds of the ears, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it."—*Wise-man: Surg.*

C. In Composition. Among the compounds are the following:—

almond-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the almond-tree.

"Where all about your palace-walls
The sun-lit almond-blossom shakes."

Tennyson: To the Queen.

almond-flower, *s.* The flower of the almond-tree.

"Springs out of the silvery almond-flower,
That blooms on a leafless bough."

Moore: Lalla Rookh; Light of the Haram.

almond-leafed willow, *s.* *Salix amygdalina*, now ranked, not as a distinct species, but simply as a variety of *S. triandra*, the blunt-stipuled triandrous willow.

"Trees more and more dry, till they end in an
almond-willow."—*Shenstone*.

almond-oil, bitter almond-oil, or benzoic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained by pressing almonds. The oil of bitter almonds, at least when impure, is very poisonous. It has, however, been used as a cure in intermittent fever. It produces urticaria. It also relieves intoxication.

almond-peach, *s.* A hybrid between the almond and the peach, cultivated in France.

almond-shaped, *a.* Of the form of an almond.

"... round or almond-shaped nodules of some mineral."—*Lyeil: Manual of Geol.*, 4th ed., ch. xxviii.

almond-tree, *s.* [ALMOND.]

"And I said, I see a rod of an almond-tree."—*Jer.* 1. 11.

"Not a vine, not an almond-tree, was to be seen on the slopes of the sunny hills round what had once been Heidelberg."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

al'-mōnd fūr'-nāce, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *Allemend* = German.]

Mech.: A kind of furnace used by refiners to separate metals from cinders and other dross. By means of it also the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced by the aid of charcoal again to lead.

āl'-mōnd-īne, *s.* [ALMANDITE.]

āl'-mōnd-wōrts (l silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *almond*; *worts*.] Lindley's name for the order *Drupaceæ* (q. v.).

āl'-mōn-ēr, * alm'-nēr (l silent), *s.* [Fr. *almonier*.] A person whose office it is to distribute alms. It was first given to such a functionary in a religious house, there being an ancient canon which specially enjoined each monastery to spend a tenth part of its income in alms to the poor. By an ancient canon also, all bishops were required to keep almoners. Kings, queens, princes, and other people of rank, had similar functionaries.

"... the chaplain and almoner of the queen dowager."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ The Lord Almoner, or Lord High Almoner of England, is a functionary charged with the

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, aborus, çhīn, bench; go, ãem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = şhūs. -dre = dêr; -gre = gër.

duty of distributing the royal alms. Amid other resources for doing this were the forfeited goods of a *felo de se*; but by the Act 33 & 34 Vict., c. 23, these are not now taken from the heirs. The Archbishops of York long acted as Lord High Almoners of England. Now there is an "Hereditary Grand Almoner" (the Marquis of Exeter), and under him a Lord High Almoner and a sub-almoner, both ecclesiastics. [MAUNDY.]

al'-môn-rý, * **al'm-rý,** * **al'm-ër-y** (l silent), * **áwm'e-brý,** * **áwm-ër-y**, s. [Fr. *aumonerie*; Ital. *elemosineria*.]

1. A room in which alms were distributed. In the case of monastic establishments, the almonry was generally a stone building near the church.

"The queen's royal alms were distributed on Saturday by Mr. Hanby, at the almonry office."—*Times*, April 16, 1833.

2. Sometimes confounded with **AMBER** (q.v.).

ál'-mōst, * **ál'-mōste,** * **ál'-mōst,** * **all mōst,** *adv.* & *adj.* [Eng. *all*; *mōst*.]

1. *As adverb*: Nearly, well nigh; very nearly approaching the whole.

"And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both *almos*, and altogether such as I am, except these bounds."—*Acts* xxvi. 23.

† 2. *As adjective*: Well nigh; all but.

"... between the first rudiments of an art, and its almost perfection."—*Goldsmith*: *Polite Learning*.

alms, * **almos** (l silent), * **al'-mōss,** * **al'-mōsse,** * **al'-mōs,** * **ál'-mōsse,** s. [A.S. *almesse*, *almasse*, *almysse*, *almes*. In Sw. *almosor*; Dan. *almisser*; Dut. *almoes*; Ger. *almosen*; Fr. *aumône*; Norm. Fr. *almoyne*; Sp. *limosna*; Port. *esmola*; Ital. *limosina*; Low Lat. *elemosyna*; Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη* (*eleēmōsynē*) = (1) pity, mercy, (2) charity, alms; *ἐλεείν* (*eleēō*) = to have pity; *ἐλεος* (*eleōs*) = pity. Thus alms in English, when traced to its origin, is really the Greek word *ἐλεημοσύνη* (*eleēmōsynē*) corrupted; and the fact that so long a Greek word should have been worn away into so short an English one, is fitted to suggest that in these islands during the Middle Ages it can scarcely ever have been out of people's lips. The Continental nations, it will be observed, have not yet succeeded in reducing the six Greek syllables into less than three or two; we have cut it away into a monosyllable, not susceptible of much further reduction. There must have been among our ancestors much charity or much mendicancy, or much of both one and the other.]

A. Ordinary Language: Money, food, clothing, or anything else given as a gratuity to relieve the poor. [ONLATON.]

† The *α* of the word *alms* is not the sign of the plural; it is the *σ* (*s*) of the Greek word. *Alms* is now, however, often used as a plural.

"... when a freeman by kyn or burthe is constrained by povert to eten the *almes* of his enemyes."—*Chaucer*: *Tale of Melibee*.

"Hir hound mynistris of freedom and almisse."

Chaucer: C. T., 4, 588.

"... who seeing Peter and John about to go into the temple, asked an *alm*."—*Acts* iii. 2.

B. Technically:

In Law:

(a) *Reasonable alms*: A certain portion of the estates of intestate persons allotted to the poor.

(b) *Tenure by free alms, or frank almoyne*: Tenure of property which is liable to no rent or service. The term is especially applied to lands or other property left to churches or religious houses on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. Many of the old monasteries and religious houses in Britain obtained lands in this way, which were free from all rent or service.

alms-basket, s. The basket in which money or provisions are put in order that they may be given at the fitting time in alms. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)

"Oh, they have lived long on the *alms-basket* of words!"—*Shakespeare*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

alms-box, s. A box for the reception of money or provisions to be given in alms. Anciently alms were collected in such boxes both in churches and in private houses.

alms-chest, s. A chest for the reception of money or provisions to be given as alms. In English churches it is a strong box, with a slit in the upper part. It has three keys:

one kept by the clergyman, and the other two by the churchwardens.

alms-deed, s. A deed, of which the essence was giving of alms, an act of charity.

"... this woman [Dorcas] was full of good works, and *alms-deeds* which she did."—*Acts* ix. 36.

"And so wear out, in *alm-deed* and in prayer, The sabbre close of that voluptuous day Which wrought the ruin of my lord the king."—*Tennyson*: *Guinevere*.

* **alms-drink**, s. Wine contributed by others in excess of one's own share.

"1 *Serv.* They have made him drink *alms-drink*."—*Shakespeare*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

* **alms-folk**, s. Persons supported by alms.

"This knight and his lady had the character of very good *alms-folks*, in respect of their great liberality to the poor."—*Styrie*: *Ann. of the Hosp.*, l. 233.

alms-giver, s. A person who gives liberal alms to the poor.

"The fugitives of Palestine were entertained at Alexandria by the charity of John, the Archbishop, who is distinguished among a crowd of saints by the epithet of *alms-giver*."—*Gibbon*: *Decline and Fall*, ch. xlvii.

alms-giving, s. The giving of alms.

"Mercifulness, and *alms-giving*, purgeth from all alms, and delivereth from death."—*Romilies*. Bk. 2, "Of *Alms-deeds*."

alms-house, * **almess-house**, s.

1. A house designed for the support of the poor on a private charitable foundation.

"And to relief of lazars, and weak age Of indigent faint souls past corporal toll, A hundred *alms-houses* right well supplied."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, l. 1.

2. A poor-house, what is now called a workhouse. A house designed for the support of the poor upon public rates.

"Only, alas! the poor, who had neither friends nor attendants, Crept away to die in the *alms-house*, home for the homeless."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, pt. ii., v. 8.

* **alms-man**, * **almes-mann**, s. A man who lives by alms. [BEDESMAN.]

"My gay apparel for an *alms-man's* gown."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

* **alms-people**, s. People supported by alms.

"They be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *alms-people*."—*Weaver*: *Funerall Monuments*.

† **ál'-mū-cán'-tar,** † **ál'-mū-cán'-tēr,** † **ál'-mā-cán'-tar,** † **ál'-mō-cán'-tar**, s. [Arab. whence Fr. *almucantar*; Ital. *almucantaro*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. Generally used in the plural for a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian. They are the same as what are now called *parallels of altitude*.

almucantar's staff, s. An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

ál'-mūçe, **á'u-mūçe**, s. [Low Lat. *almucium*.] A cover for the head, worn chiefly by monks and ecclesiastics. It was square, and seems to have been the original of the square caps worn by students in some universities, schools, and cathedrals.

ál'-mūd, s. [Sp.]

In Spain and Barbary: A measure for corn. It contains about half an English bushel.

ál'-mūd, s. [Turkish, fr. Sp. *almud* (?).] [ALMUDE.] A measure used in Turkey and Egypt. It is = 1.151 imperial gallons.

ál'-mūde, s. [Port.] A wine measure used in Portugal. The *almude* of Lisbon is = 3.7 imperial gallons, that of Oporto = 5.6. (*Statesman's Year-Book*.)

ál'-mūg, s. [ALGUM.]

ál'-mū-ğō-ā, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] *Astrol.*: A certain configuration of the five planets, in respect to the sun and moon, correspondent to that which is between the hours of those planets and the sun's and moon's hours. (*Rees*: *Cyclop.*)

ál'-mýgh-tý, a. & s. [ALMIGHTY.]

† **ál'-nāgo,** † **ál'-nāge**, s. [Fr. *avnage*; O. Fr. *avnage*; from *avne* = an ell.] [ELL.] Measurement by an ell as a standard; ell-measure. (*Cowel*.)

† **ál'-nāg-ër,** † **ál'-nāg-ër**, s. [Eng. *alnage*, or *avnage*; -er.] An officer whose original function it was to examine woollen cloth, ascertain that it was of the proper length, affix to it a seal testifying to the fact, and then collect *alnage-duty*. Next, a searcher and a measurer relieved him of part of his work, leaving him only the *alnage* to collect; and finally this, and with it his office, was swept away by the Act 11 and 12 William III., c. 20.

† **ál'-nāth,** † **ál'-nāth**, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] The first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon derives its name.

"And by his three speeres in his working, He knew full wel how for *Alnath* was shrove Fro the heed of thilk fixe Aries above, That in the fourthe speere considered is."—*Chaucer*: C. T., ii. 592-5.

* **áln-e-wāy**, *adv.* [ALWAY.]

* **áln'-night** (*gh* mute), s. [Eng. *al*; *night*.] "A service which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off." (*Dacon*.)

ál'-nīl'-ām, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 2½, called also ε Orionis.

ál'-nūs, s. [LAL.] [ALDER.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Betulaceæ (Birch-woods). The flowers are monocious and amentaceous. In the barren ones the scale of the catkin is three-lobed, with three flowers; the perianth is four partite, the stamina, four. In those which are fertile the scale of the catkin is subtrifid with three flowers, and there is no perianth. The ovary is two-celled, two-ovuled, but only one ovule reaches perfection. The only British species is *A. glutinosa*, the Alder (q.v.).

† **á-lo'-dý**, s. [ALLODIAL.] Inheritable land. (*Wharton's Law Lexicon*.)

ál'-ōe, s. [In Sw. *aleört*; Dan., Dut., Ger., Sp., and Ital. *aloe*; Port. *aloe*, *aloes*; Fr. *aloes*; Lat. *aloe*; Gr. *ἄλόν* (*alōn*).] Not the same as the *agah* of some Hindoo languages. [See AGALLOCH, AGILA.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Any species of the genus described under B, or even of one, such as Agave, with a close analogy to it.

† The American *aloe* is the *Agave Americana*, an Amarylloid.

2. The *aloe* of Scripture, which is probably the agallochum. Royle believes that the reason why the *aloe* proper and the agallochum became confounded was that *aloech*, *alloet*, or *allich*, the Arabic name of the latter, closely resembled *elwa*, the appellation given to the former in various Hindoo tongues. [See AGALLOCH.]

B. Technically:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lily-woods, and constituting the typical genus of the section called Aloine. The species are succulent herbs, shrubs, or even trees, with erect spikes or clusters of flowers. They are used in the West Indies for hedges; the juice is purgative, and the fibres are made into cordage or coarse cloth.

ál'-ōed, a. [Eng. *aloe*; -ed.]

1. Mixed or flavoured with *aloes*; bitter.

2. Shaded by *aloes*.

ál'-ōes, * **ál'-ēis**, s. [ALOE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

1. The drug described under B.

2. The *aloes* of Scripture. [Heb. *אֶלֶיךָ* (*alēikā*), Prov. vii. 17; *אֶלֶיךָ* (*alēikā*), Ps. xlv. 8; Song iv. 14. Gr. *ἄλόν* (*alōn*), John xix. 39.] The fragrant resin of the agalloch. [ALOE (A. 2), ALOES-WOOD, LIGN-ALOE.]

II. *Fig.*: Anything bitter to the feelings.

"And sweetens in the suffering pangs it bears, The *aloes* of all forces, shocks, and fears."

Shakespeare: *A Lover's Complaint*.

B. Technically:

Pharm.: The inspissated juice of the *aloe*. The cut-leaves of the plant are put into a tub, the juice collected from them, and either boiled to a proper consistence or exposed to the sun till the fluid part evaporates. There are four principal kinds, two officinal. (1) Barbadoes *Aloes* (*Aloe Barbadenis*), formed

from the juice of the cut-leaf of *Aloe vulgaris*. It is imported in gourds, and has a dull yellowish-brown opaque colour, breaks with a dull conchoidal fracture, shows crystals under the microscope, has a nauseous odour, and is soluble in proof spirit. (2) Socotrine Aloes (*Aloe Socotrina*), the produce of several species of aloes; it occurs in reddish-brown masses, and breaks with a vitreous fracture. Its powder is a bright orange colour. It has a fruity smell. It comes from Bombay. (3) Hepatic Aloes, or East India Aloes non-official, is liver-coloured; its powder is yellow. (4) Cape Aloes, the produce of *Aloe spicata* and other non-official species, is a greenish-brown colour; this is given to horses. An inferior variety is called Caballine Aloes. Aloes acts as a purgative, affecting chiefly the lower part of the intestinal canal. It increases the flow of the bile; it often produces griping when given alone, and sometimes causes hemorrhoids. The watery extract of aloes is free from these objectionable properties. Cape Aloes is less purgative. The use of aloes is not followed by constipation. Aloes has a very bitter taste.

aloes-resin, s.

Chem.: A substance differing from resin in being soluble in boiling water. It is produced by the oxidation of aloine.

aloes-wood, s.

Comm.: The name for a highly fragrant gum taken from the inside of two trees—the *Aquilaria ovata*, or *Malaccensis*, a native of Malacca, and *A. agallochum*, which grows in the district of Silhet, in Bengal. It is an inflammable resinous substance. Some Asiatic nations consider it as a cordial; and in Europe it has been prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism. [AGALLOCH, AQUILARIA, ALOES, (A. 2), LIGN-ALOES.]

* **al-ōe**, s. [Sp. *olio* = oil.] An oil, or savoury dish composed of meat, herbs, eggs, and other ingredients, the recipe for which is to be found in an old book of cookery called *The Housewife's Jewel*, printed in 1596. (Boucher.)

al-ō-ēt-īo, a. & s. [In Fr. *aloétique*; Port. and Ital. *aloetico*.]

1. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the Aloe genus of plants, or to the substance called aloes; consisting chiefly of aloes.

Carlie: Sartor Resartus, bk. III, chap. IV.

2. As *substantive*: A medicine of which the principal ingredient is aloes. (Quincy.)

aloetic acid, s.

Chem.: An acid occurring in aloes.

al-ō-ēt-i-cal, a. [Eng. *aloetic*; -al.] The same as *ALOETIC*, *adj.* (q.v.).

"It may be excited by aloetic scammonate, or acrimonious medicines." *Wierman's Surgery*.

al-ō-ēx-yl-on, s. [Gr. *ἀλὴ* (*alōē*) and *ξύλον* (*xy-lon*) = wood.] A genus of papilionaceous plants. The *A. agallochum* produces one of the two kinds of Calambac Eagle-wood, or Lign-aloes. [LIGN-ALOES.]

a-loōf, *adv.* & *prep.* [Eng. *a* = on; *loft*.] [LOFT.]

A. As *adverb*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. From a lower to a higher situation. (Applied to an animate or inanimate being ascending.) (*It. & fig.*)

"Simon also built a monument upon the sepulchre of his father and his brethren, and raised it aloft to the sight, with hewn stone behind and before." *1 Maccab.* xiii. 27.

"Is temper'd and allay'd by sympathies Aloft ascending." *Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone*.

2. High, far from the ground. (Applied to an animate or inanimate being at rest.)

"The peacock in the broad ash-tree Aloft is roosted for the night." *Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, iv.

II. Technically:

Naut.: High above the deck, in the rigging, or even at the mast-head; also on the deck, as opposed to below.

"Come aloft, boys, aloft!"

Beaumont and Flit.: Knight of the Burning Pestle.

¶ All hands aloft: An order designed to call the seamen on deck from below.

B. As *preposition*: Above.

"Now I breathe again Aloft the flood, and can give audience To any tongue, speak it of what it will." *Shakespeare: King John*, iv. 2.

Al-ō-gī, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀλογος* (*alogos*) = (1) without speech, (2) without reason.] Unreasonable or senseless people.

"... the greater number of our *alogoi*, who feed on the husks of Christianity." *Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (ed. 1839), p. 187.

A-lō-gī-an, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *λόγος*, the *Logos*, translated "Word" in John i. 1, 14.] [LOGOS.]

Church Hist.: A sect which arose towards the end of the second century; they denied that Christ was the *Logos*, rejected John's Gospel and the Apocalypse, and considered that the miraculous gifts mentioned in the New Testament had ceased to exist in the Church.

al-ō-gōt-rōph-ŷ, s. [In Ger. *alogotrophie*. From Gr. *ἀλογος* (*alogos*) = without reason, unreasonable; *ἀ*, priv., and *λόγος* (*logos*) = reason; *τροφή* (*trophē*) = nourishment; *τρέφω* (*trephō*) = to nourish.] Disproportionate nourishment of portions of the body; over-nourishment to some parts of the body as compared with others, as in the disease called the rickets.

al-ō-gŷ, s. [In Fr. *alogie*; Gr. *ἀλογία* (*alogia*) = (1) want of esteem, disrespect, (2) senselessness; *ἀ*, priv., and *λόγος* (*logos*) = word, reason.] Unreasonableness and absurdity. (Coles.)

al-ō-ine, s. [Eng. *aloe*; -ine.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}O_{11}$, the active principle in all aloes. It crystallises in needles.

al-ō-īn-ō-s, s. pl. [ALOE.]

Bot.: The third of the eleven sections into which Lindley divides the order Liliaceæ. [LILIACEÆ.]

* **al-ōm**, s. [ALUM.]

al-ō-mān-gŷ, s. [Gr. *ἅλς* (*hals*) = salt, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = divination.] Imagined divination by means of salt.

a-lō-nā, s. [Derivation uncertain.] A genus of Entomostraca belonging to the family Lynceidae. Three species, *A. reticulata*, *A. quadrangularis*, and *A. ovata*, are British.

a-lō-ne, * **a-lōon** (Eng.), **a-lā-ne** (Scotch), a. & *adv.* [Eng. *all*; one. In Sw. *allena*; Dan. *alene*; Dut. *alleen*; Ger. *allein*.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Not in the company of others; by one's self, in solitude. (Used of one single person when temporarily or permanently apart from all others.)

"I watch, and am as a sparrow alone upon the house-top." *Ps.* cii. 7.

¶ Sometimes the word *all* is prefixed to *alone* to render the idea of solitude more emphatic.

"Alone, alone, all, all alone,"

Alone on the wide, wide sea.

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

¶ It may be used of two or more persons separated from all other company.

"... and they two were alone in the field." *1 Kings* xi. 23.

2. Possessed with the feeling of solitude.

"Then stir the feeling infinite, so felt In solitude, when we are least alone." *Byron: Child Harold*, III. 20.

3. Not to be matched; peerless.

"To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing: She is alone." *Shakespeare: Two Gent.*, II. 4.

To let alone signifies = to leave undisturbed, to allow to remain quiet. It is used sometimes to dissuade one from officiously aiding a man quite competent to manage his own affairs; at others, to caution a person against compromising himself by speech or action, when it would be wiser to abstain from either. (Followed by an objective case of a person or thing.)

"Is not this the word that we did tell thee in Egypt, saying, Let us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians?" *Exod.* xiv. 12.

† 4. Own, peculiar.

"God, by whose alone power and conservation we all live, move, and have our being." *Bentley*.

B. As *adverb*: Merely, simply, only.

"To God alone in herte thus sang echo." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,963.

"With wise reluctance, you would I extol, Not for gross good alone which ye produce." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

¶ Blair objected to this adverbial use of the word. He thus discriminates between *only* and *alone*: "Only imports that there is no other of the same kind; alone imports

being accompanied by no other. An only child is one which has neither brother nor sister; a child alone is one which is left by itself. There is a difference, therefore, in precise language between these two phrases, 'Virtue only makes us happy,' and 'Virtue alone makes us happy.' Virtue only makes us happy, imports that nothing else can do it; virtue alone makes us happy, imports that virtue, by itself, or unaccompanied with other advantages, is sufficient to do it." (*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. I, p. 230.)

* **a-lō-ne-lŷ**, * **all ō-ne-lŷ**, a. & *adv.* [Eng. *alone*; -ly.]

1. As *adjective*: One only.

"By the same grace of God, by *alone* God." *Montagu: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 232.

2. As *adverb*: Only, merely, singly.

"The sorrow, daughter, which I make, Is not all *only* for your sake."

Gower: Conf. Am., b. I.

a-lō-ne-ness, s. [Eng. *alone*; -ness.] The state of existing alone. (Applied to God.)

"God being . . . alone himself, and beside himself nothing, the first thing he did or possibly and conceivably could do, was to determine to communicate himself, and did so accordingly, *primo primum*, communicate himself out of his *Aloneness* everlasting unto somewhat else." *Montagu's App. to Caesar*, p. 61.

a-lōng, *adv.* & *prep.* [A.S. *andlang* = on length, by the side of.] [LONG.]

A. As *adverb*:

1. In the direction of anything lengthwise.

"Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid along, And, bound with hurning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung." *Dryden*.

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

"... we will go along by the king's highway." *Numb.* xxi. 22.

3. Onward, in motion forward, in progressive motion.

"Come then, my friend, my genius, come along, Thou master of the poet and the song!" *Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 374.

All along: The whole length, full length; all throughout, in space or in time.

"They were all along a cross, untoward sort of people." *South*.

* *Along by*: [Along with]. (*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, II. 1.)

Along with: In company with, in union with, in conjunction with.

"I your commission will forthwith dispatch; And he to england shall along with you." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, III. 3.

Along shore (*Naut.*): Along the shore, as of a ship moored lengthwise along the shore.

Along shoreman: [LONG SHOREMAN.]

Lying along: Pressed down on one side, as by the weight of soil.

B. As *preposition*:

(1) In consequence of, owing to. (*Chaucer*.)

(2) By the side of.

"Along the lawn where scattered hamlets rose, Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* **a-lōng'o**, * **al-lōng'**, v. t. [Old form of LONG, v.] To cause to long for.

"And he was sore alonged after a good meel." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 630.

a-lōng-side, *adv.* [Eng. *along*; side.] *Naut.*: By the side of.

a-lōngst, *adv.* [ALONG.] The same as ALONG. "The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports alongst the sea coast." *Knolles: Hist.* of Turke.

a-lōof, * **a-lōofo**, * **a-lōuf'o**, *adv.* & *prep.* [For *aloof*; Dut. *te loef* = to windward. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As *adverb*:

1. To windward.

2. At a distance, but within view. "Thy smile and frown are not aloof From one another." *Tennyson: Madeline*.

* **B.** As *prep.*: At a distance from.

To hold, stand, or keep aloof: To take no part, to abstain, to keep clear.

"It was on these grounds that the prince's party was now swollen by many adherents who had previously stood aloof from it." *Mercall: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

† **a-lōof-ness**, s. [Eng. *aloof*; -ness.] The state of keeping at a safe distance from. (*Lit.* or *fig.*) An Old English word used in Rogers' "Naaman the Syrian," and revived by Coleridge, who apparently did not know that it had been in use long before. (*Trench: On Some Defc. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 15.)

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**, -**tion**, -**sion**, -**cioun** = **shūn**; -**gion**, -**tion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**ciuous**, -**ceous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

ál-ô-pê-cûr'-ûs, s. [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *alopeuro*; Lat. *alopeurus*; Gr. ἀλωπεύρος (*alōpekouros*), from ἀλώπηξ (*alōpēx*) = a fox, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.] Fox-tail. A genus of grasses (Graminaceæ), of the tribe Phalarææ. Six species are indigenous in Britain, the *A. pratensis*, *alpinus*, *agrestis*, *bulbosus*, *geniculatus*, and *fulvus*. The *A. pratensis*, or Meadow Fox-tail Grass, is useful for forming lawns, and is valuable for both hay and pasture, as are also *A. geniculatus* and most other species of the genus.

ál-ô-pê-cý-s, s. [Lat. *alopecia*; Gr. ἀλωπεκία (*alōpekia*), from ἀλώπηξ (*alōpēx*) = a fox.]

1. *Old Med.*: A disease like the mange in foxes, in which the hair falls off; the fox sickness; the fox mange.

2. *Mod. Med.*: (1) The falling of the hair from certain parts of the body. (2) Baldness.

ál-ô-pi-ás, ál-ô-pô'-ci-ás, s. [Lat. *alopæcius*; Gr. ἀλωπεκίας (*alōpekias*).]

Zool.: A genus of fishes belonging to the



THE TRESHER (ALAPIAS VULPES).

family Squalidæ, or Sharks. *A. vulpes* is the Thresher, or Fox-Shark.

ál-ô-pô-nô'-tûs, s. [From Gr. ἀλώπης (*alōpis*) = fox-like, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.] A genus of Saurians belonging to the family Iguanidæ. [APLONOTE.]

á-lôr'-îng, *á-lôr'-ý-îng, s. [ALURE.]

ál-ô-sa, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *alose*; Lat. *alosa* or *alauisa*.] A genus of fishes, of the family Clupeidæ. It contains two British species, the *A. finta*, or Twaité Shad, and the *A. communis*, or Alice Shad. The shads resemble herrings in their form and structure, but are so much larger than the well-known species that they have been popularly called the mother of herrings. The Twaité Shad enters the Tynes and other rivers in May, and spawns there in July. The Alice Shad is rare in the Thames. [See ALLICE and ALICE SHAD.]

***á-lô'se**, v.t. [Norm. *aloser*; Fr. *louer* = to praise.] To praise.

***á-lô'sed**, pa. par. [ALOSE.]

"Too bryng at his bauer, for hold thel were,
And *alosed* in lond for lechful knyghtes."
Alisaunder (Skeat's ed.), 138-9.

ál-ô-út'-ta, ál-ô-út'-ê, s. A name of the Mono Colorado, or Red Howling Monkey (*Myetes seniculus*, Illiger) of South America. [MYETES.]

á-lôud', *á-lôw'd, adv. [Eng. *a*; loud.] Loudly; with a loud voice.

"... break forth into singing, and cry *aloud*..."
—*Ica*, liv. 1.

"Then gan the cursed wretch *aloud* to cry,
Accusing highest Jove and gods ingræte."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., vii. 60.

***á-lô'ûe**, v.t. [ALLOW.]

***á-lô-û-tên**, v. [A.S. *hlutan* = to bow.] To bow to.

"As the lloun is lorde of lrvng beastes,
So the ludes in the lond *allowe* him shall."
Alisaunder (Skeat's ed.), 851-2.

á-lôw, *á-lôwe, adv. [Eng. *a*; low.] Low; in a low place; not high. (Generally, but not always, opposed to *aloft*.)

"And now *alow* and now *aloft* they fly."
Dryden.

"Not the thousandth part so much for your learning,
and what other gifts els you have, as that you
will creep *alow* by the ground."—*Fox*: *Life of Tindal*.

†á-lôw', a. [Eng. *a* = on; Scotch *low* = a blaze.] In a blaze, on fire.

"Sit doon and roame, ye sure the sticks are *alow*."
—*Scott*: *The Pirate*, ch. v.

¶ To gang *alow* (v.i.) = to take fire.

***ál-ôw'-êr**, a. or adv. The same as ALL-OVER. (*Old Scotch*.)

***á-lôy'se**, interj. [ALAS (?).]

"*Aloyse, aloyse, how pretie it is!* is not here a good face?"—*O. P.*, l. 226.

á-lôy'-sí-a, s. [Named by a Madrid botanical professor after Maria Louisa, Queen of Charles IV. of Spain.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Verbenaceæ, or Verbenæ. *A. citriodora* is the Lemon-scented Aloysia.

álp, s. sing., but more often in the pl., **Álps**, ***Alpes**. [In Ger. *Alpen*; Lat. pl. *Alpes*, more rarely sing. *Alpis*; Gr. plur. Ἀλπεις (*Alpeis*); from ἀλφός (*alphos*), Lat. *albus* = white; or from Irish & Gael. *alp* = a huge mass or lump.]

1. Literally:

1. *Plur.*: A magnificent chain of mountains connecting France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria. They are of crescent form, extend about six hundred miles, and contain Mont Blanc, the loftiest mountain in Europe, which rises 15,744 feet above the level of the sea.

2. *Sing.*: Any high mountain, wherever situated.

"O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *alp*."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. II.

"*Alps* frown on *Alps*, or rushing hideous down,
As if old Chaos were again return'd."

Wide rend the deep, and shake the solid pole."
Thomson: *Winter*.

II. *Fig.*: Anything towering, and opposing formidable obstacles to the person who wishes to surmount it, or to ignore its existence.

¶ This may be (a) physical—

"Those that, to the poles approaching, rise
In billows rolling into *alps* of ice."

Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. IV.

Or (b) mental or moral.

"If the body bring but in a complaint of frigidify,
by that cold application only, this adamantine *alp*
of wedlock has leave to dissolve."—*Milton*: *Tetrachordon*.

ál-pác'-a, s. [Sp. American.] The name given to a species of llama, which has for a long time been domesticated in Peru. It was first found by Pizarro, and was afterwards scientifically described in 1590 by Acosta. Its modern zoological name is *Auchenia Paco*. It



THE ALPACA (AUCHENIA PACO).

has a long fine fleece, valuable in the woollen manufacture. Quantities of alpaca-wool are continually imported into Britain, and the animal itself has recently been introduced into both England and Ireland. There is a second species of llama in Peru, but its fleece is short, and therefore much less valuable. [LLAMA.]

***álpe**, s. [Boucher thinks it is from *alp* = a mountain, to which the tufted head of the bird is hyperbolically compared.] A bullfinch.

"For there was many a bridle synging,
Thoroughout the yorde all thringing,
In many places were nightyngales,
Alpes, lynchies, and wodenwels."
Chaucer: *Rom. of Rose*, 655-8.

***álpe**, s. [A.S. *elp*.] An elephant. (*Old Scotch*.)

Alpes-bon (*alpes* = *alps*'s = elephant's; *bon* = bone): Ivory.

"Thei made her bodi blo and blac,
That was whiter so *alpes-bon*."
Leg. Cathol., p. 185. (*Hallwell*.)

ál-pên-glôw, s. [Ger. *Alpen* = the Alps; *gluhe* = glowing, ignition.] The glow from the Alps.

"On August 23, 1869, the evening *Alpen-glow* was very fine."—*Tyndall*: *Frag. of Science*, x. 282.

ál-pên-stôck, s. [Ger. *Alpen* = the Alps; *stock* = stick.] A staff used by an explorer

to aid him in ascending the Alps or other mountains.

ál-pha, s. [Gr. ἀλφα (*alpha*).]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The first letter of the Greek alphabet. As a Greek numeral, it stands for 1; or marked thus (α) for 1,000.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) The Being of all others first existent. (Applied to Christ.)

"I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

—*Rev.*, i. 11.

(b) Combined with *omega*, and applied to things, it means = the first and the last, the supreme aim, or the sum total; as "Ambition was the very *alpha* and *omega* of his existence."

B. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: Alpha (α) and the other Greek letters are used to catalogue the stars in the several constellations, even though some of them may have Arabic or other distinctive names. Alpha (α) stands for the brightest star. This method of indicating the stars in each constellation in the order of their brilliancy was first introduced by Bayer, a German astronomer, in the 17th century. It is still retained in modern star-maps and catalogues.

2. *Chem.*: Alpha, or α, is used to distinguish one of the modifications of the same compound, as—

Alpha-cymic acid: A monatomic aromatic acid, C₁₁H₁₁O₂, formed by the action of caustic alkalis on cymyl cyanide.

Alpha-orselic acid: C₁₆H₁₄O₇, obtained from the South American variety of *Rocella tinctoria*.

Alpha-toluic acid: C₈H₇CH₂CO.OH, a monatomic, crystalline, aromatic acid, melting at 76°. It is prepared by boiling benzyl cyanide with strong potash solution as long as ammonia is liberated.

Alpha-xylic acid: C₈H₇(CH₂)CH₂CO.OH, a crystalline, aromatic, monatomic acid, obtained by boiling xylyl chloride with K(CN), and boiling the resulting xylyl cyanide with potash.

ál-pha-bêt, s. [In Dnt., Ger., & Fr. *alphabet*; Sw. and Dan. *alfabet*; Sp. and Ital. *alfabeto*; Port. *alfabeto*; Later Lat. of Tertullian (about 195 A.D.) and of Jerome (about the end of the fourth century) *alphabetum*; Gr. of Epiphanius (about 320 A.D.) ἀλφάβητος (*alphabētos*), from Gr. ἀλφα (*alpha*) = the first, and βῆτα (*bēta*), the second letter of the Greek alphabet.] A table or list of characters which stand as the signs of particular sounds. Koppe in 1819, and Gesenius in 1837, with much probability, traced back most of the chief Syro-Arabian alphabets, and nearly all those current in Europe, to the ancient Phœnician one. The latter investigator constructed an elaborate table of their complex affinities. The square Hebrew now used in printing figures in this table as a descendant of the old Aramaean, modified by the influence of the Palmyrene letters. The old Greek characters are a primary offshoot from the earliest Phœnician, and the Roman letters are modifications of the Greek alphabet. Perhaps the old Phœnician alphabet itself may have been altered from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and they again from picture writing like that by means of which the ancient Mexicans on the coast sent to their government an intimation that white men (Spaniards) had landed in their country. [HIEROGLYPHICS.] Other families or groups of alphabets exist besides those now indicated. The cuneiform letters of Babylon, Assyria, Persia, &c., are not closely akin to these now described, and appear independent. [ARROW-HEADED, CUNEIFORM.] The alphabets of all the modern languages of India have apparently been derived from one common character—the Devanagari. Inscriptions in caves, on seals, &c., show an older form of this than that to which one is accustomed in ordinary Sanscrit books. It does not seem to have sprung from the Phœnician. [DEVANAGARI.] Similarly independent of the latter tongue and of each other are the Chinese characters, the Mexican or Aztec alphabet, and that of Yucatan. Other groups may yet be discovered, and some of those already known may be affiliated together. It will be observed that any division of mankind formed on similarity or dissimilarity of their alphabets would be of an artificial kind: it is mainly on philology, physiology, and history that a

fā'e, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

proper ethnological arrangement must rest.
[See A (page 1).]

āl'-pha-bēt, v.t. [From the substantive.] To arrange in the order of the alphabet, to designate or number by means of the letters of the alphabet. (*Webster.*)

āl'-pha-bēt-ār-ī-an, s. [ALPHABET, *s.*] One engaged in learning the alphabet.

"Every alphabetarian knows well that the Latin [for a city] is *urbs* or *civitas*."—*Archbishop Sanctorius*.

āl'-pha-bēt-īc, *āl'-pha-bēt-īck, āl'-pha-bēt-ī-cal, a. [In Fr. *alphabétique*; Sp. & Ital. *alfabetico*; Port. *alfabetico*.] Pertaining to the alphabet, arranged in the same order as the letters of the alphabet.

"I have digested in an alphabetical order all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers."—*Swift.*

āl'-pha-bēt-īc-āl-ī-ly, adv. [Eng. *alphabetically*; *-ly*.] In an alphabetical manner, in the order in which the letters of the alphabet stand.

"I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language which the deaf person is to learn."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

āl'-pha-bēt-īsm, s. [Eng. *alphabet*; *-ism*.] Notation by means of alphabets instead of by symbols for ideas.

āl'-pha-bēt-ize, v.t.
1. To arrange alphabetically.
2. To express or symbolize by alphabetic characters.

āl'-phard, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also a Hydrea, or Cor Hydrea = the heart of the Hydra.

āl'-phēc-ca, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of magnitude 2½, called also a Corona Borealis.

āl'-phē-i-dæ, s. pl. [ALPHEUS.] A family of decapod, long-tailed Crustaceans.

āl'-phē-nix, s. [Arab. *al* = the; Lat. *phantix*, the fabulous bird so called.] [PHENIX.] White barley sugar. [BARLEY SUGAR.]

āl'-phēr-ēt-z, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also a Andromedæ.

āl'-phē-ūs, s. [*Alpheus*, a river in the Peloponnesus, or a fabled god presiding over it.] A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Alpheidae. Two species—the *A. ruber*, or Edwards's Red Shrimp, and *A. affinis*, or the Scarlet Shrimp—have occurred, though rarely, in the British seas.

āl'-phirk, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also β Cephei.

āl'-phī-tō-mān-ō-y, s. [Gr. *ἀλφίτον* (*alphiton*) = peeled or pearl-barley, or barley-meal; *μαντήρα* (*manteira*) = prophecy or divination.] Divination by means of barley-meal. (*Knowles.*)

āl'-phōn'-sīn, āl'-phōn'-sīne, a. [From Alphonso X, King of Castile and Leon.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned Alphonso.

Alphonsin tables, s. pl. Astronomical tables, published in A.D. 1252, which had been prepared under the patronage of the sovereign just named, by certain Jews of Toledo.

āl'-phōn'-sīn, s. [From Alphonso Ferri, a Neapolitan physician, who lived in the 16th century.] An instrument invented by the above-mentioned Alphonso Ferri for extracting bullets from gunshot wounds. It consists of three branches, closed by a ring. When inserted into a wound, the ring is drawn back, so as to allow the branches to separate and take hold of the ball. Then the ring is pushed from the left, by which means the branches grasp the ball firmly, and permit of its being extracted.

āl'-phūs, s. [From Gr. *ἀλφός* (*alphos*) = a dull white leprosy, or tetter, found especially on the face; the same which is called in Latin *vittigo*.]

Med. With the same meaning as the corresponding Greek word. (See etymology.)

***al-phyn, *al-phyne, *al-fyn, *al-fīn, *au-fyn, s.** [Probably a Persian or Arabic word.] A name for the bishop in chess.

"He beheld the kyng sette yn the play . . . among *aufyn* and *powyn*."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Hertzog), p. 70.

āl'-pī-gēno, a. [Lat. *Alpes*; or Gr. *Ἀλπεις* (*Alpeis*), and *γενναίος* (*gennaios*) = to engender.] Produced in Alpine districts or countries; growing in Alpine regions. (*Webster.*)

āl'-pine, a. & s. [In Fr. *Alpin*; Sp. & Ital. *Alpino*, from Lat. *Alpinus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any high mountain.

"He was a creature of the *Alpine sky*."

Hemans: Lines of the Alps, 21.

2. Growing on the Alps, or growing on any high mountain. Applied especially to plants which are at home in elevated regions, or, if natives of the plain, have their structure modified to adapt them to the high and ungenial localities which they now inhabit.

B. As substantive: The Alpine Strawberry, which is a variety of the Wood Strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*.

Alpine brook, s. A species of Saxifrage; the *Saxifraga rivularis*.

Alpine stock, s. [ALPENSTOCK.]

āl'-pīn'-ī-a, s. [Named after Prosper Alpinus, an Italian botanist who lived in the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ, or Ginger-worts. Some of the species, as, for instance, the *A. nutans*, are very beautiful. Their rhizomes possess



ALPINIA NUTANS.

aromatic and stimulating properties. The *Galanga major* of druggists, and the Cardamoms of commerce, are produced by species of Alpinia. [GALANGA, CARDAMOM.] The fresh roots of the *A. galanga* are used to season fish and for other economical purposes. They and the rhizomes of *A. racemosa* are used by Indian doctors in cases of dyspepsia. In infusion, they are deemed useful also in coughs. The root of the *A. aromatica*, which, as its name implies, is finely aromatic, is employed in Bengal as a carminative and stomachic. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, pp. 166-7; and other writers.)

āl'-pīst, āl'-pī-a, s. [Fr., Sp., and Port. *alpaste*.] A small seed used for feeding birds. It is derived from a species of canary-grass (*Phalaris*).

āl'-quíere, āl'-quíere, s. [Port.] A measure used in Portugal and Brazil. The alquiere of Portugal is = 0.36 of an imperial bushel; the alquiere of Rio, in Brazil = 1 imperial bushel. (*Statesman's Year-Book.*)

āl'-rēad-ī, *āl'-rēad-īc, āl' rēad-ī, adv. [Eng. *all*; *ready*. In Dan. *allerede*.] Properly all ready, completely prepared; but generally used to mean at a bygone time, or commencing at a bygone time, and ending now, or previously to some event which has occurred.

"Is there anything whereof it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been *already* of old time, which was before us."—*Eccles.* 1. 10.

¶ It may be used in the future perfect tense; as, "Long before the formal decision of the judge, the verdict of public opinion will *already* have been given."

***āls, adv. & conj.** [ALSO.]

Āl-sā'-tian, Āl-sā'-cian, s. [From *Alsacia* = Alsace.]

1. A native of Alsacia, or Alsace, a German territory between the Rhine and the Vosges mountains, long in French possession, but re-taken by Germany during the war of 1870-1.

2. One of the names adopted by those debtors and others who fled to a sanctuary to avoid imprisonment.

¶ The term was applied in the 17th century to the outlaws who lived in Whitefries, which went by the name Alsacia. (See Sir Walter Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.)

āl sēg'-nō, adv. [Ital. *segno* = a sign, mark, index.] [SIGN.]

Music. "To the sign." A direction given to a singer or player to go back to the sign, and repeat the music from that place. It is an expedient to save the space and trouble of printing the same notes twice over.

Āl'-shāin, s. [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 3½, called also β Aquilæ.

āl'-sīn-ā'-ccous, a. [Eng. and Lat. *alsine*; Eng. suff. *-accous*.] Pertaining to the genus *Alsine*, or to chickweed; resembling chickweed in some particular. An *alsinaceous corolla*, in Linnæ's classification, is one with short, distant claws.

āl'-sī-nē, s. [Sp. & Lat. *alsine*; Gr. *ἀλσίνη* (*alsinē*).] A plant, probably chickweed; from *ἄλσος* (*alsos*) = a grove.] Chickweed, an old genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ (Clove-worts). It is now broken up, the species being distributed among the genera *Arenaria*, *Stellaria*, and *Spergularia*. *Alsine media* is the Linnæan name for the Common Chickweed, now called *Stellaria media*.

āl'-sī-nē-æ, s. pl. [From *alsine* (q.v.).]

Bot. : One of the three sub-orders into which the Caryophyllaceæ (Clove-worts) are divided. The sepals are distinct, and when equal in number to the stamens, are opposite to them. They have a close affinity to the Sileneæ, though having far less conspicuous flowers. The genera *Sagina*, *Buffonia*, *Cherleria*, *Honckenya*, *Arenaria*, *Malachium*, *Stellaria*, *Holosteum*, *Moenchia*, and *Cerastium* are represented in the British flora. [CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.]

āl'-sō, *ālse, *āls, *āls'-wā, adv. & conj. [A.S. *ealswa*, *ealswa*, *ealswa*, *alswa*. Also is etymologically the same as (q.v.).]

1. Also, likewise, in like manner, even as. " . . . thereof was William a-wondered and mellors *ālse*."—*William of Palerne* (Skeat's ed.), 2. 502. " . . . and for the perill *āls*."—*Ibid.*, 996.

2. As. [See etymology. See also *As*.]

"Also fresch as the hawk."—*Joseph of Arim.*, 936.

Also wel: As well.

"He seigh the penle thorw peine, passen in-to helle.

As the moote foolke."—*Joseph of Arim.*, 112, 113.

āl'-sōph'-ī-lā, s. [Gr. *ἄλσος* (*alsos*) = a grove; *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend.] A genus of ferns, most of them arborescent. They occur in tropical America, the South Sea Islands, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. About sixty-five species are known.

āls-tō-nī-a, s. [Named after Alston, once Professor of Botany in Edinburgh.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dog-bances. The *A. scholaris* has wood as bitter as gentian. (*Lindley: Veg. King.*, p. 600.)

āls'-tōn-īte, s. [Named from Alston in Cumberland, near which it is found.]

Min. : The same as Bromelite (q.v.).

āls-troe-mēr'-ī-a, s. [Named after Baron Claudius Alstromer, of Sweden, who, when travelling in Europe, sent many plants to Linnæus.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Amaryllidaceæ. They are beautiful, and *A. ligata* is highly fragrant. The *A. salicifolia* is a diaphoretic and diuretic; the *A. ornata* is astringent, and a kind of arrowroot is made in Chili from the roots of the *A. pallida*.

***āls'-wīl-ī, *āls'-wīc, adv.** [A.S. *alswile* or *canswile*: *als* = *as*, *swile* = *such*.] Even as, likewise.

"And good let us than hem bi-as
Alswile als hem bihu[?]ik be."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.* (ed. Morris), 4. 107-8.

tōil bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = *ē*
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -ceous = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl

ált., *s. & a.* [Ger.] [ALTO.]

Ál-tā-íc, *a.* [ALTAITE.] [TURANIAN.]

Al-táir, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.] A fixed star of magnitude 1½, called also a Aquila.

ál-tā-íte, *s.* [Named from the Altai or Altaian range of mountains in Central Asia; *Altai* in some Tartar tongues is = a gold mountain.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Galena division. It is a compound analogous to Hesseite. It is tin white, with a yellowish tinge. A specimen consisted of tellurium 87, lead 47.84, silver 11.30, and gold 3.86 = 100.

ál-tar, * **ál-tër**, * **ál-tère**, * **aul-tër**, * **áu-tër**, * **â-w-tër**, *s.* [A.S. *alter*. In Sw. *altäre*; Dan. *alter*; Dut. *altair*; Ger., Sp., & Port. *altar*; Fr. *autel*; Ital. *altare*. From Lat. *altar* or *altare* = an altar, especially one higher and more splendidly adorned than an *ara*. From *altus* = high.]

A. Literally: An erection made for the offering of sacrifices for memorial purposes, or for some other object.

1. In *Patriarchal times*. An altar designed for sacrifice is mentioned in Scripture as early as the time of Noah (Gen. viii. 20). Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob built several altars in places where for a brief or more lengthened period they sojourned. Most of these appear to have been for sacrificial purposes, and one or two seem to have been for memorial ends; but the most unequivocal case of the memorial altar was subsequently. (Josh. xxii. 10–34; Gen. xii. 7, 8; xiii. 4, 18; xxii. 9; xxvi. 25; xxxiii. 20; xxxv. 1, 7.)

2. In *Jewish times*. At Sinai directions were given that altars should be of earth or of stone unheaven, and that the ascent to them should not be by steps (Exod. xx. 24–26). When the tabernacle worship was established, there was an altar of wood covered with brass, designed for sacrifice, and one overlaid with gold, on which incense was burnt (Exod. xxvii. 1–8; xxxi. 1–10). Both had projections at the four corners of the upper surface. To those of the brazen altar victims were bound, and a fugitive from death seizing hold of one of these could not legally be dragged away to meet his doom. Strictly speaking, all sacrifices were to be confined to the one sacrificial altar, but the injunction was observed only to a partial extent. (1 Sam. vii. 17; 2 Sam. xxiv. 25; 1 Kings xviii. 32.)

3. In Christian times:

(a) In the *early Christian centuries* altars were generally of wood. During the sixth century stone was employed in the construction, and this continued to the time of the Reformation.

(b) In the *Church of Rome* an altar is essential, it being believed that in the mass an actual though unbloody sacrifice is offered for sin. Formerly, also, there was an upper altar (superaltare), which was a small portable one for the consecration of the communion elements, when the priest had not the opportunity of using the altar in a church or chapel.

(c) In the *Church of England*. The stone altars which were in the churches when the Reformation began [see (a)] were removed about the year 1550, and tables substituted for them. Queen Mary restored the altars, which were, however, again removed on the accession of Queen Elizabeth. What is sometimes called "the altar" is everywhere in the Prayer Book called "the holy table."

4. Among the *old ethnic and modern non-Christian nations*. Many of the old ethnic nations built altars for idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or in groves. The Greeks and Romans built high altars to the heavenly gods, and some of lower elevation to the demigods and heroes, whilst they worshipped the infernal gods in trenches scooped out of the ground. Many nations have had, and yet possess, altars of turf, stone, wood, or, in rare cases, even of horn; but they are wholly absent among the Mohammedans.

B. More or less figuratively:

1. Used of Christ, by the figure of speech called metonymy, by which the altar is substituted for the placular victim offered upon it in sacrifice. (Heb. xiii. 10.)

2. The most sacred spot or most sacred service of religion, truth, or aught else to which complete consecration of the powers is due. (Pope: *Ilomere*; *Iliaid* v. 592.)

3. The *hymenal altar*, or simply the *altar*: The altar in a church before which a marriage is solemnised. [HYMENÆAL.]

"In many countries it is necessary to tarry long in the vestibule of the temple before advancing to the altar, under the title of alliances."—*Bowering*; *Bentham's Principles of the Civil Code*. (Works, vol. i. 856.)

To lead to the *hymenal altar* (Lit.): Used, properly, of a bridegroom, who, after the first portion of the marriage service has been performed in the body of the church, goes with his bride to the communion rails, for the conclusion of the service as directed in the rubric. (*Book of Common Prayer*.)

¶ Loosely and incorrectly = to marry.

altar-bread, *s.* Bread used in the celebration of the Eucharist. In the Roman Church it is thin, round, and unleavened, and usually stamped with a crucifix. [Host.]

altar-card, *s.* A portion of the Mass, printed and placed on the altar to assist the memory of the celebrant. There are three; one is placed at each side and one against the tabernacle. They are occasionally used in Ritualistic churches.

altar-carpet, *s.* The carpet covering the sanctuary.

altar-cloth, *s.* The cloth which covers an altar in a church.

altar-fire, *s.* The fire on an altar, or connected with religion.

altar-frontal, *s.* [ANTEPENDIUM.]

altar-hearse, *s.* [HERSE.]

altar-horn, *s.* [HORN.]

altar-piece, *s.* A picture or ornamental sculpture behind the altar in a church.

altar-place, *s.* A place which has served for an altar, or on which an altar has been at one time reared. (Byron: *Darkness*.)

altar-plate, *s.* The plate which is designed for the service of the altar.

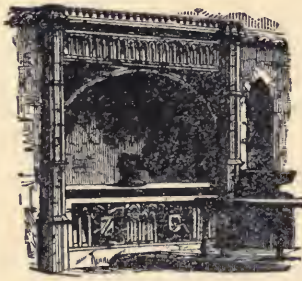
altar-screen, *s.* The partition behind an altar in a church; the *redos* wall or screen at the back of an altar.

altar-stairs, *s. pl.* The stairs of an altar. (Used in a figurative sense.)

"The great world's altar-stairs
That slope through darkness up to God."
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, liv.

altar-stone, *s.* The stone constituting the altar; also, loosely, the chancel or sanctuary. (Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, ii. 24.)

altar-thane, *s.* The same as ALTARIST.



ALTAR TOMB.

altar-tomb, *s.* A raised monument resembling an altar. It is a term of modern introduction. (Gloss. of Arch.)

altar-vase, *s.* A vase to hold flowers for the decoration of an altar.

altar-vessel, *s.* A vessel used in the Anglican Communion Service or in the Roman Mass.

altar-wise, *adv.* After the manner of an altar. (Laud: *Speech in the Star Chamber*.)

ál-tar-áge, *s.* [Low Lat. *altaragium*.]

1. Revenue derived by a priest or clergyman from offerings made in connection with an altar.

2. An altar or altars erected within a church in mediæval times, with money left to purchase masses for some person deceased.

ál-tar-íst, **ál-tar-tháne**, *s.* [Eng. *altar*.]

Old Eng. Law: One who ministered at the altar, and was the recipient of the offerings there presented. [THANE.]

ál-áz'-i-múth, *s.* [Eng. *altitude*, and *azimuth* (q.v.).] The same as AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE INSTRUMENT (q.v.).

ál-tër, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *altérer* = to alter; Sp. & Port. *alterar*; Ital. *alterare*; Low Lat. *altero*. From Class. Lat. *alter* = one of two.] [ALTERATION.]

1. *Trans.*: In some respect or other to change anything more or less completely from what it or it was before.

"And the God that hath caused his name to dwell there destroy all kings and people, that shall put to their hand *to alter* and to destroy this house of God which is at Jerusalem."—*Ezra* vi. 12.

"My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips."—*Ps.* lxxxix. 34.

2. *Intrans.*: To change; to become different in some respect or other.

"... according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not."—*Dan.* vi. 8.

ál-tër-a-bíl'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *alter*; *ability*.] The quality of being alterable; capability of being altered; alterableness. (Webster.)

ál-tër-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *alter*; *-able*.] Able to be altered; capable of being altered.

"... the manner of it is very *alterable*; the matter and fact of it is not *alterable* by any power under the sky."—*Carlyle*: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. v.

ál-tër-a-ble-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *alterable*; *-ness*.] Alterability; capable of being altered. (Johnson.)

ál-tër-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *alterable*; *-ly*.] In an alterable manner; in a manner capable of change. (Johnson.)

ál-tër-áge, *s.* [From Lat. *altor* = a foster father; *alo* = to rear.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. (Davies on Ireland.)

ál-tër-ánt, *a. & s.* [Eng. *alter*; *-ant*. In Fr. *alterant*.]

1. As *adjective*: Altering, changing.

"And whether the body be *alterant* or altered."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix., § 800.

2. As *substantive*: An alternative. (Used in medicine.)

ál-tër-á-tion, *s.* [Fr. *alternation*; Sp. *alternacion*; Port. *alteração*; Ital. *alternazione*; Low Lat. *altero* = to change.]

1. The act of altering, or change.

"Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty."—*Hooker*.

2. The state of being altered.

"Methinks it should be now a huge eclipse
Of sun and moon; and that the affrighted globe
Should yaw at alteration."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, v. 2.

3. The change made.

"When man fell,
Strange alteration! Sin and Death remain
Following his track which was the will of Heaven)
Paved after him a broad and beaten way
Over the dark abyss."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, li. 1,024.

ál-tër-a-tíve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *alteratif*, *m.*, *alterative*, *f.*]

A. As *adjective*: Producing alteration.

"... such an internal cellular or cellulose-vascular structure as can receive fluid matter from without, alter its nature, and add it to the *alterative* structure."—*Owen*: *Palæontol.* (1860), p. 4.

Chiefly Med.: Producing alteration in the system, from a morbid state to, or towards, one of health.

"By an *alterative* course of treatment is commonly meant the continued exhibition of certain medicinal agents supposed to have the power of altering certain disordered actions, chiefly of a chronic character."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i. 53.

B. As *substantive*:

1. *Lit. Med.*: A kind of medicine which, when given, appears for a time to have little or no effect, but which ultimately changes, or tends to change, a morbid state into one of health. Garrod divides alteratives into seven groups: (1) Mercurial Alteratives, (2) Iodine Alteratives, (3) Chlorine Alteratives, (4) Arsenical Alteratives, (5) Antimonial Alteratives, (6) Sulphur Alteratives, and (7) Alteratives of undetermined action.

2. *Fig.*: Anything fitted to produce an alteration for the better on a morbid mind.

"Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies for all infirmities of mind, purgatives, cordials, *alteratives*."—*Burton*: *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 273.

fáte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fátter; wê, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ð = ċ. ey = ä.

âl-têr-câ-te, v. i. [In Sp. *altercar*; Ital. *altercare*. From Lat. *alterco*, sometimes *alterco* = to wrangle, to quarrel; from *alter* = another.] To carry on an angry contention in words; to engage in noisy wrangling.

âl-têr-câ-tion, s. [In Fr. *altercation*; Sp. *altercacion*; Port. *altercação*; Ital. *altercazione*; Lat. *altercatio*, from *alterco*.] [ALTERCATE.] A wrangling, dispute, or debate. Angry contention of words between two persons.

"... a stormy altercation followed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

"Livy regrets that he cannot ascertain the truth with respect to this unseasonably alteration."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii, pt. II, § 33.

âl-têr-red, pa. par. & a. [ALTER.]

"But he found the comrade of his youth an altered man."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

âl-têr-ing, pr. par. & a. [ALTER.]

"With age, and altering rheuma? Can he speak? hear?"—Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

âl-têr-i-tý, s. The state of being another; the state of being different. (Cotteridge.)

âl-têrn, a. [In Fr. *alterne*; Port. *alternio*. From Lat. *alternus* = every other, alternate; from *alter* = one of two.]

A. Oril. Lang.: Alternate.

"And God made two great lights, great for their use To man, the greater to have *day* by day, The less by night, *altern*; and made the stars."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. vii.

B. Technically:

1. *Geom.* *Altern base:* A term used for a base which is not the true one. Thus, if in an oblique triangle the true base is = the sum of the sides, then the altern base = their difference; or, if the true base is = the difference of the sides, then the altern is = their sum.

2. *Crystallography:* Exhibiting on its upper and lower part faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.

***âl-têrn, v. t.** [From Eng. *altern*. In Fr. *alterner*; Sp. & Port. *alternar*; Ital. *alternare*.] To alternate.

"Alternar, *ac.* to *altern*."—Fernandez: *Spanish Diet.* (1811).

†âl-têrn-a-ý, s. [Eng. *altern*; *-acy*.] The state of being alternate. (Webster.)

†âl-têrn-al, a. [Eng. *altern*; *-al*.] Pertaining to what is alternate. Alternative. (Sherwood.) Done by turns or courses one after another. (Bullockar.)

†âl-têrn-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *alternat*; *-ly*.] The same as ALTERNATELY.

"Affranus and Petreus did command Those camps with equal power, but concord made Their government more firm: their men obey'd Alternally both generals' commands."—Mayer: *Lucan*, bk. iv.

†âl-têr-nant, a. [In Fr. *alternant*; Lat. *alternans*, pr. par. of *alternio* = to do first one thing and then another; *alternus* = one after another, interchangeably; *alter* = one of two, the other.] Alternating.

âl-têr-nâ-te, or âl-têr-nâ-te, v. t. & i. [ALTERNATE, *a.*] [ALTERN, *a.* & *v.*]

A. Transitive: To perform by turns with another person or persons, or to change one thing for another reciprocally, i. e., to do first the one, then the other, and afterwards the first again, uniformly observing the same order of succession as long as the operation goes on.

"The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil."—Greene.

"Those who in their course, Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne Alternate all night long."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. v.

B. Intransitive:

1. *In time:* To happen by turns with another occurrence.

"... tempests quickly *alternated* with sunshine."—Fraude: *Hist. of Eng.*, pt. I, vol. iv, § 1.

2. *In place:* In turns to precede and then to follow anything else. Often used in geology for a bed, or a series of beds again and again recurring in a section; but in most cases what now are successive re-appearances in place were produced in a remote age by the return of the same combination of circumstances in time.

"... but as we proceed northwards to Yorkshire, (it the mountain limestone) begins to *alternate* with true coal measures."—Lyell: *Manual of Geol.*, ch. xxiv.

âl-têr-nate, a., s., & adv. [From Lat. *alternatus*, pa. par. of *alternio*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of time:* Done or happening in a series, first one and then the other, by turns; reciprocal. In colloquial language, "turn about."

"In either cause one rage alone possesses'd The empire of the alternate victor's breast."—Byron: *Lara*, il. 10.

"... Castor and Pollux, who enjoyed a peculiar privilege of life after death, and revisited the earth in some mysterious manner on alternate days."—Gladstone: *Studies on Homer*, l. 134.

2. *Of relative place or position.* (See II., 1.)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.:* Alternate leaves are those which are not inserted opposite to each other, but of which each is higher or lower on the stem



ALTERNATE LEAVES.
COMMON ELM (ULMUS CAMPESTRIS).

than the corresponding one on the other side. The word *alternate* is the reverse of *opposite* also when used of other portions of a plant, as sepals, petals, stamens, &c.

2. *Zool.:* In a corresponding sense to that described under No. 1.

† *Alternate generations.* [See ALTERNATION, B. 1.]

3. *Other Physical Sciences:* With a similar meaning.

Math. Alternate angles: Two angles are said to be alternate with each other when they are made by two straight lines, intersected by a third, and are on opposite sides of that third. One alternate angle is beneath the first of the two lines so intersected, and the other is above the second one. If the two straight lines be parallel, then the alternate angles are equal to each other. (See Euclid, I. 29.) If the straight line *AB* intersect the two parallel straight lines *CD* and *EF*, then *CGH* and *CHF* constitute one, and *DCH* and *GHE* a second pair of alternate angles.

Her. Alternate quarters: A term applied to the first and fourth quarters on an escutcheon, which are generally of the same kind; and also to the second and third, which also similarly resemble each other.

B. As substantive: That which alternates with anything else; an alternative; a vicissitude.

"'Tis not in Fate th' *alternate* now to give."—Pope: *Homers Iliad*, bk. xviii, ll. 117.

"And rais'd in pleasure, or repaid in ease, Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace."—Prior.

C. As adverb: Alternately.

† Common in poetry, owing to the difficulty of introducing *alternately* into a line.

"And live *alternate*, and *alternate* die, In hell beneath, on earth, in heaven above."—Pope: *Homers Odyssey*, bk. xi, 372-3.

"Oft, placed the evening fire beside, The minstrel *alt* *alternate* tried."—Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 18.

âl-têrn-ate-ly, adv. [Eng. *alternat*; *-ly*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *In time:* Happening by turns.

"'Tis thus, reciprocating each with each, Alternately the nations learn and teach."—Cowper: *Charity*.

2. *In space:* In reciprocal succession; first on one side, and then on the other. (See B. 1.)

B. Technically:

1. *Bot. Alternately pinnate:* A term used of a pinnate leaf which has the leaflets alter-

nate on a common petiole. Example: *Potentilla rupestris*, *Toluifera balsamum*.



ALTERNATELY PINNATE LEAVES.
(TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM.)

2. *Geom. or Alg.:* If there be four magnitudes or quantities in proportion, of which the first is to the second as the third to the fourth, then either of the expressions *permutando* (by permutation) or *alternando* (*alternately*) is employed, when it is inferred that the first proportional has the same ratio to the third that the second has to the fourth, or that the first is to the third as the second is to the fourth.

Thus if $AB:CD::MN:PQ$, then these proportionals are placed *alternately*; if they stand thus—

$$CD:AB::PQ:MN,$$

$$\text{or } AB:MN::CD:PQ.$$

$$\text{So also if } a:b::c:d,$$

then these symbols are placed *alternately* if they are written

$$b:a::d:c, \text{ and } a:c::b:d.$$

(See Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 13, Prop. 16.)

† **âl-têrn-ate-noss, s.** [Eng. *alternative*; *-ness*.] The same as ALTERNATION (q. v.).

âl-têrn-ât-ing, pr. par. & a. [ALTERNATE, *v.*]

Elect.: Changing periodically in direction, as an alternating current.

âl-têrn-â-tion, s. [In Sp. *alternacion*; Port. *alternação*; Ital. *alternazione*, from Lat. *alternatio*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.:* The succession of things to one another in a reciprocal order; interchange of things often after once with others, in time or in space.

(a) *In time:*

"... the alternation of day and night . . ."—Lewis: *Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. I, § 3.

"Slow alternations of land and sea."—Owen: *Classification of the Mammalia*, p. 65.

(b) *In space:*

"Each successive tide brings its charge of mixed powder, deposits its duplex layer day after day, and finally masses of immense thickness are piled up, which, by preserving the *alternations* of sand and mica, tell the tale of their formation."—Tyndall: *Frag. of Science*, 2d ed., p. 408.

II. Specially:

1. Responses by the congregation in liturgical worship.

"For such *alternations* as are there used must be by several persons; but the minister and the people cannot so sever their interests as to sustain several persons, he being the only mouth of the whole body which he presents."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. Alternate performances between the two divisions of a choir.

B. Technically:

1. *Biol. or Zool. Alternation of Generations:* The rendering of a scientific term used by Prof. Steenstrup to express an abnormal kind of generation, called by Prof. Owen *Metagenesis*. It implies that one kind of bird takes place in one generation, and another in the next; the third is again like the first, and the fourth resembles the second. In the first generation there is the ordinary propagation of the race by impregnation; in the second, immature animals, which appear as if they had not passed beyond the larval state, give birth to young. This feature in the case Prof. Owen calls *Parthenogenesis* (q. v.). By the curious arrangement now mentioned, the young do not resemble their immediate parents, but their grand-parents; as in due time what may be termed their grandchildren will resemble them. The best known instance of alternation

bôll, bôý; pòut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bèngh; go, gêm; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng, -tion, -sion, -cioun = shûn; -tion, -çion = zhûn. -tions, -sious, -cious, -ceous = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

of generations is in the Aphides. [APHIS.] (*tenstrup*: *Alteration of Generations, Ray Society. Owen: Invert. Anim.*, 2nd ed., pp. 667, 668.)

2. *Alg.*: Alternations are the same as what are more generally called permutations.

āl-tēr'n'-a-tive, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *alternativ*; Fr. *alternatif*, *adj.*, *alternative*, *s.*; Sp. & Port. *alternativo*, *adj.*, *alternativa*, *s.*; Ital. *alternativo*, *adv.* = by turns; *alternativa*, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Offering a choice of two things, as an "alternative proposal."

2. Alternate.

"The manners, the wits, the health, the age, the strength, and stature of men daily vary, but so as by vicissitude and revolution they return again to the former points from which they declined, and again decline, and again return, by *alternative* and interchangeable course."—*Hakewell's Apology*, p. 41.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A term used when the pieces of an organ being in two rows, the inner is covered by the outer in such a way that each of the exterior rows overlaps half of two of the interior ones.

2. *Grammar*: The *alternative conjunctions* are *Either—or*, *Whether—or*, *Neither—nor*. (*Bain: English Grammar*, London, 1863, p. 65.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Strictly*: Permission to choose either of two things, but not both; also the two things viewed as standing together that choice may be made between them. In this sense it has no plural.

"... this was partly owing to their apparent difficulty in understanding the simplest *alternative*."—*Burstein: Voyage round the World*, ch. 2.

2. *More loosely*: One of two things offered for choice. In this sense the two things offered are called, not by they should be, an *alternative*, but two *alternatives*.

"... and announce that if this demand is refused, the *alternative* is war. The Romans refuse all redress, and accept the *alternative*."—*Loebis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xil, pt. 1, § 9.

3. *Still more loosely*: One of several things offered to choose among.

"My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these *alternatives*."—*Gladstone: Homer*, l. 43.

"There is no *alternative*, means, no choice is offered; only one thing is presented for acceptance.

"With no *al'ternative* but death."—*Longfellow: The Golden Legend*, iv.

āl-tēr'n'-a-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *alternative*; -ly.] By turns; reciprocally.

"An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

āl-tēr'n'-a-tive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *alternative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *alternative*. (*Bailey*.)

† **āl-tēr'n'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *altern*; -ity.] The same as *ALTERNATION* (q.v.).

"They imagine that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

āl-thæ-ā, āl-thē-ā, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *althæa*; Ital. *alta*; Fr. & Lat. *althæa*; Gr. *ἀλθαία* (*althaia*) = marsh-mallow; *ἀλθη* (*althē*) = to cure; so called from its healing virtues.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Malvaceæ, or Mallow-worts. It contains one

mallow. The *A. rosea* of our gardens is the Hollyhock. Its flowers are used in Greece in poultices, lozenges, &c. Its leaves are said to furnish a colouring matter not inferior to indigo. Marsh-mallow contains much mucilage and altheine, which is the same as asparagin. It is used as a demulcent to allay cough.

"*Althæa* with the purple eye: the broom,
Yellow and bright, as bullion unalloy'd."

Cooper: Task, bk. vi.

2. An asteroid, the 119th found. It was discovered by Watson on the 3rd of April, 1872.

āl-thē'-ine, *s.* [Eng. *althæa*; -ine.] A vegetable principle found in the roots of the marsh mallow, now shown to be identical with Asparagin (q.v.).

* **āl-thēr**, *a.* [ALDER, ELDER.] Elder. (*Piers Plouman*.)

* **āl-thēr**, * **āl-thīr**, * **āl-thīre**, *a.* [ALDER.] Of all. (For their numerous compounds, as *ALThER-COST*, *ALThER-FAIREST*, *ALThER-FIRST*, &c., see *ALDER*.)

"Certes, ne never other man
Sith Lameth was that *al-ther* first hygan
To loven two, as writen folk biforen."

Chaucer: C. T., 10, 854.

āl-though, * **āl though**, * **āl thogh** (*ugh* or *gh* silent), *conj.* [Eng. *all*; *though*. In *Dut. al*, or *alhoewel* = although. *Though* = *A.S. theah*, *thēh*.] [*Though*.] Notwithstanding that; however it may be that; even if; even supposing that.

"*Al though* he were of age."

Bonaventura.

"But Peter said unto him, *Altho* gh all shall be offended, yet will not I."—*Mark* xiv. 28.

* **āl-tī-ca**, *s.* [HALTICA.]

* **āl-tī-grāde**, *a.* [Lat. *altus* = high; *gradus* = a step, a pace; *gradior* = to take steps, to walk.] Rising on high; mounting, ascending. (*Johnson*.)

āl-tīl'-ō-quēnce, *s.* [In Port. *altiloquencia*; Lat. *altus* = high, and *loquētia* = fluency of speech; *loquor* = to speak.] Lofty speech; pomposity of language. (*Johnson*.)

āl-tīl'-ō-quēnt, *a.* [Lat. *altus* = high, and *loquēs* = speaking; pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Lofty or pompous in speech. (*Bailey*.)

āl-tīn'-ēt-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *altus* = high, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = that by which anything is measured; a measure, a rule.] An instrument employed for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

āl-tīm'-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [For *etym.* see *ALTIMETER*. In Sp. & Port. *altimetria*.] The art of measuring altitudes trigonometrically, as by a quadrant, theodolite, &c. (*Johnson*.)

āl-tīn, *s.* [Russian.] A Russian coin worth between a penny and three half-pence sterling. It is equal in value to three copeys, one hundred of which again make a rouble.

† **āl-tīn'-cār**, *s.* [TINCAL.]

āl-tīn-gī-ā-çø-æ, *s. pl.* [From the old botanical genus *Altingia*, now called *Liquidambar*.] Liquidambers. An order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley in his first sub-class Dielionous Exogens, and in his eighteenth Alliance, the Amentales. It consists of tall, balsam-bearing trees, which are placed under the Linnean genus *Liquidambar*. [*LIQUIDAMBAR*.] They are found in the hotter parts of Asia and America.

āl-tī-scope, *s.* [Lat. *altus* = high, and Eng. -scope.] An instrument enabling the observer to look over anything that intervenes between him and the objects he desires to see.

āl-tīs'-ōn-ant, **āl-tīs'-ōn-ōūs**, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *altisonante*; Sp. & Port. *altisono*; Lat. *altisonus* = high sounding; *altus* = high; *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound; or from *sonus* = a sound.] High sounding; of lofty or pompous sound.

"Speculative and positive doctrines, and *altisonant* phrases."—*Evelyn*.

āl-tīss-i-mō, *a. or adv.* [Lat. *altissimus*, superl. degree of *altus*.] [† *ALTO*, *ALT*.] A term used in music to designate the sounds that lie in the octave above the pitch of sounds in *alt*—viz., from *g*" to *f*".

āl-tī-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. *Altitude*; Ital. *altitudine*. From Lat. *altitudo* = altitude; *altus* = high.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The elevation of an object above its base, or of an object in the air above the surface of the earth.

"... Off did he take delight
To measure th' *altitude* of some tall thing
That is the eagle's birthplace, or some peak,
Familiar with forgotten years."

Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. i.

II. Figuratively:

1. The highest point in degree of anything.
"He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud, which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue."
—*Shakspeare: Coriol.*, i. 1.

2. High rank, superiority in wealth or other resources; mental or moral elevation.

"Your *altitude* offends the eyes

Of those who want the power to rise." *Swift*.

3. (*Plural*.) Haughty airs.

B. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: The altitude of a triangle, parallelogram, or other figure, is the straight line drawn from its vertex perpendicular to its base, or the base produced. (Euclid, bk. vi, def. 4.)

2. *Perspective*: The altitude of the eye is a right line let fall from the eye perpendicular to the geometrical plane.

3. *Trigonom.*: The same as *A.*, *I.*

An *accessible altitude* is one the lower part of which may be approached, so that a base may be measured from it for the purpose of trigonometrical calculation. An *inaccessible altitude* is one of which the lower part is unapproachable; as, for instance, a castle beyond a river which one has not the means of crossing.

4. *Astron.*: The elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon, i.e., the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between the centre of the body and the true horizon. It is generally expressed in °, and ". The *apparent altitude* of a heavenly body is the apparent height above the sensible horizon. Its *true altitude* is its height above the real horizon, after corrections have been made on account of refraction and parallax. *Meridian altitude* is the altitude of a heavenly body when passing the meridian. The body is then at the highest point it can on that day reach.

Observed altitude is the altitude as shown by the instrument with which the observation was taken.

Refraction of altitude is the increased elevation given to a heavenly body by refraction.

Altitude and Azimuth Instrument. [See *AZIMUTH AND ALTITUDE INSTRUMENT*.]

† **āl-tī-tūd-in-ār'-ī-an**, *s.* [Lat. *altitudinis*, genit. of *altitudo* = height; suffix -*arian* = a person who.] A term occasionally used to indicate a person of lofty aim or pretension, an ambitious person. (*Coleridge*.)

† **āl-tīv'-ōl-ānt**, *a.* [Ital. *altivolante*; Lat. *altus* = high, and *volans* = flying, pr. par. of *volo*, -*avi* = to fly.] High-flying. (*Evelyn*.)

* **āl-tō**, *adv.* [ALL TO.]

† **āl-tō**, **ālt**, *a.* [In Ger. *alt*, *alto*; Fr. *haut*; O. Fr. *hault*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *alto*; Lat. *altus*. It may have a remote connection with E. Aram. ʾāṭ (ʾilay or ghilay) = highest; Heb. ʾāṭh (ʾāth) = to ascend, and various cognate words.] A term designating pitch of sound, derived from the old gamut of the organ-builders. The sounds lying between *c*, the highest note on the treble staff, and *f*, seven notes above (or, as it would now be written, from *g*" to *f*"'), are said to be in *alt*.

āl-tō, *a. & s.* [† *ALTO*, *ALT*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Music:

1. The term applied to the highest male voice, most usually falsetto, having a compass of about an octave and a half, from *f* to *c*", called also the *counter-tenor* voice. The term *contralto* is usually applied to the lowest sort of female voice, which frequently takes the same part in vocal music as the alto male voice.

2. When applied to musical instruments the term is usually employed to designate those next in pitch above the tenor of the same species, as *alto* trombone.

II. Old Law. *Alto* and *basso*, or *in alto* and *in basso* (high and low), were words used to mean the reference of all differences, great and small, to arbitration.



ALTHÆA OFFICINALIS.

generic British species, the *A. officinalis*, or Common Marsh-mallow, and one only apparently wild, the *A. hirsuta*, or Hispid Marsh-

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or **wōre**, **wolf**, **work**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

B. As *substantive*: The part of the music sung by persons possessing the alto or contralto voice. [A., 1., 1, Music.]

alto-clef, *s.* A name for the C clef when it is placed on the third line of the staff; called also the *Counter-tenor clef*. The usual form of the clef is shown in the accompanying figure. [CLEF.]

alto-fagotto, *s.* A musical wind instrument, known also by its French name of the *basson quinte*. It is similar in character to the bassoon or fagotto, and has a compass of the same extent, but five notes higher in pitch. [BASSOON.]

alto-rilievo, or alto-relievo, *s.* [Ital. *alto rilievo*; *alto* = high, and *rilievo* = relief.]



SCULPTURE IN ALTO-RILIEVO.

Sculptured work of which the figures project more than half their true proportions, as shown in the illustration. When they project just one-half, the term used is *Mezzo-relievo*; and when less than half, *Basso-relievo*, or in English, *Bas-relief*. (*Glossary of Arch.*, 5th ed.) [BAS-RELIEF.]

alto-ripieno, *s.* [Ital.] An alto part, either vocal or instrumental, used for filling up and adding to the force of a *Tutti*. [See *RIPieno*, *Tutti*.]

alto-violà, *s.* [Ital.] A stringed instrument of the violin species, usually called the *viola* or *tenor*, somewhat larger than the violin, and with a system of tuning five notes lower in pitch. [VIOLA, TENOR.]

ál-to-gěth'-ěr, *adv.* [Eng. *all*; *together*.] Wholly, completely, entirely.

"Thou wast altogether born in sins."—John ix. 34.
"Except thou make thyself altogether a prince over us."—Num. xvi. 13.

†al-toun, *s.* [Scotch *al* = auld = old; *toun* = town.] Old town. [Scotch.]

ál-trù-izm, *s.* [In Ital. *altruì* = others; *altruì* = other people's goods. Lat. *alteruter* = one of two, the one or the other, either; *alter* = one of two; *uter* = which of the two, or whether. A word framed by M. Comte, and adopted with warmly expressed approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to *Egoism*.] Benevolence, beneficence. (*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (1881), vol. ii., § 524.)

ál-trù-íst, *s.* [Fr. *altruiste*.] One who practices altruism.

ál-trù-ís-tic, *a.* [From Eng. *altruism* (q.v.). A word framed like *altruism* by M. Comte, and adopted with high approval by Herbert Spencer, to express an antithesis to *Egoistic*.] Benevolent, beneficent. [EGO-ALTRUISTIC.] *Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (1881), vol. ii., § 524.

ál-trù-íst-í-o-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *altruistic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a benevolent manner; with care for the interests of others. (*H. Spencer: Data of Ethics*, § 73.)

ál-ù-čí-ta, *s.* [Lat. *alucita* = a gnat.] A genus of moths, the typical one of the family *Alucitidae*.

ál-ù-čí-t'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Alucita* (q.v.).] A family of moths, distinguished by having the wings split into a series of feather-like lobes. A few species exist in this country. One, the *A. hexadactyla*, called erroneously the Twenty-plume Moth, for it has, in reality, as many as twenty-four

plumes, may often be seen running up window-panes in autumn.

ál-ù-děi, *s.* [In Fr. *alutiel*; Gr. *ἄλυνος*, *lutum* = mud, clay, potter's earth. Without clay; without lutum.] A subliming pot used for chemical purposes, without a bottom, but which was fitted into a second, and that into a third, and so on, without lutum being required. The complex vessel thus made was used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace a pot was placed to hold the substance which had to be sublimed, and at the top a head was added for the purpose of retaining the vapour which might arise from the process. (*Quincy*.)

ál-ù-là, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *ala* = a wing.] A little wing.]

Entom.: (1) One of the two minute membranous scales situated above the halteres in some dipterous insects. (2) One of the similar scales placed under the elytra of certain water-beetles.

ál-ùm (1), ***ál-ým**, *s.* [In Sw. *alun*; Dan. *alun*; Dut. *alun*; Ger. *alun*; Fr. *alun*; Sp. *alumbre*; Port. *alumen*; Ital. *allume*. From Lat. *alumen* = alum.]

1. *Chem.*: The name given to double salts of sulphate of aluminium with sulphates of potassium, sodium, ammonium, or of other monatomic metals, as silver, thallium, cesium, rubidium. They crystallise in octohedra. Potash alum, $\text{Al}_2\text{K}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is prepared by the decomposition of a shale containing iron pyrites, FeS_2 , which is gently burnt and exposed to the air in a moist state; it oxidises and forms sulphates, and, on the addition of a potash salt to the solution obtained by water, alum crystallises out. Alum has a sweet astringent taste, reddens litmus paper, and dissolves in its own weight of boiling water. Sodium alum is very soluble. Ammonium alum is often prepared by adding the ammonia liquor of gas-works instead of potash. Alum is used in dyeing and in preparing skins, &c. Alums can be also formed in which ferric or chromic sulphates replace aluminium sulphate, as potassium-ferric sulphate, $\text{Fe}_2\text{K}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and ammonio-chromic sulphate, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. These crystallise in the same form, and cannot be separated from each other by crystallisation. Alum is used in medicine as an astringent in doses of ten to twenty grains. Burnt alum is alum deprived of its water of crystallisation by heat; it is used externally as a slight escharotic.

"... and oyle
Of tartre, alym, glas, burn, wort, and argoyle."
Chaucer: G. 7, 13-16, 12741.

2. *Mineralogy*. Alum makes Alum the type of a group of minerals, classed under his "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Sulphates," and places under it *Tschermigite* and *Kalinite*. *Ammonia Alum*: A mineral, called also *Tschermigite* (q.v.).

Feather Alum: A mineral, called also *Halo-trichite* (q.v.).

Iron Alum: A mineral, called also *Halo-trichite* (q.v.).

Magnesia Alum: A mineral, called also *Pickeringite* (q.v.).

Manganese Alum: A mineral, called also *Apjohnite* (q.v.).

Native Alum: A mineral, called also *Kalinite* (q.v.).

Soda Alum: A mineral, called also *Mendocite* (q.v.).

3. *Art*: *Saccharine Alum* is a composition made of common alum, with rose-water and the white of eggs boiled together to the consistency of a paste, and thus capable of being moulded at pleasure. As it cools it grows as hard as an ordinary stone.

***alum-earth, or poleura**, *s.* Names formerly given to a fibrous mineral of a silky lustre, brought by Dr. Gillies from the Chilean Andes. It was said to be used by the inhabitants as a mordant in dyeing red. Ure describes *alum-earth* as an impure earthy variety of lignite. Both *alum-earth* and *poleura* seem to have disappeared from the most modern works on mineralogy.

alum-root, *s.*

1. The English name of the *Geranium maculatum*. Its root contains a great deal of tannin, and is powerfully astringent. Bigelow

recommends it in diseases which on their removal leave debility behind. The tincture may be locally applied with much advantage in sore throats and ulcerations of the mouth. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*)

2. *Heuchera Americana* and *Heuchera cortusa*, plants of the Saxifrage order, both of which figure in the American pharmacopœia.

alum-schist, *s.* [ALUM-SLATE.]

alum-slate, alum-schist, *s.* A kind of slate occurring low in the Carboniferous rocks of Britain. It is a siliceous clay, with coaly matter and bisulphide of iron in minute portions. Alum is often manufactured from it. [SCHIST.]

alum-stone, *s.* [ALUNITE.]

ál-ùm, *v.t.* [From the substantive *alum* (1); in Dan. *allune*; Ger. *alunen*; Fr. *aluner*.]

Dyeing: To steep in a solution of alum, or otherwise to impregnate with the salt. The fibre of cotton which has been impregnated with an aluminium salt has the property of retaining vegetable-colouring matters so firmly that they cannot be washed out; such colours are called *fast*.

ál-ùm (2), *s.* [Lat.] A plant described by Pliny as resembling thyme or sage. Some have made it the comfrey (the *Symphylum Brochum* of Bory).

ál-ùmed, *pa. par. & a.* [ALUM, *v.*]

ál-ù-mén, *s.* [Lat.]

Chem.: The technical word for common alum. [ALUM (1).]

ál-ù-mí-an, *s.* [Lat. *alumin(is)*; suff. *-an*.]

A mineral classed by Dana with his *Crocotite* group of Anhydrous "Sulphates, Chromates, Tellurates." It is white and sub-translucent. It consists of sulphuric acid, 60.9; alumina, 39.1. It is found in Spain.

ál-ù-mín-a, †**ál-ù-mí-ne**, *s.* [In Fr. *alumine*; from Lat. *alumina*, pl. of *alumen* = alum.]

1. *Chem.*: The only oxide of aluminium known. Its sp. gr. is 3.9. It is isomorphous with ferric and chromic oxides. It occurs native in crystals, as corundum, ruby, sapphire, and less pure as emery. It is the hardest substance known except the diamond. It can be obtained by precipitating a salt of aluminium by ammonia and igniting the precipitate. It is nearly insoluble in most acids. It is a white, insoluble, tasteless, amorphous powder. Three hydrates are known, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; the trihydrate is the ordinary gelatinous precipitate. It is soluble in acids and fixed alkalis. It is a weak base, many of its salts having an acid reaction. It is largely used in dyeing as a mordant. It forms insoluble compounds with vegetable colours called *lakes*. It occurs native as *Gibbsite*. The monohydrate is *Diaspore*. The dihydrate cannot act as a mordant; it is soluble in acetic acid. (See *Watt's Diet. Chem.*) Silicate of aluminium forms the basis of clays.

2. *Mineralogy*. Aluminium, sometimes called argil, or the argillaceous earth, is the basis of all clays, and imparts to them the plastic character for which they are distinguished. For the aspects which it presents when it occurs native, see No. 1. It enters into the composition of many minerals, the proportion in which it occurs being generally stated just after that of the silica; thus, garnet taken from the Ural Mountains has silica 36.86, and alumina 24.19.

Cupreous Phosphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also *Amphithalite* (q.v.).

Fluate of Alumina: A mineral, called also *Fluellite* (q.v.).

Fliosilicate of Alumina: A mineral, called also *Topaz* (q.v.).

Hydrate of Alumina: A mineral, called also *Diaspore* (q.v.).

Hydrosulphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also *Aluminite* (q.v.).

Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina and Lime: A mineral, a variety of *Amphithalite* (q.v.).

Mellite of Alumina: A mineral, now called simply *Mellite* (q.v.).

Native Carbonate of Alumina and Lime: A mineral, called also *Ilvite* (q.v.).

ból, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gém; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xénophon, exist. ph = *z*
-tion, -sion, -cioun = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -tious, -sious, -cious, -ceous = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

Subphosphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also Wavellite (q.v.).

Sulphate of Alumina: A mineral, called also (1) Aluminian, (2) Alunogen, and (3) Felsobanyite (q.v.).

āl-ūm-in-ā-ite, s. [Eng. *alumin*; -ite.]

Chem.: The hydrogen in aluminium trihydrate can be replaced by an equivalent quantity of various metals; such compounds are called *aluminates*, as potassium aluminate, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{K}_2\text{O}$. Some occur native, as Spinel, an aluminate of magnesium; Garnet, an aluminate of zinc. (See *Wait's Dict. of Chem.*)

āl-ūm-in-if-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *alumen*, genit. -inis = alum; *fero* = to bear.] Bearing alum; containing alum.

āl-ūm-in-i-fōrm, a. [Lat. *alumen*, genit. *aluminis*, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of alumina. (*Chaptal.*)

* **āl-ūm-in-i-lite**, s. [Lat. *alumen* = alum, and suff. -ite.] The name of a mineral, called also Alunite (q.v.).

āl-ūm-in-ite, s. [Lat. *alumen* = alum, and suff. -ite.] A mineral called also Websterite. It is a hydrosulphate of alumina. Its composition is alumina 29.8, sulphuric acid 23.2, and water 47.0 = 100. It is opaque, has a dull earthy lustre, a white colour, and an earthy fracture. It adheres to the tongue. Found in the Harz mountains, in Germany, and in Sussex, in England, &c.

āl-ūm-in-i-ūm, s. [In Ger. & Dut. *aluminium*. From Lat. *alumen* = alum.]

Chem.: A tetratomic metal; symbol Al; atomic weight 27.4; sp. gr. 2.6; melts at red heat. It is a white, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal, not oxidised in the air, nearly insoluble in dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, readily soluble in HCl, and in solutions of potash or soda with evolution of H. It is used for instruments and ornaments; it forms a valuable alloy with copper, resembling gold, and not easily tarnished, called aluminium bronze. It is prepared by decomposing the double chloride of aluminium and sodium by metallic sodium. It forms one oxide, alumina, Al_2O_3 (q.v.). Its most important salts are alums (q.v.) and aluminium chloride, Al_2Cl_6 , which is formed when aluminium hydrate is dissolved in HCl, but upon evaporation HCl escapes and leaves Al_2O_3 . It can be obtained by pouring Cl over a mixture of Al_2O_3 and carbon heated to redness. It is a transparent waxy substance, boiling at 180°. It forms double salts with alkaline chlorides, as $\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_6\cdot 2\text{NaCl}$. Aluminium fluoride, Al_2F_6 , also forms double salts, aluminium and sodium. Fluoride, $\text{Al}_2\text{F}_6\cdot 6\text{NaF}$, occurs as the mineral cryolite in Greenland. Numerous silicates of aluminium occur as minerals [see CLAYS, FELSPAR, &c.]. The salts of aluminium are recognised by giving a blue colour when moistened with nitrate of cobalt, and heated before the blow-pipe. Alumina is precipitated from its solutions by caustic alkalis as a white precipitate, soluble in excess; ammonia gives a similar precipitate, insoluble in excess; alkaline carbonates precipitate the hydrate, and CO_2 escapes; ammonia sulphide gives a white precipitate of aluminium hydrate. The salts of aluminium belong to the same class as the ferric and chromic salts; oxides of aluminium, chromium, and sesquioxide of iron are precipitated with ammonia. [ANALYSIS.] The alumina and phosphate of aluminium are dissolved by boiling with caustic potash; phosphate of aluminium is distinguished by being insoluble in acetic acid.

aluminum-bronze, s. An alloy of copper and aluminium resembling gold in color and almost untarnishable.

āl-ūm-in-ōūs, a. [Lat. *aluminis*, genit. of *alumen* = alum, and suffix -ous = full of.] Composed, at least, in part of alumina, or in some other way pertaining to alumina.

"When the first *aluminous* solution, containing not less than 4 or 5 per cent. of alumina . . ."—*Gramm*: *Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. II, p. 752.

āl-ūm-ish, a. [Eng. *alu.*, -ish.] Somewhat resembling alum.

āl-lūm-na, s. (pl. āl-lūm-nā). Feminine of ALUMINUS (q.v.).

āl-lūm-nūs, s.; pl. āl-lūm-nī. [Lat. *alumnus*, adj. = nourished, brought up; *alo* = to rear, to nourish.] One brought up at a school,

a university, or other place of learning. Thus, an alumnus of Cambridge University means one whose higher education has been obtained there.

āl-ūm-ō-cāl-cite, s. [Lat. *alumen*, and *calc*, genit. *calcis* = lime.] A mineral, a variety of tripolite, which is itself again a variety of opal. It seems to be tripolite with a little lime and alumina.

āl-ūn-ite, **āl-ūm-stōne**, * **āl-ūm-in-i-lite**, s. [*Alunite* is from Fr. *alun* = alum, and suff. -ite. *Alum-stone* is from Eng. *alum*, and *stone*. [ALUMINITE.] A mineral classed by Dana under his "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Silicates." It consists of about 35.50 of sulphuric acid, 39.65 of alumina, about 10 of potash, and 15 of water. It crystallizes in obtuse rhomboids, variously modified. It is white, greyish, or reddish. It varies from transparent to sub-translucent. Dana makes five varieties: (a) Crystallised; (b) Fibrous concretionary; (c) Massive and moderately tender; (d) Hard, mainly from disseminated silica; (e) Cavernous. It forms seams in trachytic and allied rocks, being produced by the action on them of sulphurous vapours. It occurs in Italy, Hungary, and France. Roman alum is prepared from this mineral. It is almost free from iron.

āl-ūn-ō-gēnā, s. [Fr. *alun* = alum, and *γεννάω* (*gennao*) = to engender.] The name of a mineral; according to the British Museum Catalogue, the same as Keramohalite; but of the two names Dana prefers *alunogen*. He classes it with "Oxygen Compounds—Hydrous Sulphates," and makes it the type of a group containing itself with Coquimbite. It generally occurs either in delicate fibrous crusts or massive. It is white, tinged with yellow or red, has a vitreous lustre, is sub-translucent or transparent, and tastes like alum. It is a sulphate of alumina, containing about 36.40 of sulphuric acid, 13 of alumina, and 46 of water. It is found near Bogota, and also in the vicinity of Königsberg.

† **ā-lūnt**, adv. In a blaze.

To set alunt, v.t.: To cause to blaze (lit. and fig.). (*Scott*.)

"For if they raise the taxes higher,

They'll set alunt that smould'ring fire."

Hogg: *Scot. Pastorals*, p. 16.

* **āl-ūre**, * **āl-ōure**, * **āl-ūr**, * **āl-ūr-ā**, * **āl-lūr-ā**, * **ā-lōr-ing**, * **ā-lōr-ying**, * **āl-ūr-ying**, s. [In Fr. *alure*, or *allée*; Low Lat. *allorium*, *alatoria*. Cognate with ALLEY (1) (q.v.).]

A. Generally of the form *alure*, or one of the four which immediately succeed it.

1. The passage behind the battlements in a castle, cathedral, church, or similar building, which served as a channel to collect the water which fell upon the roof, and was carried off by the gurgyles; the galleries behind the battlements of a castle.

"Up the *alurs* of the castles the ladies then stood,
And beheld this noble game, and which knight
were good." *Rob. Bruce*.

The towers to take and the torrells,
Vaults, *alours* and cornerls."
Egyn Aliscander. (*Voces to Prompt. Parv.* &c.)

2. A passage, a gangway, a gallery.

"For timber for the new *alure* between the king's chamber and the said chapel."—*Brayley*: *Houses of Parliament*, p. 127. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. A covered walk, sometimes called a deambulatory, in a street.

"Devised were long, large, and wyde
Of every strete on the frontier side;
Fresh *alures* with lusty hye pynacles,
And in mounstryng outward costly tabernacles,
Vaulted above lyke to rectoryes,
That were called deambulatoryes.
Men to walke togethir twaine and twaine,
To keep them drye when it hapned to raine."

Lydgate: *Boke of Troye*. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

4. The clerestory galleries of a nave or transept in a cathedral.

"In superfluous *alurs* ecclesiae."

Ely Sacris Riti, 21 E. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

5. The middle aisle or passage in a church.

"In *alura* inter frontem et subsecutor chori."

Tostat, *Edor.*, p. 127. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

6. A walk in a garden. (*Lydgate*: *Story of Thebes*.)

B. (Chiefly of the form *aloring*, or the two immediately succeeding it.) The parapet wall surrounding the alure, or gutter, described under A. 1.

"A botrus rising into the tabill that sall here the *aloring*."—*The Caterick Contract*. (See *Gloss. of Arch.*)

āl-ūrg-īto, s. [Gr. *ἀλουργός* (*alourgos*) = wrought in by the sea, sea-purple; *ἄλς* (*hals*) = the sea; * *ἔργω* (*ergo*) = to do work, and suff. -ite. So named from its colour.] A mineral, arranged in the British Museum Catalogue as a variety of Biotite. It occurs massive and in scales. It varies in colour from purple to cochineal red; there is much manganese in its composition. It is found at St. Marcel, in Piedmont.

ā-lū-sī-ā, s. [Gr. *ἁλυσίς* (*alustis*) = distress, anguish.]

Path.: Hallucination (q.v.).

alusia elatio, s. Sentimentalism; mental extravagance.

alusia hypochondriasis, s. Hypochondriacism; low spirits. (*Mayne*: *Lexic. Med. Terms.*)

āl-ū-tā, s. [Lat. = a kind of soft leather dressed with alum.] In English it has the same meaning.

āl-ū-tā-çē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *alutacius* = pertaining to *aluta*, or soft leather.]

Chiefly as a botanical term:

1. Leathery, having the consistence of leather, as the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*.

2. Leather-yellow, whitish-yellow.

āl-ū-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *aluta* (q.v.).] The tanning of leather.

āl-ū-tēr-ēs, a. A genus of fishes of the order Plectognathi, and the family Balistidae.

āl-vē-ār-y, * **āl-vē-ār-ie**, s. [In Ital. *alveario*; Lat. *alvearium* and *alveare* = a bellying vessel, a bee-hive; from *alveus* = a cavity, a hollow vessel; *alvus* = the belly.]

1. A bee-hive (lit. & fig.). (*Barret*.)

2. *Anat.*: The hollow of the internal ear, or the bottom of the concha, in which the cerumen, or wax, is deposited.

āl-vē-ā-tēd, a. [Lat. *alveatus* = hollowed out like a trough.] Formed like a bee-hive; of the same shape as a bee-hive.

āl-vē-ō-lar, † **āl-vē-ō-lar-y**, a. [From Lat. *alveolus*.] [ALVEOLUS.] Pertaining to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth.

alveolar arch, s. A semi-parabolic arch in the upper jaw, separating the palatine from the zygomatic-facial region, and perforated in the adult by *alveoli*, or honeycomb-like pits for the insertion of teeth. There is a corresponding arch in the lower jaw, also with *alveoli*.

" . . . which bounds the *alveolar arch* in front."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 172.

alveolar processes, s. pl. Cavities in which the teeth are fixed; they are called also *alveoli*.

"The *alveolar processes* in both jaws appear with the teeth, and disappear when no longer needed to support and enclose them."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 151.

āl-vē-ō-lāte, a. [Lat. *alveolatus* = hollowed out like a little trough, channelled; from *alveolus* (q.v.).] Excavated like the section of a honeycomb; honeycombed, deeply filled, as the receptacle of many composite flowers and the seeds of Papaver (Poppy).

† **āl-vē-ōle**, s. An Anglicised form of ALVEOLUS.

āl-vē-ō-līte, s. [Lat. *alveolus*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Polyparia, founded by Lamarck. It belongs to the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata.

āl-vē-ō-lūs, s.; plur. āl-vē-ō-lī. [Lat. *alveolus* = a little trough; dimin. of *alvus* = the belly.]

1. One of the sockets in which the teeth are set, or other similar cavity.

"The *alveoli*, or sockets in which the teeth are set."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 172.

2. One of the cells of a honeycomb.

āl-vīne, a. [From Lat. *alvus* = the belly.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestines.

alvine concretions, s. pl. Concretions or calculi arising in the stomach or intestines.

āl-vīte, s. [From Lat. *alvus* = the belly, and suff. -ite (*Mtn.*)] A mineral placed by Dana in his Hydrous Silicates. It contains

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōg or, wōre, wōll, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ā. ey = ā. ew = ē

"They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their amalgam into a number of incoherent republics."—*Burke*.

***māl-gam-āto**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ate*. In Ger. *amalgamieren*; Fr. *amalgamer*; Sp. & Port. *amalgamar*; Ital. *amalgamare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To unite or alloy a metal with quicksilver.

"When the zinc is pure, or its surface amalgamated with mercury . . . —*Graham*: *Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. 1, p. 245.

2. *Fig.*: To compound two things together.

"Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and amalgamated into one."—*Burke*.

" . . . an inclination to amalgamate Eastern beliefs with Greek philosophy."—*Duke of Somerset*: *Christian Theol.*, xii, 66.

B. Intransitive: To mix together intimately, to blend, to merge into one, to become united. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"The feudal system had, some centuries before, been introduced into the hill-counties, but had neither destroyed the patriarchal system nor amalgamated completely with it."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***māl-gam-ā-tēd**, *pa. par. & adj.* [AMALGAMATE.]

"In the amalgamated plate it is not zinc itself, but a chemical combination of mercury and zinc, which is presented to the acid."—*Graham*: *Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. 1, p. 247.

***māl-gam-ā-tīng**, *pr. par.* [AMALGAMATE.]

***māl-gam-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ation*. In Ger. & Fr. *amalgamation*; Sp. *amalgamación*; Port. *amalgamação*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of uniting or alloying a metal with mercury; or the state of being so united. (It is by amalgamation that native gold and native silver are extracted from the rocks in which they occur.)

"Amalgamation is the joining or mixing of mercury with any other of the metals."—*Bacon*: *Physiol. Rem.*, § 6.

2. *Fig.*: The act or process of uniting two things together, or the state of being so united.

"Early in the fourteenth century the amalgamation of the races was all but complete."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

***māl-gam-ā-tise**, *v.t.* [Eng. *amalgamate*; *-ize*.] To amalgamate, to blend, to unite.

" . . . amalgamating, or turning into a soft body."—*Bacon*: *Physiol. Rem.*

***māl-gam-ā-tōr**, *s.* One who or that which amalgamates.

***māl-game**, *v.t.* [Fr. *amalgamer*.] The same as AMALGAMATE (q.v.).

***māl-gam-īng**, ***māl-gam-yāgo**, *pr. par. & s.*

As substantive: Amalgamation.

"That we had in our matters sublimings, And in amalgams, and calcinings, Of quicksilver, y-clept mercury cure."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 12,698—12,700.

***māl-gam-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *amalgam*; *-ize*.] To amalgamate. (*Gregory*.)

***māl-ic āc-īd**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμαλός* (*amalos*) = (1) soft, slight, (2) weak, feeble.]

Chem.: $C_6H_5N_3O_7 + aq$. A weak acid obtained by the action of chlorine on caffeine. It is a hydrated tetramethyl-alloxantin. By the action of ammonia it is converted into a mixture of caffeine, forming green crystals and a crimson solution.

***māl-phī-tan**, *a.* [From *Amalfi*, a seaport of Southern Italy, situated on the Gulf of Salerno.] Belonging to or connected with Amalfi.

Amalphitan Code, *s.* A collection of laws bearing on navigation, collected by the inhabitants of Amalfi about the eleventh century, and received as authority for a long period subsequently.

Ām-āl-thē-a, **ām-āl-thē-a**, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *As a proper name*:

1. *Roman Archaeology*:

(a) One of the ten Sibyls. It was she who, according to the old Roman legend, offered Tarquinius Priscus the nine Sibylline books at a price so high that instead of giving her what she asked, he laughed at her, believing her to be mad. On this she burnt three of the nine volumes in his presence, and asked

the original price for the remaining six. Meeting with a second refusal, she proceeded to burn three more, and asked the full price for the remaining three. Awe by her extraordinary conduct, the king at last purchased the three for the sum originally asked for the nine. [SIBYL.]

(b) The nurse of Jupiter.

2. An asteroid, the 113th found. It was discovered by Luther, on the 12th of March, 1871.

II. *As a botanical term*:

Bot.: Desvau's name for the species of fruit called *Euterio*, when it has no elevated receptacle. [ETEROIO.]

***mān-ca**, *s.* [Sp.] A species of yellow lily growing in Peru.

"On the hills near Lima, at a height but little greater, the ground is carpeted with moss and beds of beautiful yellow lilies, called *Amancaes*."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

***a-mānd**, *v.t.* [Lat. *amando* = to send away.] To send one away. (*Cockeram*.)

***a-mān-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *amandatio* = a sending away; *amando* = to send away, to remove.] The act of sending on a message or embassy. (*Johnson*.)

***a-mān-dīne**, *s.* [Fr. *amande* = an almond.] A cold cream, prepared from almonds, for chapped hands.

***a-mān-dō-lā**, *s.* [Ital. *mandorla* = an almond.] A marble with a honey-combed appearance; in colour, green, with white spots.

***a-māng**, ***a-māng-is**, ***a-mān-iss**, *prep.* [AMONG.] (*Scotch*.)

ām-an-ī-tā, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμανίτα* (*amanitai*), *plur.* = a sort of fungi. From *Ἀμάνος* (*Amanos*), a mountain in Cilicia, where many fungi grew.] A sub-genus of Agaricus, the typical genus of the alliance Fungales, and the order Agaricaceae. The *A. muscaria* is ordinarily poisonous, so much so that the name *muscaria* (from *musca* = a fly) is designed to imply that the Amanita steeped in milk kills the flies which partake of the liquid thus poisoned. Yet, so much does the quality of a fungus depend on climate and place of growth, that, if Langsdorf is accurate, the *A. muscaria* in Kamtschatka and other portions of North-eastern Asia, is not poisonous, but only intoxicating. (*Lindley*: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 38.)

ām-an-ī-tine, *s.* [From *amanita*.]

Chem.: The poisonous principle in the Amanita. [AMANITA.]

***a-mān'se**, *v.t.* [A.S. *amansumian* = to disjoin, to excommunicate; opposed to *men-sumian* or *gemensumian* = to join, to marry.] To interdict, to excommunicate, to accurse.

"He *amansede* alle thulke, that suche vnright adde ldo To the church of Kanterbury, and the king I-crowned so."—*Rob. Glouce.*, vol. II, p. 474.

***a-mān-y-ēn-sis**, *s.* [In Dan. & Ger. *amanuensis*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amanuense*; all from Lat. *amanuensis*: *a* = from; *manus* = hand.] A person employed to write what another dictates.

***a-mār-a-cūs**, *s.* [In Fr. *amaracus*; Lat. *amaracus*; Gr. *ἀμαράκος* (*amarakos*), *ἀμαράκων* (*amarakon*) = (1) a bulbous plant, (2) marjoram.]

1. *Poet.*: Marjoram. *Spec.* the dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamnus*).

"Violet, amaranus, and asphodel."—*Tennyson*: *Enone*.

2. A genus of Labiate plants of the subsection or family Origanide.

†ām-ar-ānt, *s.* Rare form of AMARANTH; found principally in poetry.

ām-mār-ān-tā-cō-æ, **ām-mār-ān-th-ā-cō-æ**, *s. pl.* [AMARANTHUS.] Amarauts.

A natural order of plants, consisting of "Chenopodiales exogens, with separate sepals opposite the stamens, usually one-celled anthers, a single ovary often containing several seeds, and scarious flowers buried in imbricated bracts." The order is divided into three sub-orders—Gomphreneae, Achyrantheae, and Celoseae. The species are generally unattrac-

tive weeds, but sometimes they are of more showy appearance. In 1840, Lindley estimated the known species at 282; now, it is believed, about 560 are known. They occur chiefly in the tropics of America and Asia; a number also are Australian. None are truly wild in Britain, but the Cockscomb, the Globe Amaranth, the Prince's Feather, and Love-lies-bleeding, are found in gardens. Many Amaranthaceae are used as potherbs. *Amaranthus obtusifolius* is said to be diuretic; *Gomphrena officinalis* and *macrocephala* have a high reputation in Brazil as remedies in intermittent fever, diarrhoea, colic, and snake-bite.



AMARANTH. (AMARANTHUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS.)

ām-ar-ānth, **†ām-ar-ānt**, *s.* [In Ger. *amaranth*; Fr. *amarante*, *amaranth*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amaranto*; Lat. *amarantus*; Gr. *ἀμαράντος* (*amarantos*): as *adj.* = unfading, undecaying; as *subst.* = the never-fading flower, amarant; *ā*, priv., and *μαρανω* (*marainō*) = to put out, to quench; in the passive = to die away, to waste away, to fade.]

1. *Poet.*: An imaginary flower supposed never to fade.

"Immortal *amarant*, a flower which once In Paradise fast by the tree of life, Began to bloom; but soon for man's offence To heaven removed, where first it grew; there grows, And flowers aloft, shading the fount of life, And where the river of bliss through midst of heav'n Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. iii.

2. The English name of the several species belonging to the botanical genus *Amaranthus* (q.v.).

3. *Plur.*: *Amarantis*. Lindley's English name for the botanical order *Amarutaceae* (q.v.).

ām-ar-ānth-īne, **ām-ar-ānt-īne**, *adj.* [Eng. *amaranth*, *amarant*; *-ine*. In Ger. *amaranthin*. From Gr. *ἀμαράντινος* (*amarantinos*) = of amarant.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to amarant.

"By those happy souls that dwell In yellow meads of asphodel, Or *amaranthine* bowers."—*Pope*.

2. *Fig.*: Unfading, as the poetic amarant.

"Thy hair to pluck the *amaranthine* flower of faith."—*Wordsworth*: *White Doe of Rylance* (buried).

"Of *amarantine* shade, fountain, or spring, By the waters of life . . ."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

ām-ar-ānth-ūs, **†ām-ar-ānt-ūs**, *s.*

[Lat.] [AMARANTH.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Amarutaceae*. It is placed under the sub-order *Achyrantheae*. A species, the *A. Bittum*, or Wild Amaranth, has here and there escaped from English gardens. *A. melancholicus* and *tricolor* are tender annuals, and *A. sanguineus* and *caudatus* common border flowers. The leaves of *A. viridis* are employed externally as an emollient poultice. *A. obtusifolius* is said to be diuretic. *A. debilis* is used in Madagascar as a cure for syphilis. The seeds of *A. frumentaceus* and *A. Anardana* are used as corn in India. (*Lindley*: *Veg. Kingd.*)

†ām-ar-ānt-īne, *a.* A rare form of the word AMARANTHINE.

***ām-mār-īne**, *s.* [From Lat. *amarus* = bitter, referring to the bitter-almond oil (benzole aldehyde) which, with ammonia, constitutes hydrobenzamide, one of its ingredients.] A chemical substance formed by boiling hydrobenzamide with aqueous potash. Its formula is $C_{21}H_{15}N_3$. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. It is called also Benzoline (q.v.).

†a-mār-ī-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *amaritudo*.] Bitterness.

"What *amaritudo* or acerbity is depreended in cholera, it acquires from a commixture of metallic or excretal miliary bodies."—*Barry on Consumption*.

***a-mār-ū-leŋce**, *s.* [From Lat. *amarulentus* = full of bitterness.] Bitterness. (*Johnson*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***a-mār-ū-ļent**, *a.* [From Lat. *amarulentus* = full of bitterness.] Full of bitterness. (Bouch.)

ām-ar-yl-lī-dā-čē-ō, *s. pl.* [AMARYLLIS.] Amaryllids. An order of plants placed by Lindley in the Narcissal alliance of the class Endogens. In their six-partite or six-cleft coloured perianth, and their three-celled fruit, they resemble Lily-worts, from which, however, they are at once distinguished by their inferior ovary. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at four hundred. The representatives of the order in the British flora are Narcissus, Galanthus, and Leucojum. Beautiful as they are, most of them have poisonous bulbs. The Hottentots are said to dip the heads of their arrows in the viscid juice of the bulbs of *Hemmanthus toxicarius* and some allied species. Several are emetic, having a principle in their composition like that of the squill. *Oporanthus latus* is purgative, *Alstroemia salsilla* diaphoretic and diuretic, and *Amaryllis ornata* astringent. A kind of arrowroot is prepared in Chili from *Alstroemia pallida* and other species. A wine called pulque is made from the wild Agave of Mexico.

ām-ar-yl-lis, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., and Fr. *amaryllis*; Sp. & Port. *amaryllis*. From Lat. *Amaryllis*, the name of a certain beautiful girl beloved by the shepherd Tityrus, also the



AMARYLLIS.

servant-girl of a sorceress. (*Virgil*.) A similar meaning in Theocritus. From Gr. *ἀμαρύνω* (*amarusō*) = (1) to sparkle, (2) to dazzle.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Amaryllidaceae. The species are numerous, and splendid in appearance; many are cultivated in greenhouses, stoves, flower-pots, &c. The *A. ornata* is astringent. (BELLADONNA.)

a-mār-yth-rine, *s.* [Lat. *amarus* = bitter, and Eng. *erythrine*.] The bitter principle of erythrine.

***a-māss**, ***a-māsse**, *s.* [In Fr. *amas*; Ital. *amasso*; Lat. *massa* = that which adheres like dough, a lump, a mass; Gr. *μάζα* (*maza*) = barley-bread, *μάσσω* (*massō*) = to knead.] A mass, a heap; an accumulation.

"This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth."—*Wotton*.

a-māss, *v.t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *amasser*; Ital. *ammassare*.] [See AMASS, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To make into a heap, as to knead dough into a lump; to collect together, to accumulate, in a more figurative sense.

"The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice."—*Bp. Atterbury*; *Sern*.
"For her *amasses* an unbounded store."
The wisdom of great nations, now no more."
Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

a-māssed, *pa. par.* [AMASS, *v.*]

a-māss-ētō, *s.* [Fr.]

Painting: A scraper, spatula, spatte, or painter's knife; a blade used for collecting the colours together whilst they are being ground.

a-māss-siŋg, *pr. par.* [AMASS, *v.*]

a-māss-mēnt, ***a-māss-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *amass*; *ment*.] A mass heaped up, a collection, a heap, an accumulation.

"What is now, is but an *amassment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures."—*Granville*; *Scopula Scientifica*.

ām-ās-thēn-ic, *adj.* [Gr. *ἄμα* (*hama*) = together; *σθένος* (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Optics: Uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus; amacritic. (Used of photographic lenses.) (*Sir J. Herschel*.)

***a-māto** (1), *v.t. & i.* [From O Fr. *amater*, *mater* = to mortify; fr. *mat* = dull, faint, sad; Ger. *mat*.]

1. *Trans.*: To stupefy, to paralyse.

"Thou, wretched man, of death hast greatest need,
If in true balance thou wilt weigh thy state;
For never kingly that dared warlike deed
More luckless disavow'd death *amate*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 45.

2. *Intrans.*: To be stupefied, to be stupid.

***a-māto** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *mater*.] To act as mate to, to entertain as a companion, to keep company with, to associate with.

"And in the midst thereof upon the floure,
A lovely bevy of faire ladies aste.
Court'd of many a jolly paramoure,
The which them did in modest wise *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 34.

ām-a-teūr, **ām-a-teūr**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *amator* = a lover; *amare* = to love.]

A. As subst.: One who follows any science, art, or occupation, not from pecuniary motives, but from a love for it, and who, as a rule, is not so proficient in it as if he had to depend upon it for a livelihood.

"... it is precisely that in which *amateurs* of the science—and especially voyagers at sea—provided with good eyes or moderate instruments, might employ their time to excellent advantage."—*Herschel*: *Astron.*, 5th ed. (1858), § 832.

B. As adj.: Done by or in any way pertaining to an amateur.

ām-a-teūr-ish, *a.* [Eng. *amateur*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of an amateur.

ām-a-teūr-ish-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *amateurish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being amateurish.

ām-a-teūr-ism, *s.* [Eng. *amateur*; *-ism*.] The quality of being an amateur; the practice of any art or sport as an amateur.

ām-a-teūr-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *amateur*; *ship*.] The procedure or characteristics of an amateur. (*Edinb. Review*. Worcester.)

ām-a-tive, *a.* [From Lat. *amo* = to love.] Amorous.

ām-a-tive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *amative*; *-ness*.]

Phrenology: A protuberance on the skull, supposed to mark the portion of the brain which stimulates to sexual intercourse. It covers the portion of the brain known as the cerebellum, which is situated at the back of the head between the two mastoid processes. The researches of Dr. Carpenter have thrown great doubt on the correctness of this view. (CEREBELLUM.)

***ām-a-tōr-ūl-ist**, *s.* [Lat. *amatorculus*.] A pitiful little lover. (Johnson.)

ām-a-tōr-ī-al, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*, from *amo* = to love. (Applied especially to sexual affection.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to love.

"Amatorial verses . . ."—*Warton*: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*.

"They seem to have been tales of love and chivalry, amatorial sonnets, tragedies, comedies, and pastorals."—*Ibid.*, iv. 7.

2. Causing love, or designed to cause love.

II. *Anat.*: A term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their being used in ogling.

ām-a-tōr-ī-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *amatorial*; *-ly*.] In an amatorial manner; as a lover does.

ām-a-tōr-ī-an, *a.* [Lat. *amatori(us)*; suff. *-an*.] Amatory. (Webster.)

ām-a-tōr-ī-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*.] Amatory.

"This is no mere amatorial novel; but this is a deep and serious verity."—*Milton*.

ām-a-tōr-ī, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius*.] Pertaining to love; causing or designed to cause love.

"... by amatory potions, not only allure her, but accustom her to saddle his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously."—*Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes*.

ām-a-tsja, [Japanese = Tea of Heaven.] A kind of tea made in Japan from the dried

leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergia*. Its name, "tea of heaven," shows the opinion which is entertained of its excellence. (*Lindley*: *Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 570.)

ām-āu-rō-sis, *s.* [In Fr. *amaurose*; Gr. *ἀμαυρωσις* (*amaurosīs*) = a darkening, from *ἀμαύρω* (*amaurō*) = to make dark; *ἀμαύρος* (*amauros*) = dim, faint.] A disease of the eye arising from impaired sensibility of the retina. It is held to exist when a patient without opaque cornea, closed pupil, or cataract, complains of lost or defective vision. It commences with confused vision; then there is the appearance of a black spot in the centre of an object looked at; next, floating bodies called *muscae volitantes* appear before the eye, or objects appear brighter than natural. In the commencement of the disease the pupil dilates and contracts sluggishly; after a time it becomes more dilated and fixed; and at last there is established a state of complete blindness, constituting the true *gutta serena*. Amaurosis arises from inflammation or turgescence of the retina, from derangement of the digestive organs, from exercise of the eye on minute objects, and from injury or disease of the fifth nerve or its branches, or from injury of the eye itself. (Dr. Arthur Jacob, *Art. "Amaurosis," Cyclop. Pract. Med.*)

amaurosis suffusion, *s.* A suffusion of the eyes produced by amaurosis. (*Fig.*)

"... but never perhaps did these *amaurosis* suffusions so cloud and distort his otherwise most piercing vision, as in this of the *Dandaniel Body*!"—*Carpenter*: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. III, chap. 2.

ām-āu-rō-tic, *a.* Pertaining to amaurosis; affected with amaurosis.

"The symptoms complained of by an *amaurotic* patient . . ."—*Dr. Arthur Jacob, Art. "Amaurosis" in Cyclop. Pract. Med.*

a-māus-ite, *s.* The name given by Gerhard to a granulite brought from Moravia. Dana classes it under Albite (q.v.).

ā māx-im-is ād min'im-a, [Lat.]

Logic: From the greatest things to the smallest.

a-māze, *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *maze*.] Properly, to bewilder, as if one were in a maze or labyrinth.

More specifically:

1. To perplex or bewilder, by presenting to one something beyond his capacity to understand.

"When his disciples heard it, they were exceedingly amazed, saying, Who then can be saved?"—*Matt.* xix. 25.

2. To bewilder one with alarm.

"And when the men of Israel turned again, the men of Benjamin were amazed; for they saw that evil was come upon them."—*Judg.* ix. 45.

3. To perplex and stun with sorrow.

"And he taketh with him Peter and James and John, and began to be sore amazed, and to be very heavy."—*Mark* xiv. 33.

4. To astonish.

"And all the people were amazed, and said, Is not this the son of David?"—*Matt.* xii. 23.

"... from amazing Europe with her wit, to amusing them with the greatness of her catholic credulity."—*Goldsmith*: *Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

¶ Blair thus distinguished the four words *surprised*, *astonished*, *amazed*, and *confounded*: "I am *surprised* at what is new or unexpected; I am *astonished* at what is vast or great; I am *amazed* with what is incomprehensible; I am *confounded* by what is shocking or terrible." (Blair: *Rhet. & Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 228.)

† **a-māze**, *s.* Bewilderment on encountering anything incomprehensible; terrifying, or occasioning deep sorrow. (Rarely used except in poetry.)

"... soon our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity and new *amazement*."
Milton: *P. R.*, bk. II.

"The stars with deep *amazement*."
Ibid.: *Morning of Christ's Nativity*.

"Now was Christian so new that *amazement*."—*Bunyan*: *Pilg. Prog.*, pt. I.

a-māzed, † **a-mā-zēd**, *pa. par. & adj.* [AMAZE, *v.*]

"Who, with his miracles, doth make
Amazed heaven and earth to shunke."
Milton: *P. R.*, bk. xix.

a-māz-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *amazed*; *-ly*.] In amazement.

"Which, when he, red-bellied husband saw,
Amazedly in his face he shunke."
Shakespeare: *Tarquin & Lucres*.

"Stand, Macbeth thus amazedly!"
Ibid.: *Macbeth*, iv. I.

bōū, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = ž**
-tion, **-sion**, **-tioun**, **-cioun** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-šion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble** = **bēl**; **-dle** = **dēl**

ā-mā-z'ed-nēss, s. [Eng. *amazed*; -ness.] The state of being amazed.

"... whereupon, after a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber."—*Shakespeare*, *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

ā-mā-ze-mēnt, s. [Eng. *amaze*; -ment.] Bewilderment of mind caused by the presentation of anything incomprehensible, wonderful, terrifying, or fitted to inspire deep sorrow.

"... they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him."—*Acts* iii. 10.

ā-mā-z'ing, pr. par. [AMAZE, v.]

"Amazing scene! behold! the glooms disclose."
Thomson: *The Seasons*; *Autumn*.

ā-mā-z'ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *amazing*; -ly.] In an amazing manner. In a manner fitted to bewilder. To an amazing extent.

"Lys, My lord, I shall reply amazingly,
Half sleep, half waking."

Shakespeare, *Midnight's Dream*, iv. 1.

m-ā-zōn, Ām-ā-zōne, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *Amazon*; Dut., Ger., & Fr. *Amazon*; Sp. and Port. *Amazona*; Ital. *Amazzone*; Lat. *Amazon*; Gr. *ἄμαζον* (*Amazōn*); from α = without, and μαζός (*mazos*) = the breast, from the story that the Amazons cut off their right breast to prevent its interfering with the use of the bow.]

1. A nation on the river Thermodon, the modern Terme in Pontus, in Asia Minor, said to consist entirely of women renowned as warriors. Men were excluded from their territory, and commerce was held only with strangers, whilst all male children born among them were killed. They are mentioned by Homer. Diodorus also speaks of a race of Amazons in Africa.

"Glaucod at the legendary Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age."

Tennyson: *The Princess*, ii.

2. A bold, masculine woman; a virago.

"When I see the avenues of the Strand beset every night with troops of fierce Amazons, who, with dreadful imprecations, stop, and beat and plunder passengers, I cannot help wishing that such martial talents were converted to the benefit of the public."—*Goldsmith*: *Essays*; *Female Warriors*.

"Yet are Spain's maids no race of Amazons,
But form'd for all the 'witching arts of love.'"

Byron: *Childe Harold*, l. 57.

3. Plural:

The females of an Indian tribe on the banks of the great river Marañon, in South America, who assisted their husbands when fighting against the Spaniards, and caused the Marañon to receive the new name of the Amazon. (*Garcilasso*, p. 606.)



AMAZONS OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY'S GUARD.

(b) Any female soldiers, such as the band of female warriors kept by the King of Dahomey in Africa.

4. Entom.: Huber's name for the neuter of a red ant (*Polyergus*), which are accustomed to sally forth in large numbers from their nests, in military array, and proceeding to some neighbouring anthill belonging to another species, plunder it of the larvae of its neuter. These, when hatched, become a kind of pariah caste in the habitation of the Amazons.

amazon ant, s. The same as AMAZON, No. 4.

"Huber is erroneous in supposing that the amazon ants have a sting."—*Griffith's Courier*, vol. xv., p. 501.

amazon-like, a. Like an Amazon.

"His hair, French-like, stares on his frightened head,
One lock, amazon-like, dishevelled."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, iii. 7.

amazon-stone, s. A mineral, bright verdigris green, and cleavable; a variety of orthoclase.

ām-a-zō-nī-an, a. [Eng. *amazon*; -ian.]

1. Pertaining to the female Amazons in Asia Minor or Africa.

... those leaves
They gather'd broad as *Amazonian* large,
And with what skill they had, together sew'd."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. Pertaining to masculine women.

"I do not less willingly own my own weakness than my sex, being far from any such *amazonian* boldness as affects to contend with so many learned and godly men."—*Sp. Taylor*: *Artificial Handicrafts*, p. 178.

"How ill beaming is it in thy sex
To triumph like an *amazonian* trull!"
Shakespeare: *3 Hen. VI.*, l. 4.

3. Pertaining to the river Amazon, or to the territory of Amazonia on its banks.]

ām-az-ōn-ite, s. [From *Amazon*, the great South American river, and -ite = Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] The name of a mineral, called also Amazon-stone: it is a variety of Orthoclase. [AMAZON-STONE.]

āmb, ām, prefix. [In compos. only. Lat. *amb* = on both sides; around, as *ambio* = to surround; *ambo* = both; *am*, with the same meaning, as *ampector* = to encircle. Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphí*) = on both sides. In A.S. *amb*, *ymb*; O. H. Ger. *umpi*; Irish *un*, *um*; Welsh *am*; Sans. *abhi*, *abhiṣṭa*.]

āmb, ām-bā, s. In some of the languages of India, a mango-tree, *Mangifera indica*.

Ran *amb*, s. [From *Mahratta ran* = the jungle.] The hog-plum, *Spondias mungifera*.

* **ām-bāge, ām-bā-gēs**, s. [Lat. *ambages* = (1) a going round, a going by a roundabout way; (2) a circumlocution, a quibble; (3) obscurity, ambiguity. In Ital. *ambage*.]

* 1. Turning; change.

"... shall, by *ambages* of diets, bathings, anointings, medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life."—*Bacon*: *Adv. of Learning*, bk. i., l. 42.

2. Circumlocution; also quibbling, the use of ambiguous language intended to modify or deceive.

"Epigramma, in which every merry conceited man might, without any long stindle or tedious *ambage*, make his friend sport, and anger his foe, and give a prettily nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in a few verses."—*Purcell*: *Art of Poetic*, l. i., ch. 57.

"And, but if *Caesar* leads me with *ambages*,
That is to sayn, with double wordes aye,
Swich as men clepe 'a word with two viages.'"

Chaucer: *Prologue and Cressida*, bk. v.

"They made the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions."—*Locke*.

† **ām-bāg'-in-ōis**, a. [From *ambaginis*, obs. genit. of *Ambages* (q.v.).] Circumlocutory. (*Christian Observer*, Worcester.)

† **ām-bā-ġi-ōis**, a. [Lat. *ambagiosus*.] Circumlocutory. (*Johnson*.)

† **ām-bāg'-it-ōr-y**, a. [Eng. *ambages*; -tory.] Circumlocutory. (*Scott*). (*Worcester*.)

ām-ba-rēe, ām-ba-dēe, s. [Mahratta *ambadee*.] The native name of an Indian malvaceous plant, the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, or Hemp-leaved Hibiscus. The natives use the leaves for greens, and hemp is made from the fibres of the bark.

† **ām-bar-ie, am-bar-ēe**, s. [Mahratta *ambaree*.] The covered seat on the back of an elephant, better known as a *howdah*.

ām-bās-sāde, s. [Fr.] [EMBASSY.]

"When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king."

Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, iv. 3.

ām-bās-sa-dōr, ām-bās-sa-dōur,

* **ēm-bās-sa-dōr**, s. [In Sw. *ambassadör*; Dan. *ambassadör*; Fr. *ambassadeur*; Sp. *embaxador*; Port. *embaixador*; Ital. *ambasciadore*; Ambasciadore = an ambassador; *ambasciadorazzo* = a deputy; *ambascioso* = full of grief and sorrow; *ambasciare* = to pant; *ambascia* = shortness of breath, suffocation; Low Lat. *ambasciari* = to carry a message; Lat. *ambactus* = a vassal, a dependant upon a lord. Cognate with A.S. *ambiht*, *ambiht*, *ambiht*, *embeh*, *embeh*, *embeh* = a servant, messenger, legate; Dut. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, profession, business; Ger. *amten*, *amtiren* = to perform the duties of an office: *amt* = charge, place, office, magistracy; O. H. Ger. *ampfian* = to minister, *ambalt* = a minister, also service; Goth. *andabhts* = a minister, a servant, and *bahit* = service, ministry; according to Grimm, from *and* (Ger. *am*) = office, and *bak* = back.] [EMBASSY.]

I. Gen.: A messenger, by whomsoever sent.

"A wicked messenger falleth into mischief, but a faithful ambassador is health."—*Prov.* xiii. 17.

II. Specially:

1. Lit.: A minister of high rank sent on an embassy to represent nominally his sovereign, but really his country, at the court of another monarch, or at the capital of a republic. Sir Henry Wotton's definition of an ambassador as "an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth," however correctly it may have described the older school of diplomatists, is now, it is fondly trusted, quite out of date. (*Wotton*: *Letter to Velsurus*, A.D. 1612.) Ambassadors are of two kinds: *extraordinary*, employed on special missions; and *ordinary*, who reside permanently at the seat of government to which they are accredited. All the ancient ambassadors were of the former class. In every civilised nation the person of an ambassador is sacred, his mansion also is inviolate, and his retinue subject to no local jurisdiction but his own. An *envoy* is an inferior kind of ambassador dispatched on a special mission. A *resident*, or *chargé d'affaires*, is also of less dignity than a proper ambassador. Many such residents exist in India, and represent the Anglo-Indian Government at the courts of the several native rajahs. *Consuls* are again of inferior rank to residents, and are specially charged to protect and promote the commercial enterprise of their country in the place where they are stationed.

"Howbeit in the business of the ambassadors of the princes of Babylon who sent unto him to inquire of the wonder that was done in the land..."—*2 Chron.* xxxiii. 31.

"... the killing of an ambassador."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

"An extraordinary ambassador of high rank was instantly dispatched by Lewis to Rome."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Fig.: An apostle, regarded as a representative of Christ, sent on a special mission to men.

"Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God had beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."—*2 Cor.* v. 20.

ām-bās-sa-dōr, v. t. [From the substantive.] To oppress a sovereign with the incubus of too many and too importunate ambassadors.

¶ The use of the word as a verb is of recent invention, and can hardly be called correct.

"These are no longer the times in which a young, gentle, and nervous Sultan would send to the literally ambassador to death."—*Times*, 19th of Jan., 1876, *Pera Correspondent*.

ām-bās-sa-dōr-i-al, a. [Eng. *ambassador*; -ial.] Pertaining to an ambassador; as "ambassadorial privileges." (*Eclectic Review*, Worcester.)

ām-bās-sa-drēss, s. [Eng., the fem. form of *ambassador*. In Sw. *ambassadris*; Fr. *ambassadrice*; Ital. *ambasciadrice*; Port. *embaixtriz*.]

1. The wife of an ambassador.

2. A woman sent on a message of any kind. (Used generally in a mock-heroic sense.)

"'Again! he cried, 'are you *ambassadrices*
From him to me!'"

Tennyson: *The Princess*, iii.

† **ām-bās-sāge, ām-bās-sy, ām-bās-sāt-ē, ām-bās-sāt-rý-ē** (Old Eng.), * **ām-bās-si-āt, ām-bax-āt** (Old Scotch), s. [In Sw. *ambassad*; Fr. *ambassade*; Port. *embaixada*; Ital. *ambasciato*.] An embassy.

"Or else, while the other is yet a great way off, he sendeth an *ambassage*, and desireth conditions of peace."—*Luke* xiv. 32.

"What needeth greater dilatation
I say by trets and *ambasatry*,
And by the pope's mediocrity."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4.655.

"The kynge then gave unto that rich *ambasade*,
Full riche giftes and gold enough to spende."

Hardynge: *Chron.*, fol. 74, b.

"Than the *ambasat* that was returnit agane
From Dionides..."—*Douglas*: *Virgil*, 369.

"Our sovereign lords legation and *ambasat*."

Act. Dom. Conc. (1491), p. 220.

ām-bās-sis, s. [In Fr. *ambasse*.] A genus of fishes, of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family Percidae. The species, which are small and nearly transparent, occur in the rivers and ponds of India.

* **ām-bas-sy**, s. [AMBASSAGE, EMBASSY.] An embassy.

āmbe, ām-bī, s. [Ionic Gr. *ἀμβή* (*ambē*), Gr. *ἀμβών* (*ambōn*) = a projecting lip or edge; from *ambō* = about.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

1. *Old Surgery*: An instrument formerly used for reducing dislocated shoulders. It was so called because its extremity jutted out.
2. *Anat.*: The superficial jutting out of a bone.

* **ām-bēl**, s. [AMBLE.]

ām-bēr, s. & a. [In Dan. *ambra*; Dut. & Ger. *amber*; Fr. *ambre* (all these forms meaning ambergris or the mineral amber). In Sp. *ambar*; Port. *ambar*, *alambra*; Ital. *ambra* (all these forms meaning the mineral amber only); Pers. *ambar*, *anabar*; Arab. *ambar*, *anbarun* = (1) ambergris, (2) amber.] [AMBER-ORIS.]

A. As substantive:

I. The genuine amber.

1. As a mineral. It is called also Succinite, from Lat. *succinum* = amber. [SUCCINITE.] Its colour is generally yellow, but sometimes reddish, brownish, or whitish and clouded. It is resinous in lustre, always translucent, and sometimes transparent. It is brittle, and yields easily to the knife. It fuses at 287° C. It is combustible, burning readily with a yellow flame, and emitting an agreeable odour. It is also highly electrical, so much so that electricity is derived from the Greek word ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*) or ἤλεκτρος (*ēlektrōs*) = amber. Composition: Carbon, 78.94; hydrogen, 10.53; oxygen, 10.53 = 100. Found occasionally in masses as large as a man's head; but at other times in smaller pieces, some no larger than a grain of coarse sand. Occurs along the Prussian coast of the Baltic, between Dantzic and Memel, as well as in various other parts of the Continent; in Middlesex, near London; in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk and York; and finally in Asia and America. It is valued as a gem.

"... whose sisters, metamorphosed into poplars, shed tears at his death, which were hardened into amber."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i., § 2.
"Pomeranian amber was set in Lydian gold to adorn the necks of queens."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. As a geological product. Pliny was correct when he considered it to be an exudation from trees of the Pine family, like gum from the cherry, and resin from the ordinary pine. Prof. Göppert, of Breslau, in 1845, deemed it a resinous exudation from an extinct pine, *Pinus succinifera*, most nearly allied to *P. abies* (*Abies excelsa*, the Norway Spruce), or *P. picea* (*Abies picea*, the Silver Fir). He believed that forests of this tree once grew in the south-eastern part of what is now the bed of the Baltic in about 55° north latitude, and 37°–38° east longitude; but that during the time of the drift they were swept away, and the amber carried south and south-west to Pomerania and the adjacent regions, where now it is found. Subsequently he discovered that amber had been formed not by the *P. succinifera* only, but by eight other allied species, if, indeed, all the *Abietinae* and *Cupressineae* of the time and place did not share in its production. In 1846 he thought it of the age of the *Molasse* (Miocene ?); in 1854 he deemed it Pliocene, and perhaps of the drift formation (Upper Pleistocene = pleistocene); but its exact age is as yet undetermined. Of 163 species of plants found in it, thirty still exist. 800 species of insects have also been met with in it, with remains of animals of other classes. [*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ii. (1846), i. 102; vol. x. (1854), ii. 1.]

II. The amber of Scripture.

¶ In Scripture the word "amber," אֲמֵר (chashmal) (Ezek. i. 4, 27; vii. 2), is not what is now called by the name, but a mixed metal. It may be polished brass, or brass and gold, or silver and gold; it is difficult to say which.

"And I saw as the colour of amber, as the appearance of fire round about within it."—*Ezek. i. 27.*

B. As adjective:

1. Made of amber.

"Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv., 123, 124.

2. Coloured like amber, reflecting light as it does, or in some other way resembling it.

"There Susa by Chosroes' amber stream."
Milton: P. R., bk. iii.

"To dream and dream, like yonder amber light."
Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters.

C. In Composition it is a substantive or adjective.

amber-coloured, a. Coloured like amber.

"Byron. An amber-colour'd raven was well noted."
Shaksp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

amber-drink, s. Drink of the colour and translucency of amber.

"All your clear amber-drink is flat."—*Bacon.*

amber-dropping, a. Dropping amber.

"... amber-dropping hair."
Milton: Comus.

amber-flora, s. The flora educed from a study of the vegetable fragments found in amber.

"The stomach of the fossil Mastodon found in New Jersey contained twigs of *Thuja occidentalis* (found in the amber-flora)."—*T. R. Jones: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., ii. 4.

amber-forest, s. A forest of amber-producing trees.

"... we are led to infer a similar extension in former times of the amber-forest."—*T. R. Jones: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., ii. 3.

amber-locked, a. Having locks of hair coloured like amber.

"... nay, thy own amber-locked, snow-and-rose-hiom Maiden ..."
Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. i., ch. v.

amber-seed, s. A seed resembling millet. It has a somewhat bitter taste. It is brought in a dry state from Martinico and Egypt. It is called also *Musk-seed*.

amber-tree, s. The English name of the Cinchonaceous genus *Anthospermum*. It is an evergreen, with leaves like those of heath, which are fragrant when bruised.

amber-weeping, a. Letting fall drops of "amber."

"Not the soft gold, which
Steals from the amber-weeping tree,
Makes sorrow half so rich,
As the drops distill'd from thee."
Craslow: Poems, p. 2.

ām-bēr, v.t. [From the substantive. In Fr. *ambrier*.] To scent with amber.

"Be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And amber'd all."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Cust. of the Country, ill. 1.

ām-bēred, pa. par. & a. [AMBER, v.]

ām-bēr-grēase, **ām-bēr-gris**, * **ām-bēr-grēese**, * **ām-brā-grēs-ī-a**, s. [Eng. *amber*, and Fr. *gris*. In Fr. *ambre-gris*; Sp. & Port. *ambar-gris*; Ital. *ambragrisia*. Lit. = grey amber.] [AMBER.] A light, fatty, inflammable substance, opaque in lustre, ashy in colour, with variegations like marble, and giving forth a pleasant odour when heated.

It is found in masses swimming on the sea in certain latitudes, or cast on the adjacent coasts, or buried in the sand. It is a morbid secretion found in the stomach, or more probably in the gall-ducts, of the great-headed Cachalot, or Spermaceti Whale (*Physalus macrocephalus*). In this country it is now used solely in perfumery, having the property of adding to the strength of other perfumes.

"Bermudas ... where such leucous grow;
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergria* is found."
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 8.

ām-bī, pref. [Lat. = Gr. ἀμφί- (*amphi*-)] Round about, around, on both sides. [AMPHI-]

ām-bī-dēx-tēr, * **ām-bō-dēx-tēr**, a. & s. [In Fr. *ambidextre*; Sp. and Port. *ambidextro*; Ital. *ambidestro* = using both hands equally. From Lat. *ambo* = both; *dexter*, adj. = to, or on the right side.]

† I. As adj.: Using either hand with equal facility.

"How does Melpy like this? I think I have text her:
Little did she know, I was ambidexter."
Sheridan to Swft.

II. As substantive:

1. One who can use either of his hands with equal facility.

"Rodriguez, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion."—*Brown.*

2. *Ludicrously*: A person who, when political or other parties are in conflict, is almost equally ready to take either side.

"The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters*, who, straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference."
South.

3. *Lav.*: A juror or embracer, who accepts money from both sides for giving his voice in their favour.

"... Thy poor client's gold
Makes thee to be an ambidexter bid."
Garage: Epigrams, Ep. to a Lawyer, E. 71.

ām-bī-dēx-tēr-ī-tŷ, s. [Formed on the analogy of *dexterity*, from Lat. *dexteritas*.]

1. The quality of being able to use either hand with almost equal facility. [*Johnson*.]

2. The pretence of agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; double dealing. [*Johnson*.]

ām-bī-dēx-trōus, a. [Eng. *ambidexter*; -ous.]

1. Using either hand with equal facility.

"Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver."—*Brown.*

2. Pretending agreement with each of two antagonistic parties; dealing in a double manner.

"Esop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealings."—*L'Estrange.*

ām-bī-dēx-trōus-nēss, s. [Eng. *ambidextrous*; -ness.]

1. The quality of being ambidextrous. [*Johnson*.]

2. Double dealing.

ām-bī-ent, a. [In Fr. *ambiant*; Port. *ambiente*, adj.; Sp. & Ital. *ambiente*, as s. = the ambient air. From Lat. *ambiens*, pr. par. of *ambio* = to go around or about.] Surrounding, encompassing on all sides, circumfused, investing. (Used especially of the air, but also of other things.)

"... and this which yields or fills
All space, the ambient air wide interfused."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

"With darkness circled and an ambient cloud."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. vii., 187.

"Bliss ambient mists th' immortal steeds embraced."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. vii., 63.

"... deep in ambient skies."
Ibid., bk. v., 336.

"In vain their clamours shake the ambient fields."
Ibid., bk. xii. 155.

ām-bīg-ēn-əl, a. [In Ger. *ambigene*. From Lat. *ambo* = both, and *genu* = the knee. Lit. = pertaining to both knees.]

Geometry: A word used in the following mathematical term:—

An *ambigonal hyperbola*. Sir Isaac Newton's name for one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other falling without.

ām-bīg-ū, s. [Fr. & Sp. *ambigu* = ambiguous.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

"When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course and your dessert,
All in one single table have their part."
King: Art of Cookery.

ām-bī-gū-ī-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *ambiguïté*; Ital. *ambiguita*; Lat. *ambiguitas*, from *ambiguus*.]

1. The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification.

"... the point was at last left in dangerous *ambiguity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Anything which is ambiguous.

† (a) An event, or series of events, not easily understood.

"Prince. Seal up the mouth of outrage for a while,
Till we can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent."
Shaksp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

(b) A word, or a series of words, in a speech or written composition susceptible of more than one meaning, and which therefore introduces uncertainty into the whole sentence in which it occurs.

"The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference."
South.

ām-bīg-ū-ōus, a. [In Fr. *ambigu*; Sp. & Ital. *ambiguo*. From Lat. *ambiguus* = (1) shifting from one side to another, changeable; (2) uncertain; (3) (of speech) perplexed, dark, ambiguous; (4) (of conduct) vacillating: *ambigo* = to wander about, to go round; *amb* = around; *ago* = to set in motion, to drive; with reflexive pron. = to go.]

1. Susceptible of two or more meanings. (Used of spoken or written words or other utterances, or of deeds or events.)

¶ Blair thus discriminates between the two words *equivocal* and *ambiguous*: "An equivocal expression is one which has one sense open, and designed to be understood; another sense concealed, and understood only by the person who uses it. An ambiguous expression is one which has apparently two senses, and

leaves us at a loss which of them to give it. An equivocal expression is used with an intention to deceive; an ambiguous one, when it is used with design, is with an intention not to give full information. An honest man will never employ an equivocal expression; a confused man may often utter ambiguous ones without any design." (Blair: *Rhet. & Belles-Lettres*, 1817, vol. i, p. 233.) Whately, in the first of the appendices to his *Logic*, explains the signification of thirty ambiguous terms—viz., *argument, authority, case, &c.*—and inserts seven more treated by Prof. Senior, the eminent political economist.

"No man understood better how to instigate others to desperate enterprises by words which, when repeated to a jury, might seem innocent, or, at worst, ambiguous."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

"Oh, couldst thou speak,
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular, I would not curious ask
The future, best unknown, but at thy mouth
Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past."
—*Cooper: Yardley Oak*.

2. Accustomed to use words susceptible of two or more meanings. (Used of persons.)

"Th' ambiguous god who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind express'd.
Some truths reveal'd, in others involv'd the rest."
—*Dryden*.

3. Occupying the boundary line between. At home in more elements than one.

"... ambiguous between sea and land,
The river-horse and scaly crocodile."
—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. vii.

ām-bīg'-ū-ōus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ambiguous*; -ly.] In an ambiguous manner, in words susceptible of more interpretations than one.

"Wilfrid ambiguously replied."
—*Scott: Rokeby*, II, 23.

ām-bīg'-ū-ōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *ambiguities*; -ness.] The quality of being ambiguous. Susceptibility of more interpretations than one. (Johnson.)

***ām-bīl'-ēv-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *ambo* = both, and *levus* = left.] "Left-handed on both sides." (Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.)

ām-bīl'-ōg-ŷ, *s.* [Lat. *ambo* = both; Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, language; *λέγω* (*legō*) = to say, to speak.] Talk or language of ambiguous meaning. (Johnson.)

ām-bīl'-ō-quous, *a.* [Lat. *ambo* = both, and *loquor* = to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions; involving ambiguity of speech. (Johnson.)

ām-bīl'-ō-quŷ, *s.* [Lat. *ambo* = both; *loquor* = to speak.] The use of ambiguous expressions. (Johnson.)

ām-bīl', *s.* [In Sp. & Ital. *ambito*; from Lat. *ambitus*.] The circumference, compass, or circuit of anything.

"The track of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop, only it is a little written: in measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches."—*Grew: Museum*.

ām-bī-tion, ***ām-bī-clion** (Eng.), ***ām-bū-tion** (Old Scotch), *s.* [In Fr. *ambition*; Sp. *ambicion*; Port. *ambicao*; Ital. *ambizione*: from Lat. *ambitio* = ambition; *ambio* = to go around, or go about; and *itio* = a going, from *ire* = to go. A going round, or going about of candidates for office in ancient Rome. *Ambitio* was considered a lawful kind of canvassing; while *ambitus* implied unlawful efforts to obtain an office; as, for instance, by bribery.]

*1. A going about to solicit or obtain any thing desirable, or to sound the praise of one's own deeds.

"'Tis on the other side
Un'd no ambition to commend my deeds;
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer."
—*Milton: Samson Agon.*

2. A desire for power, which one may seek to gratify in a thoroughly unobjectionable manner, but which, when strongly developed, tempts one to adopt tortuous or tyrannical courses with the view of removing obstacles to the attainment of his wishes.

"... with a far fiercer and more earnest ambition ..."
—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

"... ascendancy on the sea the great object of their ambition."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

3. A desire for superiority or excellence in any object of pursuit.

"The quickening power would be, and so would rest;
The source would not be only, but be well;
But wit's ambition longeth to the best.
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell."—*Davies*.

¶ *Ambition* is often used with the infinitive,

and sometimes with of before a noun; occasionally it is used in the plural.

"Like kings we lose the conquests gain'd before,
By vain ambition still to make them more."
—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 64, 65.

"There was an ambition of wit, and an affectation of gaiety."—*Pope: Preface to his Letters*.

"What aims and ambitions are crowded into this little instant of our life ..."
—*Pope: Letter to Addison* (1713).

†ām-bī-tion, *v.t.* [From the verb. In Fr. *ambitionner*; Sp. & Port. *ambicionar*.] To seek after with an eager desire to obtain.

"They wrought their fates by nobler ends, by
ambitioning higher honours."—*Moral State of England* (1670), p. 16.

ām-bī-tion-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *ambition*; -less.] Without ambition. (Pollok.)

ām-bī-tious, *a.* [In Fr. *ambitieux*, from Lat. *ambitiosus*.]

I. Literally. Of persons:

1. Desirous of acquiring power, rank, or office.

"'Cit. Mark'd ye his words? he would not take the crown:
Therefore, 'tis certain, he was not ambitious."
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, III, 2.

2. Desirous of gaining mental or other superiority, or of achieving some great intellectual feat from a higher motive than that of excelling others.

"Ambitious souls—
Whom earth, at this late season, has produced
To regulate the most threatening clouds, and weigh
The planets in the hollow of their hands."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. IV.

¶ It is sometimes followed by of placed before the object of ardent desire.

"... ambitious of the favour which men of distinguished bravery have always found in the eyes of women."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. Fig. Of things:

1. Swelling or mounting up, like the desires of an ambitious person.

"I have seen
Th' ambitious ocean swell and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds."
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, I, 3.

2. Designed for display; showy, pretentious.

ām-bī-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ambitious*; -ly.] In an ambitious manner, with eagerness of desire after power, greatness, or any other object believed to render one eminent among his fellows; also with the intention of display; pretentiously.

"With such glad hearts did our despairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each ambitiously would claim the keel,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet."
—*Dryden*.

"And the noblest relics, proud dust,
That Westminster, to Britain's glory, holds
Within the bosom of her awful pile,
Ambitiously collected."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

†ām-bī-tious-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *ambitious*; -ness.] Ambition.

"... reigning here as gods upon earth in *ambitiousness*."—*Bate: Image of Both Churches*, pt. I.

ām-ble, ***ām-bill**, ***ām-būle**, *v.t.* [In Fr. *ambler*; Sp. *ambiar*; Ital. *ambiare*. From Lat. *ambulo* = to go about, to walk.]

1. To adopt the pace called an *amble*. [See the substantive.] Properly applied to a horse, but sometimes also to its rider.

"Frequent in park with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scold as he goes."
—*Cooper: The Task*, bk. II.

2. To move easily, without hard shocks or shaking.

"Orl. Who ambles time withal?
Ros. With a priest that lacks Latin, and a rich man that hath not the govt, for the one sleeps easily because he cannot study, and the other lives merrily because he feels no pain; the one lacking the burden of iron and heavy tedious learning, the other knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury; him time ambles withal."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, III, 2.

3. Ludicrously: To move with submission and by direction, as a horse which ambles uses an unnatural pace.

"A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering shew,
Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient
As e'er did Hercules."
—*Romeo: Jane Shore*.

ām-ble, ***ām-bel**, ***ām-bel**, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *amble*; Sp. *ambia*; Ital. *ambio*.] The first pace adopted by young colts, but which they quit on becoming able to trot. In an *amble*, a horse simultaneously moves the fore and hind leg on one side (say the right), whilst those on the other stand still. Then when the legs first moved are again fast on the ground, the other two are simultaneously moved forward. Riding-

masters discourage the pace, and limit the horses which they train to the walk, the trot, and the gallop.

"His steede was al dappul gray,
It goth an *amble* in the way."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15, 292-3.

"Such as have translated begging out of the old hackneyed phrase to an easy *amble*,"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*.

ām-blēr, ***ām-blēre**, *s.* [Eng. *amble*; -er.] A horse which has been taught to amble, a pacer.

"A trotting horse is fit for a coach, but not for a lady's saddle; and an *ambler* is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach."—*Howell: Lett.*, L, v, 87.

"Upon an *ambler* easily she sat."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 471.

ām-bli-ōph-āl-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς* (*amblyus*) = blunt; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = head.] A subgenus of Coluber, or snake; or it may be elevated into a distinct genus. The name cannot be distinguished by the ear, but only by the eye, from *Amblycephalus*, a genus of insects, to which, of course, it has no affinity. [COLUBER, AMBLYCEPHALUS.]

***ām-bli-ōn**, *s.* [AMBLYGON.]

***ām-bli-gō-nī-āl**, *a.* [AMBLYGONAL.]

ām-bli-ōg, ***ām-bli-ōg**, *pr. par., adj., & a.* [AMBLE, *v.*]

1. As participle or (participial) adjective:
"... an hors snow-whit, and wel *ambli-ōg*."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 834.

"An abbot on an *ambli-ōg* pad."
—*Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott*.
"I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *ambli-ōg* nymph."
—*Shakespeare: Rich. III.*, I, 1.

2. As substantive:
"... and this is true, whether they move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tollation or *ambli-ōg*."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errors*, IV, 6.

ām-bli-ōg-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ambli-ōg*; -ly.] With an ambli-ōg pace or gait. (Johnson.)

***ām-bli-ō-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμβλωσις* (*ambblōsis*).] Abortion or miscarriage. (*Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed., 1719.)

ām-bli-ō-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἀμβλωσις* (*ambblōsis*) = an abortion.]

1. As adjective: Tending to cause abortion.
2. As substantive: A medicine designed to cause abortion. (*Glossogr. Nov.*) (To administer any such to a pregnant woman is felony, by the Act 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, § 58.)

ām-bli-ōph-ī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς* (*amblyus*) = (1) blunt, (2) dull; *ἀφή* (*haphe*) = (1) a lifting, (2) union, (3) touch; *ἁπτω* (*hapto*) = to fasten, ... to touch.] Dullness or insensibility of touch; physical apathy.

ām-bli-ōph-āl-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς* (*amblyus*) = blunt, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = head.] A genus of insects of the order Homoptera, and the family Cercopidae. The *A. intertropicus*, the Hop-frog, or Froth-fly, breeds in May, and in July and August is found in numbers in hop plantations, where it does damage by sucking the sap from the plants. [AMBLICEPHALUS.]

†ām-bli-ōn, ***ām-bli-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς* (*amblyus*) = blunt, obtuse; *γωνία* (*gōniā*) = a corner, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle.

¶ The form *amblygon* is in Dycbe's Dict. (1758).

†ām-bli-ōn-āl, ***ām-bli-gō-nī-āl**, *a.* [From Eng. *amblygon*; -āl.] Pertaining to an obtuse angle; containing an obtuse angle.

¶ The form *amblygonal* is in *Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719); Dycbe's Dict. (1758).

ām-bli-ōn-ite, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *amblygonit*. From Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος* (*amblygōnios*) = having obtuse angles; *ἀμβλύς* (*amblyus*) = blunt, obtuse, and *γωνία* (*gōniā*) = a corner, an angle; suff. -ite (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

A. As substantive: A green, white, grayish, or brownish-white mineral, consisting of phosphoric acid, 47.58 to 56.69; alumina, 35.69 to 36.88; lithia, 6.68 to 9.11; soda, 3.29; potassa, 0.43; and iron, 8.11. It is usually massive, but sometimes columnar. When crystallised it is triclinic. It varies from sub-transparent to translucent. It occurs in Saxony, Norway, and the United States.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ā = ē. qu = kw.

B. As adjective: Dana has an Amblygonite group of minerals, the seventh of the nine which he classes under Anhydrous Phosphates and Arsenates.

ām-blŷ-ōp'-ī-a, s. [AMBLYOPY.]

ām-blŷ-ōps'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [From *amblyopsis* (q.v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the sub-order Physostomata and its Abdominal section. It contains only a small blind fish (*Amblyopsis scælus*), found in the caves of North America.

ām-blŷ-ōp'-sis, s. [Gr. *ἀμβλῖς* (*amblys*) = (1) blunt, (2) dull of sight; and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = look, appearance.] The typical genus of the Amblyopsidae (q.v.).

ām-blŷ-ōp'-y, * **ām-blŷ-ō-pī-a**, * **ām-bli-ō-pī-a**, s. [Gr. *ἀμβλῦψ* (*amblyōps*) or *ἀμβλωπός* (*amblyōpos*) = dim, bedimmed, dark; *ἀμβλῖς* (*amblys*) = . . . dim, and *ὄψ* (*ōps*) = the eye, face, or countenance.] Weakness of sight not proceeding from opacity of the cornea, or of the interior of the eye. It is of two kinds—absolute and relative. Absolute, produced by old age or disease; relative, as in near and far-sightedness, strabismus, &c.

¶ The form *amblyopia* occurs in *Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719).

ām-blŷp-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *ἀμβλῖς* (*amblys*) = blunt; and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing; anything like a wing, a fin, for example.] A genus of fishes, found in the Carboniferous formation. In 1854 Morris enumerated three species from Scotland, and one from Ireland.

ām-blŷ-rhŷn'-chūs, s. [Gr. *ἀμβλῖς* (*amblys*) = blunt; and *ῥῆγχιος* (*rhynchios*) = a snout or muzzle, a beak, a bill; *ῥιζεύω* (*rhizēō*) or *ῥιζέω* (*rhizēō*) = to growl or snarl.] A genus of lizards, of the family Iguanidae. The *A. cristatus*, discovered by Mr. Darwin, found in Galapagos, is an ugly animal, three, or sometimes four feet long, which lives on the beach, and occasionally swims out to sea. (Darwin: *Voyage Round the World*, ch. xvii.)

ām-blŷs-tō-ma, s. [AMBYSTOMA.]

ām-blŷ-ūr-ūs, s. [Gr. *ἀμβλῖς* (*amblys*) = blunt; *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail.] A genus of lepidoid lizards. *A. macrostomus* is found in the English lias.

ām-bō (pl. **ām'-bōs**, **ām-bō-nēs**), s. [Fr. & Ital. *ambone*; Gr. *ἀμβων* (*ambōn*), genit. *ἀμβωνος* (*ambōnos*) = any rising, as of a hill; in later Greek, a raised stage, a pulpit, or reading-desk. From *ἀναβαίνω* (*anabainō*) = to go up; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *βαίνω* (*baīno*) = to go. *Ambo* is cognate with the Latin *ambo*, genit. *ambonis* = a convex elevation; a boss, as of a shield.]

Arch.: A pulpit or reading-desk in the early and mediæval churches. Sometimes there



AMBON.

were two ambones, one for reading the Gospel, and the other for reading the epistle; but in most cases one sufficed. (Gloss. of Arch.)

"The principal use of this *ambo* was to read the Scriptures to the people, especially the epistles and Gospels. They read the gospel there yet, and not at the altar."—Sir G. Wheeler: *Des. of Anc. Churches*, p. 78.

"The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambones."—Milton: *Ref. in Eng.*, bk. i.

Ām-bōy-na, s. & a. [One of the Molucca Islands; also its capital.]

As adjective. *Amboyna wood*: The wood of *Pterocarpium Indicum*, one of the Byttneriads.

ām-bread-a, s. [In Fr. *ambre* = amber.] A kind of fictitious amber sold by Europeans to the natives of Africa.

ām-bri-na, s. [Apparently from Fr. *ambre*, referring to the aromatic odour of the several species.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ, or Chenopods. The *A. anthelmintica*, called in North America Wormseed Oil, is powerfully anthelmintic. The *A. ambrosioides*, or Mexican tea, and *A. botrys*, possess an essential oil, which renders them tonic and anti-spasmodic. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 513.)

ām'-brite, s. [Fr. *am'br* = auher (?), and suff. -ite.]

Min.: A mineral, classed by Dana under his Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. Compos.: Carbon 76.38; hydrogen 10.83; oxygen 12.70, and ash .19. It is yellowish-gray, sub-transparent, occurring in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, in masses as large as the human heads. It is often exported, with the resin (kau-gum) of *Dummaria Australis*, which it much resembles. [KAURI.]

ām-brō-ŷi-a, * **ām-brō-ŷic**, * **ām-brōŷe**, s. [In Dan. Ger. Sp. Port., & Ital. *ambrosia*; Fr. *ambrosië*, f. *ambrosie*; Dut. *ambrosia*; Lat. *ambrosia*, all from Greek *ἀμβροσία* (*ambrosia*), from *ἀ*, negative, and *βροτός* = mortal = (1) the food or the drink of the gods; literally, immortal food; supposed to give immortality to all who partook of it; (2) a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits used in religious rites; (3) *Med.*, a perfumed draught or salve; (4) a plant (*Ambrosia maritima*). In Sansc. *amrit* is the elixir of immortality.] (Liddell & Scott.)

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: The fabled food of the gods, as nectar was the imagined drink.

"And pour'd divine ambrosia in his breast,
With nectar sweet (fraction of the gods) I."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xii, 375-8.

"The gorgeous fæces which represented the gods at their banquet of ambrosia."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Whatever is very pleasant to the taste or the smell.

"The coco, another excellent fruit, wherein we find better than the outside promised; yielding a quart of ambrosia coloured like new white wine, but far more agreeably tasted."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 59.

"Her golden locks that late in tresses braid
Embredred were for binding of her waist,
Now loose about her shoulders hung unlight,
And were with sweet ambrosia all besprinkled
lights."
Pope: *Homage*, F. G. III, vi, 13.

2. Certain alexipharmic compositions.

3. A fragrant plant; a wild sage.

"At first ambrosia it selfe was not so sweet,
At last black hellebore was not so bitter."
Burton: *Anat. of Melan.*, iii, 2.

B. Technically:

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. They are mostly annual weeds, of no beauty, which derive their name from the fact that when bruised they emit an agreeable smell. None are British; their habitat being Southern Europe, Africa, India, and North and South America.

† **ām-brō-ŷi-aç**, a. [Lat. *ambrosiacus*.] Ambrosial.

"Ambrosiac odour for the smell."
Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, iv, 2.

ām-brō-ŷi-al, a. [Derived either from Eng. *ambrosia*, or from Gr. *ἀμβρόσιος* (*ambrosios*) = immortal, divine, and so = divinely beautiful or excellent.]

1. Consisting of, or containing, the fabled ambrosia.

"There stopp'd the car, and there the coursers stood,
Fed by fair Iris with ambrosial food."
Pope: *Homage*, bk. vi, 459-60.

2. Having, really or presumably, the taste or fragrance of ambrosia.

"And all amid them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

"... Of their ambrosial food
Can you not borrow?"
Johnson: *Autumn*.

"Thus while God spake, ambrosial fragrance fill'd
All heaven."—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iii.

"The bath renew'd, she ends the pleasing toil
With plenteous nectar of ambrosial oil."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xix, 589-90.

3. With the sense of divinely or lastingly beautiful or excellent (der. 2). As translation of Gr. *ἀμβρόσιος*.

"Shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. i, 684.

¶ The modern use of the word seems to vary between, and to a certain extent blend, meanings 2 and 3, so that it is difficult always to say which of the two senses predominates.

"But the solemn oak-tree sigheth,
Thick-leaved, ambrosial."
Tennyson: *Claribel*, l. 7.

"The broad ambrosial aisles of lofty lime
Made noise with bees and breeze from end to end."
Tennyson: *Princess*. (Prolog.)

ām-brō-ŷi-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *ambrosial*.] After the manner of ambrosia; with a sweet taste or a delicious perfume.

"He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm,
Dislosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold
That smelt ambrosially." Tennyson: *Enone*.

† **ām-brō-ŷi-an**, a. [Eng. *ambrosia*.] The same as AMBROSIAL (q.v.).

"And swim unto Elysium's lily fields;
There in ambrosian trees I'll write a theme
Of all the woeful sighs my sorrow yields."
Song in the *Seven Champions of Christendom*.

Ām-brō-ŷi-an, a. [Named after Ambrose, who was born about A.D. 340, became Bishop of Milan in 374, and died in 397.] Pertaining to Ambrose.

Ambrosian Chant: A mode of singing or chanting introduced by Ambrose of Milan. It was more monotonous than the Gregorian chant.

Ambrosian office, rite, or use: A form of worship introduced by Ambrose at Milan, and which was afterwards successfully maintained against the papal effort to exchange it for another.

ām-brō-ŷin, s. [From Ambrose, Bishop of Milan.] [AMBROSIAN.]

Nimis: A coin struck in mediæval times by the dukes of Milan, on which Ambrose was represented on horseback holding in his right hand a whip.

ām-brō-tŷpe, s. [From Gr. *ἀμβροτος* (*ambrotos*) = immortal, and *τύπος* (*typos*) = type.] A kind of photographic picture on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered glass.

ām-brŷ, * **ām-brie**, * **āum-brŷ**, * **āum-bēr**, * **ām-bēr**, * **āum-ēr-ŷ**, * **āum-rŷ**, * **āl-mar-ŷ**, * **āl-mēr-ŷ**, s. [In Fr. *armoire* = a cupboard; Sp. & Port. *armario*, *almario*; Ital. *armario*, *armadio* = a press, a chest; Ger. *almer* = a cupboard; Mediæv. Lat. *almariolum* (Class. Lat. *armariolum*) = a little chest or closet, a small book-case; Mediæv. Lat. *almarium* (Class. Lat. *armarium*) = a place for tools; hence a chest for clothing, money, &c.; arma = tools, implements. In the Middle Ages, according to Duacane, bookcases and libraries were called *armaria*.]

1. Gen.: A cupboard or a chest, specially one designed to contain the tools, implements, vessels, or books needed for one's profession or calling.



AMBRY.

(a) The niche or cupboard near the altar in a church, designed to hold the utensils requisite for conducting worship, or otherwise be convenient to the officiating priests. Sometimes the ambry is a hollow space within the wall itself, at others it is a wooden box affixed to the surface of the wall. Ambries were also placed in monasteries for the convenience of the monks. (See examples in *Gloss. of Arch.*)

(b) A cupboard, cabinet, or case, for keeping the most needful books of a student, or anything similar.

"*Almaritum*, a lytell *almery* or a cobborre. *Scritium*, Angl. *almery*.—*Prompt. Par.*

"All my lytell bokes I putt in *almeries* (*acritis chartophilacia, forula, vel armatis*), all my greater I okis I put in my lyberary."—*Prompt. Par.*

(c) A close press or cupboard for keeping cold victuals, bread, &c. (O. Eng. & Scotch.)

"The only furniture, excepting a washing-tub and a wooden press, called in Scotland an *ambry*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvii.

(d) A safe for keeping meat.

"*Almery* of mete keepinge, or a sane for mete. *Cibulum*."—*Prompt. Par.*

"*Almery*, *ambry* to put meate in, *unes almires*."—*Felg. (Prompt. Par.)*

2. *Less properly*: The place where an almoner lives, and where alms are distributed; an almshouse; the similarity of sound between this and an almery causing the two words to be confounded. Nor is the error much to be lamented, since alms previous to distribution were often kept in an almery, or cupboard. [ALMONRY.]

3. A chronicle, an archive. [ARMARY.]

"These same thinge weren born in discrepions and the *almeries* (*commentaria, Vulg.*) of Neeme."—*Wycliffe: 2 Mac. ii. 13.*

āmbŭs-āce, āmeſ-āce, s. [Lat. *ambo* = both, and Eng. *acc.*] A double ace, the term applied when two dice turn up the ace.

"I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambŭs-ace* for my life."—*Shakeſp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

* **ām-bŭ-bōy, s.** [Deriv. ncertain.] A kind of wild endive (y).

"A kinde of wild endive, like *ambusey*."—*Nomenclator* (1553). [Halliwell: *Contr. to Lexicog.*]

ām-bŭ-lā-crār-i-a, s. [From *ambulacrum* (q.v.).] A name given to the groups or series of the coronal pieces in an echinus, which are perforated. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xii., p. 541.)

ām-bŭ-lā-crūm (pl. **ām-bŭ-lā-crā**), s. [Lat. *ambulacrum* = a walk planted with trees; from *ambulo* = to walk.]

Zool. Plur.: *Ambulacra* are the perforated spaces arranged in regular lines from the apex to the base of an Echinus, or Sea-urchin. Through these, when the animal is living, the tubular feet or tentacles are protruded.

ām-bŭ-lānce, s. [Fr. In Port. *ambulancia*.] An invention made in France by Baron Percy for removing wounded men from the battlefield. It consists of covered wagons on springs, in which the wounded and sick may be conveyed, without much jolting, to the rear of an army, to obtain the surgical and other aid which they require.

ām-bŭ-lant, a. [In Fr. & Ital. *ambulant*; Port. *ambulante*; Lat. *ambulans*, pr. par. of *ambulo* = to go about, to walk.] Walking. *Ambulant brokers* at Amsterdam are those brokers or exchange agents who, though transacting brokerage business, yet cannot give valid testimony in a law court, not having been sworn before the magistrate.

Her.: *Ambulant* signifies walking, and co-ambulant walking together.

† **ām-bŭ-lāte, v.t.** [Lat. *ambulatum*, supine of *ambulo* = to walk backwards and forwards.] To walk, especially to walk backwards and forwards. (Eng. & Scotch.)

"I haif *ambulate* on Parnasso the mountain."—*Ever-Green*, vol. ii., p. 65.

ām-bŭ-lā-tion, s. [Lat. *ambulatio*.] The act of walking.

"From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station, proceed more offensive latitudes than from *ambulation*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

ām-bŭ-lā-tive, a. [Eng. *ambulate*; -ive. In Sp. *ambulatorio*.] Walking. (Sherwood.)

ām-bŭ-lā-tōr, s. [Lat. *m.* = (1) one who walks about; (2) a costermonger.]

Road surveying: An instrument for measuring distances. The same as PERAMBULATOR.

ām-bŭ-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [In Fr. *ambulator*; Port. & Ital. *ambulatorio*. From Lat. *ambulatorius* = (1) movable, (2) suitable for walking.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Possessing the power of walking.

"The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis or bottom to uphold them in their motions; such were those self-moving statues which, unless violently detailed, would of themselves run away."—*Dr. Wilkins: Math. Magic*.

2. Pertaining to a walk: met with upon a walk; obtained while walking.

"He was sent to conduct hither the princess, of whom his master had an *ambulatory* view in his travels."—*Wotton*.

3. Moving from place to place; movable.

"His council of state went *ambulatory* always with him."—*Hovell: Letters*, i., 2, 24.

"Religion was established, and the changing *ambulatory* tabernacle fixed into a standing temple."—*South: Sermons*, vi., 288.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornith.*: Fitted for walking. (Used of birds with three toes before and one behind—the normal arrangement. Opposed to *scansorial* = fitted for climbing, having two toes before and two behind.)

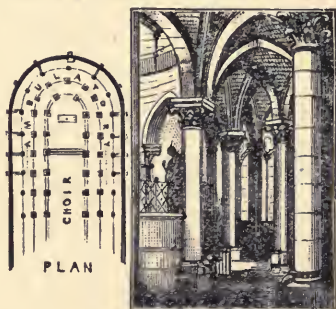
2. Law:

* (a) *An ambulatory court* is one which is moved from place to place for the trial of causes.

* (b) *An ambulatory will* is one which may be revoked at any time during the lifetime of the testator.

B. As substantive:

Arch.: A place to walk in, such as a corridor or a cloister. It is called also *deambulatory*.



latory or ambulacrum. Barret defines it as "the overmost part of a wall, within the battlements whereof men may walk."

"Parvis is mentioned as a court or portico before the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in John de Menn's part of the Roman de la Rose. The word is supposed to be contracted from *Paradis*. This perhaps signified an *ambulatory*. Many of our old religious houses had a place called *Paradis*."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i., 453.

ām-bŭr-i-a, s. [Lat. *amburo* = to burn around, to sear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Chenopodiaceae, or Chenopods. *A. anthelmintica*, a native of North America, furnishes the anthelmintic called Wormseed Oil. Other species also furnish volatile oils used in medicine.

ām-bŭr-ŷ, ān-bŭr-ŷ, s. [Possibly connected with A.S. *ampre*, *ampore* = a crooked swelling vein. Webster asks if it may come from Lat. *umbo* = the navel, or from Gr. *ἀμβρο* (*ambōn*) = a rising, a hill, the rim of a dish, &c.]

Farriery: A wort on a horse's body, full of blood, and soft to the touch.

ām-bŭs-cā-de, *ām-bŭs-ca'-dō, s. [Fr. *embuscade*; Sp. & Port. *emboscado*; Ital. *emboscata*. From Fr. *embosquer* (t.); Sp. *emboscar* (t.), *emboscarse* (i.); Port. *emboscar* (t.); Ital. *imboscare* (i), the transitive verbs = to place in ambush; the intransitive = to lie concealed in bushes = *em, im* = Eng. *in*; and Fr. *boisson*, *bosquet* = a clump of thorny shrubs or bushes; Sp. & Port. *bosque* = a wood, a grove; Ital. *boscata* = a grove, *bosco* = a wood, a forest.]

1. The military device of lying concealed among bushes, trees, or in some similar place, with the view of waiting for a foe, and then suddenly attacking him when he does not suspect danger to be near; an ambush.

(a) *Lit.* In military life:

"Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck, And then dreams he of cutting foreign throats, Of breaches, *ambuscades*, Spanish blades."—*Shakeſp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

"*Ambuscades* and surprises were among the ordinary incidents of war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(b) *Fig.* In civil life:

"In civil as in military affairs, he loved *ambuscades*, surprises, night attacks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. The place where the soldiers and others lie in wait.

"Then waving high her torch, the signal made, Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*."—*Dryden*.

† 3. The soldiers or others lying in wait. *Fig.*, lurking peril.

"What deem ye of my path way-laid."

"My life given o'er to *ambuscade*!"

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 8.

¶ To lay an *ambuscade* (v.t.) = to lay an ambush. [AMBUSH.]

To lie in *ambuscade* (v.i.) = to lie in ambush. [AMBUSH.]

"When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes."—*Addis.*

ām-bŭs-cā-de, *ām-bŭs-ca'-dō, v.t. & i. [From the substantive.]

A. Trans.: To place in ambush; to attack from a covert or lurking-place.

"By the way, at Radgee Mahal, he was with such fury assaulted by Ebrahulman (by this time encouraged and here *ambuscaded* with six thousand horse), that little wanted of putting him to the rout."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 85.

B. Intrans.: To lie in ambush.

ām-bŭs-cā-dīng, pr. par. [AMBUSCADE, v.]

"An ironic man, with his sly stillness, and *ambuscading* ways . . ."—*Darley: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

ām-bŭsh, *ēm-bŭsh, s. [From Fr. *embûche* = ambush, *embusquer* = to lie in ambush; properly, to lie in a wood.] [AMBUSCADE.]

1. The state of lying or remaining concealed in a wood, in clump of trees, or in any similar lurking-place, with the view of surprising a foe. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Charge! charge! their ground the faint Taxallans Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field." (yield, *Dryden: Indian Emperor*.)

2. The act of attacking a foe from such a place of concealment.

"Nor shall we need, With dangerous expedition, to invade"

Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege, Or *ambush* from the deep."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii.

3. The place where the party in concealment lies hid. (See No. 1.)

"Then the earl maintained the fight; but the enemy intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace."—*Hayward*.

4. The soldiers or others lying in wait.

(a) *Lit.*: With the above meaning.

"And the *ambush* arose quickly out of their place, and they ran as soon as he had stretched out his hand."—*Josh. viii. 13.*

(b) *Fig.*: Unseen peril.

"Me Mars inspired to turn the foe to flight, And tempt the secret *ambush* of the night."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiv., 338-40.

¶ To lay an *ambush*: To place soldiers or other combatants in a snitable spot whence they may surprise an enemy.

"Lay thee an *ambush* for the city behind it."—*Joshua viii. 2.*

"'Twas their own command, A dreadful *ambush* for the foe to lay."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv., 339-40.

To lie in *ambush*: To lie concealed in such a place till the time for action arrives.

"And he took about five thousand men, and set them to lie in *ambush* between Beth-el and Ai, on the west side of the city."—*Josh. viii. 12.*

ām-bŭsh, *ēm-bŭsh, v.t. & i. [From the substantive.]

1. Trans.: To place in ambush; to cause to lie in wait.

"When Ilion in the horse receiv'd her doom, And when armies *ambush'd* in it's womb."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xiv., 338-40.

¶ Reciprocally: To conceal one's self.

"What council, nobles, have we now?"—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 13.

To *ambush* us in greenwood bough."

2. Intrans.: To lie in wait, as soldiers for their enemy, or an assassin for his victim.

¶ The use of the word as a verb is almost entirely confined to poetry.

ām-bŭshed, pa. par. [AMBUSH, v.t.]

"The soft and smother'd step of those that fear Surprise from *ambush'd* foes."

Hemans: The Last Constantine, 80.

"Haste, to our *ambush'd* friends the news convey."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., 365.

ām-bŭsh-īng, pr. par. [AMBUSH, v.]

† **ām-bŭsh-mēt, *ēm-bŭsh-mēt, *ēm-bŭsse-mēt, *ēm-bŭysse-mēt, *bŭsh-mēt, s.** [Eng. *ambush*; -ment.] An ambush (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, rāt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

"But Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them: so they were before Judah, and the *ambushment* was behind them."—2 Chron. xiii. 18.

"Saw not nor heard the *ambushment*." Scott: *Kokeby*, iv. 27.

* **ām'-būs**, *a.* [Lat. *ambustus*, *pa. par.* of *amburo* = to burn around, to scorch; from *pref. amb* = about, and *uro* = to burn.] Burnt, scalded. (Johnson)

ām-būs-ti-ōn, *s.* [Lat. *ambustio* = a burn; from *amburo*.] A burn or scald. (Cockeram.)

ām-būs-tō-mā, *s.* [Gr. *ἀμβύς* (*ambūs*) = blunt, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A miswriting for Amblystoma, a large genus of tailed batrachians, which undergo remarkable transformations. [SIRENOD.]

* **āme**, *s.* [Fr. *âme* = soul, mind, from Lat. *anima*; Dut. *adem*.] The spirit.

"That alle this mede it is fulfide Of the āme, and of the āmelle." MS., Col. Med. Rains. (Boucher.)

* **āme**, *v.* (1 pers. sing. pres. indic.). [AM.]

* **āme**, *v.t.* [Ger. *ahmen*; Bavarian *amen*, *hāmen* = to gauge a cask, fathom, measure.] [See ex.] To place. (Early Eng. Text Soc.)

"I compest hem a kynde cratte and kende hit hem derne, And emed hit in myn ordenaunce oddly dere." *Aliterative Poems*; Cleanthes (ed. Morris), 697-8.

* **āme**, *v.t. & i.* [AIM.]

* **āme**, *s.* [AIM.]

ām-ē-bō-an. An incorrect spelling of AMEBEAN (q.v.).

a-meēr, *a-mīr*, *mēer*, *mīr*, *s.* [Hindustani.] An Indian title of nobility.

"Separate treaties were entered into with the Khyber and Hyderabad Ameers."—*Calcutta Review*, vol. i. p. 227.

ameer ool omrah, or **amir ul omrah**, *s.* Noble of nobles, lord of lords.

a-meer-ship, *s.* [Eng. *ameer*; ship.] The office or dignity of an *ameer* (q.v.).

* **a-mē'ise**, **a-mē'se**, **a-mē'ys**, **a-mē'is**, *v.t.* [O.F. *amesir*, *amaisir* = to pacify.] To mitigate, to appease. (Scottch.)

"But other lordis that war him by Ameysir the king . . ."—*Barbour*, xvi. 184.

† **ām-eit'**, *s.* [AMICE.] (Scottch.)

a-meī-va, *s.* [An American Indian word.] A genus of lizards, the typical one of the family Ameividae. The species are elegant and inoffensive lizards which abound in the West Indies.

a-meī-vi-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *ameiva* (q.v.).] A family of lizards which in the New World represent the Lacertidae of the Eastern hemisphere. One, the *Teius leguexin*, is about six feet in length.

* **ām-el**, * **ām-il**, * **āu-māl**, * **āu-māyl** (Eng.), **a-māl-ye** (Scottch.), *v.t.* [In Sw. *ameler*; Dan. *emallere*; Dut. *emallieren*; Ger. *emallieren*; Fr. *émallier*; Sp. & Port. *esmallar*; Ital. *smaltare* = to enamel, to cover over with mortar; *smalto* = cement, mortar, basis, ground, pavement, enamel.] [ENAMEL, SMELT, MELT.] To enamel.

"And her straight legs most bravely were embayld In golden bands, and costly curdwayne. All hard with golden beads, which were embayld With curious antiques, and full foyne *amallayd*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iii. 27.

* **ām-el**, * **ām-mel**, * **ām-mell**, * **am-all**, **au-mall** (Eng.), * **ā-maille**, * **ā-mal** (Scottch.), *s.* [AMEL, v.] Enamelling, enamel.

"The materials of glass melted with calcined tin compose an unclaphanous body. This white *ām* is the basis of all those fine concretes that coldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling."—*Boyle on Colours*.

"Heav'n's richest diamonds set in *amel white*." Fletcher: *Purple Is.*, x. 32.

"Marke how the payle is curiously incased. In these our daies such workes are seldom found. The handle with such antiques is imbued. As one would thinke they leavt above the ground; The *amell* is so faire and fresh of hue, And to this day it seemeth to be new."

—*An Old-fashioned Love*, by J. T. (1594).

ām-el-ān-chī-ēr, *s.* [From *amelanchier*, the old Savoy name of the medlar.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Pomaceae, or Apple-works. It resembles *Pyrus*, but has ten cells in the ovary. The species are small trees indigenous in Europe and

North America. None are wild in Britain, but the *A. vulgaris*, or Common *Amelanchier*, has long been cultivated in England, sometimes attaining the height of twenty feet. *A. botryapium* is the grape-pear of North America.

ām'-ēl-corn, *s.* [Probably from Lat. *amylum*, *amulum*; Gr. *ἀμύλον* (*amulon*) = starch. Or, according to some, from O. Eng. *amell* = between, and corn, because it is of a middle size between wheat or barley. "Olyra, -æ, f., rice, or *amelcorn*." (Coles: *Lat. Dict.*, 1772.) "*Amelcorn*, Triticum *amylum*, olyra, *amylum*." (Ibid.) *A. scourvigne* = *amelcorn*, or starch-corn.] A wild or degenerate wheat, which is sown in the spring, and, being ground, yields a very white, but very light and little-nourishing meal. (Colgrave.)

a-mē-li-or-a-ble, *s.* [Eng. *ameliorate*; suff. -able.] Capable of being ameliorated. (Webster.)

a-mē-li-or-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *améliorer*: from Lat. *melior* = to make better; *melior* = better.]

1. *Trans.*: To make better; to better, to improve.

"In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Intrans.*: To grow better; to improve. (Webster.)

¶ *Ameliorate*, though now thoroughly in use, is not in Dyche's Dict. (1759), nor in Johnson's last edition (1773), nor in Sheridan (4th ed., 1797). It appears as a new word in Todd's Johnson (2nd ed., 1827).

a-mē-li-or-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* [AMELIORATE.]

a-mē-li-or-ā-ting, *pr. par., a., & s.* [AMELIORATE.]

a-mē-li-or-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *amélioration*; Lat. *melioratio*.] The act or process of making better, or the state of being made better; improvement.

"There is scarcely any possible *amelioration* of human affairs which would not, among its other benefits, have a favourable operation."—J. & Mill: *Polit. Econ.* (1849), bk. i, ch. xii, § 3.

a-mē-li-or-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *ameliorator*; -or.] One who ameliorates.

" . . . but dishonest '*ameliorators*' are far more anxious to break up the Ottoman Empire by their 'improvements' than to benefit its inhabitants."—*Daily Telegraph*, 13th Dec., 1877.

* **a-mēl**, * **a-mēll**, *prep.* [In Sw. *emellan*; Dan. *imellem*.] Between. (Boucher.)

* **ām-ell**, *s.* [AMEL.]

a-mēl-lō-sē, *s. pl.* [From *amellus* (q.v.).] A sub-tribe of Asteroidae, which again is a tribe of Tubuliflorous Composites.

* **ām-elled**, *pa. par. & a.* [AMEL, v.] Enamelled.

" . . . thine *amell'd* shore."—Phillips: *Past*, 2.

"So doth his [the jeweller's] hand increase in *amell'd* gold."—G. Chapman on B. Jonson's "*Sejanus*."

a-mēl-lūs, *s.* [A plant mentioned by Virgil. It is the purple Italian Star-wort, *Aster amellus*, Linn.] A genus of plants, the type of the *Amelle* (q.v.). *A. Lychnites*, *villosus*, and *spinulosus*, have been introduced into Britain.

ā-mēn, or **a-mēn**, *adj., s., & adv. or interj.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port. *amen*; Ital. *ammen*, *ammene*; Later Lat. *amen*; Gr. *ἀμήν* (*amēn*): all from Heb. *אָמֵן* (*amen*), a verbal adj. = firm, trustworthy; also a noun = trust, faith; and an adv. = certainly, truly: from *אָמַן* (*aman*) = to be energetic, firm, or strong. In the passive, to be firm, trustworthy, or certain. In Isa. lxx. 16, the words rendered "God of truth" are, literally, "God of *amen*." In the N. T. "verily" is the rendering of *ἀμήν* (*Amēn*).]

A. *As adjective*: Firm, certain, trustworthy; deserving of all confidence.

"For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him *Amen* . . ."—2 Cor. i. 20.

B. *As substantive*: The faithful one; the true one. "These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true Witness." Rev. iii. 14. Though in the passage in English, *Amen* is clearly a substantive, yet, properly speaking, it is the Hebrew adj. *amen*, and is designed to be synonymous with the words "faithful" and "true," which succeed it in the verse.

C. *As adverb or interj.*: So be it. May it be as has been asked, said, or promised.

"And therefore I say, *Amen*, So be it."—Ch. Catechism.

"Even the prophet Jeremiah said, *Amen*: the Lord do so: the Lord perform thy words which thou hast prophesied."—Jer. xxviii. 6.

Used (a) at the end of prayers.

"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. *Amen*."—Matt. vi. 13.

¶ To render it more emphatic it is sometimes reduplicated.

"Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting, and to everlasting. *Amen*, and *Amen*."—Ps. xlii. 13.

(b) At the end of imprecations.

"Cursed be he that setteth light by his father or his mother. And all the people shall say, *Amen*."—Deut. xxvii. 16.

(c) After thanksgivings.

"Rise when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say *Amen* at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?"—1 Cor. xiv. 16.

(d) After prophecies, the fulfilment of which is eagerly sought.

"He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. *Amen*. Even so, come, Lord Jesus!"—Rev. xii. 20.

(e) In assent to commands given forth by legitimate authority. When David issued orders that Solomon should be proclaimed sovereign, "Benaiah the son of Jehoiada answered the king, and said, *Amen*: the Lord God of my lord the king say so too." (1 Kings i. 36.)

a-mēn-a-bil-i-t'y, *s.* [Eng. *amenable*, and suff. -ity.] The state of being amenable to jurisdiction; liability to answer any charges, if any be brought. (Coleridge.)

amēn-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *amener* = to bring, conduct; introduce, cause; induce, bring to; (naut.) = to haul down: *amēn*, s., summons, call of authority, citation, order: to appear; *mener* = to lead, conduct, drive, command; . . . from Lat. *ad* = to; *manus* = hand.] [DEMEAN.]

1. *Law & Ord. Lang.*: Liable to certain legal jurisdiction; liable to be called upon to answer charges, if any be brought against one.

"Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and not amenable to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sex should bring in all the idle persons of their surname to be justified by the law."—Sir John Davies on Ireland.

"Eise, on the fatalist's unrighteous plan, Say to what *amenable* were men?" Cooper: *Progress of Error*.

2. Inclined to submit to; subject to.

"It was vain to hope that mere words would quiet a nation which had not, in any age, been very amenable to control."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

a-mēn-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *amenable*; -ness.] The same as AMENABILITY (q.v.). (J. Fye Smith.)

a-mēn-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *amenable*; -ly.] In an amenable manner. (Webster.)

* **a-mēn-āge**, *v.t.* [Fr. *aménager* = to regulate the management (of woods).] To manage. "With her (Occasion), whose will raging Furies tame, Must first begin, and well her *aménage*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 11.

a-mēn-āge, *s.* [Fr. *amener*.] [AMENAGE.] Mien, carriage, behaviour, conduct. (Nares.)

* **a-mēn-ānce**, * **a-mēn-āunce**, *s.* [Fr. *amener*. (See AMENABLE.)] Mien, carriage, behaviour.

"How may strange knight hope ever to aspire, By faithful service meet *aménance*, Unto such bliss?" Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 5.

a-mēnd, * **a-mēnde**, * **a-mēnd-ēn**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *amender*; Ital. *amendare*; Lat. *emendo*, from *e* = without, and *menda* or *memda* = a blemish or fault.] [MEND.]

A. *Transitive*: To remove defects in anything.

"Of your disease, if it lay in my might, I would *amenden* it, or that it were night." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,781-2.

"And pray yow that ye wol my werk *amende*." Ibid., 12,012.

Specially:

(a) To correct a fault or error of any kind in a written or printed composition, as in a bill before the legislature, a literary work, &c.

"But would their Lordships *amend* a money bill?"—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(b) To correct what is vicious or defective in one's conduct or moral character.

"Therefore now *amend* your ways and your doings, and obey the voice of the Lord your God . . ." Jer. xxvi. 13.

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**tion**, -**sion**, -**cioun** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**cious**, -**ceous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

B. Intransitive: To become better by the removal of whatever is amiss.

"Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to amend."—*John* iv. 52.

a-mend'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *amend*; -able. In Fr. *amendable*; Ital. *ammendabile*.] That may be amended; capable of being amended. (*Sherwood*.)

a-mend'-at-ōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *amend*; -atory.] Amending, corrective. (*Hale*.)

a-mend'e, **a-mend'**, *s.* [Fr. *amende* = penalty, fine.] A penalty; a recompense.

¶ Often in the plural. [AMENDS.]

amende honorable.

1. In *Old French Law*: A humiliating punishment inflicted upon traitors, parriedes, or persons convicted of sacrilege. The offender was delivered into the hands of the executioner, his shirt was stripped off, a rope put round his neck, and a taper placed in his hand. In this state he was led into the court, where he implored pardon of God, the king, the court, and his country.

2. Now (in *England*): Public apology and reparation made to an injured party by the person who has done him wrong. It is called also *amends*.

a-mend'-ed, **a-mend'-id**, *pa. par. & a.* [AMEND, v.]

"This makth the feend, this moste ben amendid." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,415.

a-mend'-ēn, *v.t.* [AMEND.]

a-mend'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *amend*; -er.] One who amends. (*Barrel*.)

a-mend'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *amend*; full.] Liable to amend, correct, or punish.

"Far fy such rigour your amendful hand!" *Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brother*, iii. 1.

"When your ears are frer to take in
Your most amendful and unmatched fortunes."
Id.

a-mend'-id. [AMENDED.]

a-mend'-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [AMEND, v.]
As substantive: Correction.

"All ingenious concealing or amendings of what is originally or casually amiss."—*Dr. Taylor: Artificial Aids to Memory*, p. 165.

-mend'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *amend*; -ment. In Ger. & Fr. *amendement*.]

A. Ord. Lang.: A change from something amiss to what is better.

"We steadfastly and unanimously believe both his [Homer's] poem and our constitution to be the best that ever human wit invented: that the one is not more lucapable of amendment than the other . . ."
—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, P. 5.

Specially:

I. Of persons:

1. Change from a state of sickness to, or in the direction of health.

"Sere. Your honour's players, hearing your amendment, are come to play a pleasant comedy, [ment]. For so your doctors hold it very meet."
Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, Induction, ii.

2. The removal of intellectual faults or deficiencies.

"There are many natural defects in the understanding capable of amendment, which are overlooked and wholly neglected."—*Locke*.

3. Improvement or reformation of moral conduct.

"Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for amendment."—*2 Esdras* xvi. 19.

II. Of things: The removal of defects.

"Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and amendment."—*Dryden*.

B. Technically:

1. *Law*: The correction of any mistake discovered in a writ or process.

2. *Legislative Proceedings*: A clause, sentence, or paragraph proposed to be substituted for another, or to be inserted in a bill before Parliament, and which, if carried, actually becomes part of the bill itself. (As a rule, amendments do not overthrow the principle of a bill.)

"The Lords agreed to the bill without amendments; and the King gave his assent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. *Public Meetings*: A proposed alteration on the terms of a motion laid before a meeting for acceptance. This "amendment" may be so much at variance with the essential

character of the motion, that a *counter motion* would be its more appropriate name.

a-mend's, *a. pl.* [Fr. *amende*. In Ital. *ammenda*.]

1. *Lit.*: Satisfaction, compensation; atonement for a wrong committed.

"And he shall make amends for the harm he hath done in the holy thing . . ."—*Lev.* v. 16.

2. *Fig.*: Compensation for sorrow, suffering, or inconvenience.

" . . . and finding rich amends
For a lost world in solitude and verse."
Cowper: Task, bk. iv.

*** a-mēne**, *a.* [In Sp., Port., and Ital. *ameno*, from Lat. *amēnus*.] Pleasant.

"Daine Nature bade the goddess of the sky,
That seie the heaven sould keepe amene and dry."
Lord Hailes: Bannatyne.

a-mēn'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *aménité*; Ital. *aménita*; Lat. *amēnitās* = pleasantness; *amēnus* = pleasant.] Pleasantness of situation or of prospect; agreeableness to the eye.

"Acknowledge that to Nature's humbler power
Your cherish'd sullenness is forced to bend
Even here, where her amēnities are sown
With spiring hard."—*Wordsworth: Exc.*, bk. iv.

a-mēn'-ōr-rhōe'-a, *s.* [In Fr. *amenorrhée*; Port. *amenorrhœa*. From Gr. *ā*, priv.; *μην* (*mēn*) = a month; *ρῆω* (*rhōe*) = to flow.]

Med.: An obstruction of the menses. It may be divided into retention and suppression of the menses. [MENSES.]

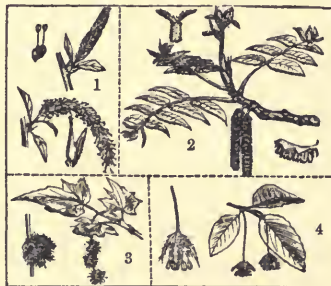
a-mēn'-ōr-rhōe'-al, *a.* [Eng. *amenorrhœa*; -al.] Pertaining to amenorrhœa.

"It appears to depend principally upon a torpid or amenorrhœal condition of the uterus."—*Dr. Locock: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, "Amenorrhœa."

ā mēn'-sā ēt thōr'-ō. [Lat. = from table (i.e., board) and bed.] A legal term used when a wife is divorced from her husband (so far as bed and board are concerned), liability, however, remaining on him for her separate maintenance.

ām-ēnt, **a-mēnt'-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *amentum* = (1) a strap or thong tied about the middle of a javelin or dart to give it rotation, increase the force with which it was thrown, and recover it afterwards; (2) a latchet with which to bind sandals.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, the same that is now called a *catkin*, and to which the old authors also applied the designations of *catulus*, *tulus*, and *nucamentum*. An *amentum* is



AMENTUM.

1. Willow. 2. Butterwort. 3. Plane. 4. Beech.

a spike, which has its flowers destitute of calyx and corolla, their place being supplied by bracts, and which falls off in a single piece, either after the flowers have withered, or when the fruit has ripened. Examples: the hazel, the alder, the willows, the poplars, &c.

ām-ēn-tā'-cō-a, *a. pl.* [AMENTUM.] Jussieu's name for an order of apetalous exogens, characterized by the possession of amentaceous inflorescence. It is now broken up into the orders Corylaceæ, Betulaceæ, Salicaceæ, &c.

ām-ēn-tā'-ceous, *a.* [AMENTUM.] Pertaining to or possessing the inflorescence denominated the ament or catkin.

"Ord. lxxxvi. Cupuliferæ, Rich. Monoclaus. Barren, fl. amentaceous, or on a lax spike."—*Hooker & Arnott: British Flora* (7th ed. 1855), p. 412.

a-mēnt'-i-a, **a-mēnt'-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *amentia* = want of reason, madness, stupidity; *amens* = mad, frantic; more rarely foolish: *a* for *ab* = from; and *mens* = mind.]

Med.: That kind of madness which is characterized by utter fatuity, the total failure of all mental action to such an extent, that many in this state would not eat unless food were actually put into their mouths; or lie down, or rise again, unless put to bed and brought out of it again by their attendants. It is the saddes* to behold of all kinds of madness.

a-mēnt'-ūm, *s.* [AMENT.]

*** a-mēnt'-ŷ**, *s.* [AMENTIA.] Madness.

*** ām'-ēn-tŷe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *amenuiser* = to plane, to diminish, to render thin; Lat. *imminuo* or *minuo* = to lessen, to diminish.] To lessen, to diminish.

"The thriddle is to amenuise the bounty of his neighbor."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.

*** a-mēr**, *v.t.* [AMERRE.]

*** ām'-ēr-al**, *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

a-mērce, *v.t.* [Fr. *à* = to, at; *merci* = (1) mercy, (2) thanks; *à merci* = at the mercy (of), at the discretion of.]

I. Law: To inflict a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is fixed at the discretion of a court; to place one at the king's mercy, with regard to the fine to be imposed. [AMERCEMENT.] (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 23.)

"But I'll amerce you with so strong a fine,
That you shall repent the loss of mine."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

II. Ordinary Language:

1. To fine even when the amount of the penalty is legally fixed, and nothing respecting it is left to the discretion of the court.

"And they shall amerce him in an hundred shekels of silver."—*Deut.* xxi. 19.

2. To punish in any other way than by a fine.

"Millions of spirits for his fault, amerced
Of heaven, and from eternal splendours flung."
Milton: P. L., bk. I.

" . . . Must the time
Come thou shalt be amerced for sins unknown?"
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

¶ *Amerce* is followed by *in*, *of*, *for*, or *with*, placed before the fine or other penalty inflicted. (See the examples given above.)

a-mērce-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *amerce*; -able.] Liable to be amerced.

"If the killing be out of any will, the hundred is amercable for the escape."—*Hale: H. P. C.*, xi. 16.

a-mērce'd, *pa. par. & a.* [AMERCE.]

a-mērce'-ment, **† a-mēr'-qī-a-mēnt**, *** a-mēr'-qī-mēnt**, *** mēr'-qŷ-mēnt**, *s.* Low Lat. *amercamentum*.]

1. *Old Law*: A fine inflicted on an offender, the amount of which was left to the discretion of the court, and was determined by assessors; whereas the amount of a fine, properly so called, was settled by statute, and could not be altered by the judges who executed the law. Now that (within certain limits) the amount of fines is generally left to the discretion of the law courts, the distinction between fines and amercements has disappeared.

" . . . amercementes, which might more reasonably be called extortious than mercyment."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.

" . . . that all amercementes and fines that shall be imposed upon them shall come unto themselves."—*Seymour: Present State of Ireland*.

"The amercement is disused, but the form still continues."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 23.

amercement royal, s.

1. A penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanour in his office.

2. *Fig.*: Punishment of any kind; loss. (*Milton: Civil Power in Eccl. Causes*.)

a-mēr'-qēr, *s.* [Eng. *amerce*; -er.] One who amerces. One who inflicts a fine, at his discretion, on an offender. One who inflicts a fine or punishment of any kind. (*Coles*, 1772.)

† a-mēr'-qī-a-mēnt, *** a-mēr'-qī-mēnt**, *s.* [AMERCEMENT.]

A-mēr'-i-can, *a. & s.* [Eng. *America*; -an. In Ger. *Amerikanisch*, adj., *Americaner*, s.; Fr. *Americain*, adj. & s.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Americano*. From *America*, the name applied to two great continents of the globe, called—with little regard to justice—after a Florentine, Amerigo Vesputiel; though the great pioneer who had opened the way for him and other explorers had been the immortal Christopher

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, cr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

Columbus. Columbus is popularly called the discoverer of America; but it appears established on good evidence, that about four centuries before he, on the memorable 12th of October, 1492, landed on Guanahani, or "San Salvador," one of the Bahama Islands, the Norwegians had fallen in with Greenland, and had settled in it; nay, more, that they had even a feeble colony near Rhode Island, on the Western continent itself. But no important results followed to mankind, or even to themselves, from these explorations. Alexander von Humboldt considers that the general adoption of the word *America* arose from its having been introduced into a popular work on geography published in 1507.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to America.

"And that chill Nova Scotia's unpromising strand
Is the last I shall tread of American land."
Moore: *To the Boston Frigate.*

¶ A number of American animals and plants, though identical in genus, are yet different in species from their analogues in the Old World. A yet greater number are named as if they were of the same genus, though not so in reality. All such terms, and others similar to them, if they find a place in the Dictionary, will be arranged under one or both of the substantives with which the adjective *American* agrees. Thus, in Zoology, *American blight* (*Lachnus lanigerus*), will be found under *BLIGHT*; and in Botany, *American Aloe* (*Agave Americana*), under *ALOE* and *AOAVE*; *American Cranberry* (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*), under *CRANBERRY* and *OXYCOCUS*; and *American Marmalade* (*Achras marmosa*), under *MARMALADE* and *ACHRAS*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *At first*: An aboriginal of the New World;
2. so-called "Indian" belonging to the New World.

"Such of late
Columbus found the *American*, so girt
With feather'd cincture; naked else, and wild
Among the trees, on isles and woody shores."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. *Now*: Any human inhabitant of America, aboriginal or non-aboriginal, white, red, or black. *Specially*, a native of the United States of North America. The name began while yet the future Republicans were British colonists.

"It has been said in the debate, that when the first American revenue act (the act in 1754 imposing the post duties) passed, the *Americans* did not object to the principle."—*Burke on Concil. with America.*

II. Technically:

1. *Ethnol.*: The American race is one of the primary or leading divisions of mankind, the Aryan or Indo-Germanic, the Semitic or Syro-Arabian, the Turanian or Mongolian races being some of the others. The American variety of mankind has long, black hair,



TYPES OF AMERICAN INDIANS

not curly; a swarthy-brown, copper, or cinnamon-coloured skin; a heavy brow; dull and sleepy eyes, with the corners directed upwards—in this respect resembling those of the Malay and Mongolian races; prominent cheek-bones; a salient but dilated nose; full and compressed lips, and an expression of gentleness combined with a gloomy and severe look. It includes all the American Indians, with the exception of the Esquimaux (Eskimo), who appear to be Turanians from the north of Asia.

2. *Philol.*: All the American languages are classified as *polysynthetic*, by which is meant that the greatest number of ideas is compressed into the smallest number of words. [POLYSYNTHETIC.]

A-mër'-i-can-ism, *s.* [Eng. *American*; -ism.] A word or phrase believed to be of American origin, or, at least, to be now used nowhere except in America. The genuine Americanisms are far fewer than some suppose. Many words and expressions supposed to have originated in the United States have really been carried thither by settlers, and still linger in some county or other of England.

A-mër'-i-can-ist, *s.* [Eng. *American*; -ist.] " . . . one who investigates what is distinctive of America, so far as that it belongs, or is supposed to belong, to the domain of scientific research." (*Times*, Jan. 9, 1877.)

A-mër'-i-can-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *American*; -ize.] To render American, especially—

1. To naturalize one as an American. (*Jackson*.)
2. To assimilate political institutions to those of America.

àm-ër-ím-nùm, *s.* [Lat. *amerimnon*; Gr. ἀμερινον (*amerimnon*) = the house-leek; *à*, priv., and μέριμα (*merimma*) = care, because it requires no care in cultivation.] A genus of Papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergiæ, with no affinity whatever to the house-leek. *A. ebenus* is "American ebony."

***àm-ër-ò-us**, *a.* [AMOROUS.]

***a-mër're**, ***a-mër'**, *v. t.* [A.S. *amyrren* = to dissipate, waste, consume, spend, distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil, destroy.] To destroy.
"He ran with a drawn sword
To hya monument,
And all hys godly ther he amerrede
With greet enyge."
Octavian, I, 1307. (*Boucher*.)

***a-mër'-vây**, *v. t.* [MARVEL.]

***àm-ës-à-çe**, *s.* [AMBS-ACE.]

***a-mës'o'**, *v. t.* [AMEISE.]

a-mës'-yng, *s.* [AMEISE.] Moderation.
"That in his mild amesynge he mercy may fynde."
Alliterative Poems; *Patience* (ed. Morris), 400.

***àm-ët**, *s.* [ANT.]

àm-ët-à-b'-öl-a (*Lat.*), **àm-ët-à-b'-öl'-y-àng**, *s. pl.* [From Gr. ἀμετάβολος (*ametabolos*); *à*, priv., and μεταβολος (*metabolos*) = changeable.] [METABOLA.]

Zool.: A sub-class of insects, consisting of those which do not undergo metamorphosis. It includes three orders: the Anoplura, or Lice; the Mallophaga, or Bird-lice; and the Thysanura, or Spring-tails. All are wingless insects.

***à-méth-òd'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *a*, from Gr. *à*, priv. = not; *methodical*.] Not methodical. (*Bailey*.)

¶ *Unmethodical* has now taken its place.

***à-méth-òd'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *a*, fr. Gr. *à*, priv. = not; *methodist*.] A physician who does not proceed on methodical (in the sense of fixed or philosophic) principles, but acts empirically; a quack.

"But what talk I of the wrong and cross courses of such physicians' practice, since it cannot be looked for, that these empirical *amethodists* should understand the order of art, or the art of order?"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 83.

àm-ëth-ýst, ***àm-at-ýst**, *s. & a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *amettist*; Dan. *amettist*; Ger. *amethyst*; Fr. *amethyst*; Sp. & Ital. *amethysta*; Port. *amethysta*, *amethysto*; Lat. *amethystus*. From Gr. ἀμethystος (*amethystos*) = as adj. = not drunken; as *s.* = a remedy for drunkenness; *à*, priv., μέθυσ (*methuō*) = to be drunk; μέθυσ (*methuō*) = wine. So named either (1) from the foolish notion that it was a remedy for drunkenness; or (2), as Pliny thinks, because it did not reach, though it approximated to, the colour of wine.]

A. As substantive:

1. A mineral, a variety of Quartz, named by Dana Amethystine Quartz. Its colour, which is either diffused through the entire crystals or affects only their summits, is clear purple or bluish violet; hence it is sometimes called violet-quartz. The colouring matter is generally believed to be manganese, but Heintz considers it to arise from a mixture of iron and soda. The beauty and hardness of the amethyst cause it to be regarded as a precious stone. It occurs in veins or nodules in trappean and other rocks. The best specimens are brought from India, Armenia, and Arabia,

but others of an inferior sort occur in various parts of Britain.

2. *The Oriental amethyst*: A rare purple variety of Sapphire (q.v.). [See also *CO-RUNDUM*.]

¶ The word *amethyst* in the English Bible [Sept. and N. T. Gr. ἀμethystος (*amethystos*) (Exod. xxviii. 19; Rev. xxi. 20)] is the rendering of the Heb. word אֲדַמְשִׁקִּים (*adshelmah*).

It is from the root אָדַם (*adham*) = to sleep; apparently from the delusion that the fortunate possessor of an amethyst is likely to sleep soundly. The last stone in the third row of the Jewish high-priest's breastplate was an "amethyst" (Exod. xxviii. 19); and the twelfth foundation of the new Jerusalem, mentioned in Rev. xxi. 20, was to be an "amethyst."

3. A colour, that of the mineral described above. (See B.)

"A hundred and a hundred savage peaks, in the last light of day; all glowing of gold and amethyst . . ."
—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, chap. vi.

B. As adjective:

Her.: The term applied, in describing the armorial bearings of peers, to the colour called purple.

àm-ëth-ýst'-ë-a, *s.* [Ger. *amethyste pflanze*; Dut. *amethystkruid*; Fr. *amethystée*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ (Labiales). *A. cærulea* is a pretty garden annual, with blue flowers.

àm-ëth-ýst'-ine, *a.* [In Fr. *amethystin*; Lat. *amethystinus*; Gr. ἀμethystινος (*amethystinos*).]

1. Made of or containing amethyst.
- "A kind of amethystine flint not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone."—*Grew*.
2. Resembling amethyst in colour or in other respects.
- " . . . to assume a red amethystine tint."—*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. i, p. 618.
3. Otherwise pertaining to amethyst.

àm-ë-trò'-pia, *s.* Irregular vision, or that abnormal condition of the eye which causes it. See *ASTIGMATISM*, *HYPERMETROPIA*, *MYOPIA*, *PRESBYOPIA*.

Àm-har'-ic, *a.* [From Amhara, an Abyssinian kingdom, having Gondar for its capital.] The language of Amhara. It is classed by Max Müller under the Ethiopic, which again he places under the Arabic, or Southern division of the Semitic languages.

Àm-hërst'-i-a, *s.* [Called after Lady Amherst, wife of Lord Amherst, Governor-general of India from 1823 to 1828.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Fabaceæ, and the sub-order Cæsalpiniæ. The only known species is the *A. nobilis*, one of the most splendid trees existing. The flowers are large, scentless, and of a bright vermilion colour, diversified with three yellow spots, and disposed in gigantic ovate pendulous branches. The leaves are equally pinnate, large, and, when young, of a pale purple colour. It grows near Martaban, in the Eastern peninsula. The Burmese call it *thoca*, and offer handfuls of the flowers before the images of Boodhia.

à-mí-a, *s.* [Lat. *amia*; Gr. *ámia* (*amía*) = a fish, the *Scomber sarda* of Bloch, which is allied to the tunny.] A genus of fishes formerly placed in the Esocidæ, or Pike family, but now constituting the type of the Ganoid family Amiidae (q.v.). The species inhabit rivers in the warmer parts of America. The *amia* of the ancients, it will be perceived, is quite different from any of these fishes.

à-mí-a-bíl-i-ty, ***àm-a-bíl-i-ty**, *s.* Fr. *amabilité*; Ital. *amabilità*, from Lat. *amabilitas*.] The quality of meriting love; amiableness, loveliness. It is applied not so much to attractiveness of physical aspect, as to humility, good temper, and other moral qualities fitted to excite love.

"So many arguments of amiability and endearment."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Not Judging*, p. 2.

à-mí-a-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *aimable*; Sp. *amigable*, *amable*; Ital. *amabile*. From Lat. *amabilis* = lovely; *amo* = to love.]

1. Possessed of qualities fitted to evoke love, or a feeling nearly akin to it.

(a) *Of persons*:

" . . . a man, not indeed faultless, but distinguished both by his abilities and by his amiable qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(b) Of things:

"How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!"—Ps. lxxiv. 1.

2. Expressing love.

"Lay amiable siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives*, II. 2.

ām-i-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *amiable*; -ness.] The same as AMIABILITY. The possession of the qualities fitted to call forth love.

"As soon as the natural gayety and amiableness of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them."—*Addison*.

ām-i-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *amiable*; -ly.]

1. In an amiable manner; in a manner fitted to call forth love.

"... In all the other parallel discourses and parables, they are amiablely perspicuous, vigorous, and bright."—*Blackwall's Sac. Class.*, I. 380.

* 2. Pleasingly.

"The palaces rise so amiable, and the mosques and humbly with their cerulean tiles and gilded vanes."—*Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 123.

ām-i-ānth-i-form, a. [In Ger. *amianthiformig*.] Of the form of amianthus, with long flexible fibres.

ām-i-ānth-i-ŭm, s. [Same etym. as AMIANTHUS (?).] A genus

of plants belonging to the order Melanthaceæ (Melanthi). The *A. muscatellinum*, as its name imports, is used to poison flies. The Americans of the United States call this plant Fall Poison, and say that cattle are poisoned if they feed in the fall (or autumn) upon its foliage. (*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 199.) The illustration shows the complete plant and one of the single flowerets.



AMIANTHUM.

ām-i-ānth-ōid, * **ām-i-ānth-ōide**, a. & s. [Eng. &c., *amianthus*]; -oid, from Gr. εἶδος (eidos) = form.]

1. As adjective: Of the form of amianthus; resembling amianthus.

2. As substantive: A mineral akin to Amianthus No. 1, that arranged under Amphibole. It is called also Byssolite and Asbestoid (q.v.).

Amianthoid Magnesite, or *Amianthoid Magnesite*. A mineral, called also Brucite (q.v.).

ām-i-ānth-ūs, s. [In Ger. *amianth*; Fr. *amiant*; Sp. *amianto*, *amianto*; Port. & Ital. *amianto*; Lat. *amiantus*. From Gr. ἀμῖαντος (amiantos) = undefined, pure; from ἀ, priv., and μῖανω (mianō) = (1) to stain or dye; (2) to defile, to sully. So called because, it being incombustible, the ancients were wont from time to time to throw into the fire napery and towels made of it to cleanse them from impurity. They also sometimes enclosed the bodies of their deceased friends in cloth of the same material, that when cremation took place the ashes might remain free from intermixture with those of other people.]

1. *Min.*: A mineral, a variety of Asbestos, which again is classed by Dana as a variety of Amphibole. Tremolite, Actinolite, and other varieties of Amphibole, unless they contain much alumina, have a tendency to pass into varieties with long flexible fibres of flaxen aspect, to which the name of *amianthus* is applied.

2. A name for the fibrous kinds of chrysotile, which Dana classes as a variety of Serpentine. As in the former case, there are long flexible fibres, looking like those of flax. The colour is greenish-white, green, olive-green, yellow, and brownish. It constitutes seams in serpentine rocks, occurring at home in Cornwall; Portsoy; Unst, and Fetlar, in Shetland; abroad in Savoy, Corsica, the Pyrenees, and other localities. Most of the so-called amianthus is of this second variety.

3. Any fibrous variety of Pyroxene.

ām-īc, a. [Eng. *am* = amide; -ic.] Pertaining to an amide.

amic acids, s. pl.

Chem.: Acids consisting of a bivalent or trivalent acid radical combined with hydroxyl (OH) and amidegen (NH₂), as succinic acid (C₄H₄O₂)²OH.NH₂.

ām-i-ca-bŷl-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *amicable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being amicable; exceeding friendliness.

ām-i-ca-ble, a. [In Ital. *amicabile*; Lat. *amicabilis*, from *amicus* = a friend.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Friendly, imbued with the spirit of friendship.

"Enter each mild, each amicable guest, Receive and wrap me in eternal rest."—*Pope*.

2. Expressing friendship, manifesting friendliness to.

"An amicable smile retain'd the life."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.

3. Designed to be friendly; resulting from friendliness, and intended to promote it. (Used of arrangements, conferences, colloquies, agreements, treaties, &c.)

"Hallfax saw that an amicable arrangement was no longer possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Treating on the difference between *amicable* and *friendly*, Crabb says that *amicable* implies a negative sentiment, a freedom from discordance; *friendly*, a positive feeling of regard, the absence of indifference. We make an *amicable* accommodation, and a friendly visit. *Amicable* is always said of persons who have been in connection with each other; *friendly* may be applied to those who are perfect strangers. Neighbours must always endeavour to live *amicably* with each other. Travellers should always endeavour to keep up a *friendly* intercourse with the inhabitants wherever they come. "To live *amicably* or in *amity* with all men, is a point of Christian duty; but we cannot live in *friendship* with all men, since *friendship* must be confined to a few."

B. Technically:

1. *Law*. An *amicable suit* is a law-suit commenced by persons who are not really at variance, but who both wish to obtain, for their future guidance, an authoritative decision on a doubtful point of law.

2. *Arithm.* *Amicable numbers* are pairs of numbers, of which each is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other. The lowest pair of amicable numbers are 220 and 284. The aliquot parts of 220 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110, and their sum is 284. The aliquot parts of 284 are 1, 2, 4, 71, 142, and their sum is 220. The second pair of amicable numbers are 17,296 and 18,416; and the third pair 9,363,584, and 9,437,056.

ām-i-ca-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *amicable*; -ness.] The quality of being amicable. (Applied to persons, to the mutual relations of societies, or to arrangements.) (*Dyce's Dict.*, 1758.)

ām-i-ca-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *amicable*; -ly.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way.

"Two lovely youths that amiceably walkt
O'er verdant meads..."—*Philips*.

* **ām-i-cal**, a. [In Fr. *amical*; fr. Lat. *amicus* = a friend, and suffix -al.] Friendly, amicable.

"An amical call to repentance and the practical belief of the Gospel. By W. Watson, M.A., 1691."—*A. Wood: Ath. Ox.*, 2nd ed., vol. II., col. 1,133.

ām-īce, * **ām-īs**, * **ām-īsso**, s. [In Fr. *amic*; Sp. *amito*; Port. *amicto*; Ital. *amitto*. From Lat. *amicus* = an upper garment; *amicto* = to throw around, to wrap about.]

1. *Property*: The uppermost of the six garments anciently worn by an officiating priest; the others being the *alba* or *alb*, the *cingulum*, the *stola* or *stole*, the *manipulus*, and the *planet*. It was of linen, was square in figure, covered the head, neck, and shoulders, and was buckled or clasped before the breast. It is still worn under the alb. It is not the same as the *amuce*, or *almuce*, which is from Lat. *amulvum*. [*ALMUC*.]

2. Any vest or flowing garment. (*Nares*.)

"Came forth with pilgrim steps, in amice gray."

Milton: P. R. IV. 427.



ECCLESIASTIC WEARING AN AMICE.

a-mi-cūs cūr-i-æ, s. [Lat. = friend of the senate or court.]

Law: A bystander who, in an amicable spirit, gives information to the court regarding any doubtful or mistaken point of law.

a-mid, * **a-mid-de**, **a-midst**, * **a-mid-deg**, prep.

[Eng. *a* = in; *mid*: *a* = in; *midst*. A.S. *on-middan* = in the midst; *middles* = in midst; fr. *midde* = middle, superl. *midmest*.]

1. In the midst or middle.

"Out of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat."

Milton: P. L., bk. ix.

2. Among.

"... *amid* the gloom
Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. I.

3. Surrounded by, attended by.

"The second expedition sailed as the first had sailed *amidst* the acclamations and blessings of all Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

¶ *Amid* is now more common in poetry than in prose.

ām-īde, s. [Eng. *am* = ammonium or ammonia; suffix -ide.]

Chem.: Generally in the plural. *Amides* are compound ammonias, having the hydrogen atoms replaced by acid radicals: as acetamide, N(C₂H₃O)₂H₂; diacetamide, N(C₂H₃O)₂H; and triacetamide, N(C₂H₃O)₃. Acid radicals can also replace H in amines, as ethyl-diacetamide, (C₂H₅)(C₂H₃O)₂N.

ām-īd-in, **ām-īd-ine**, s. [From Lat. *amylum*; Greek ἀμύλον (*amulon*) = starch (?).] [*STARCH*.]

ām-īd-ō, **a-mīd**, in compos. Combining forms of amides.

amido-caproic acid, s.

Chemistry: C₂H₁₀(NH₂)CO.OH = Leucine. Produced by digesting together valeral ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, and hydrochloric acid. It is also formed by the putrefaction of cheese, and by the treatment of horn, glue, wool, &c., with acids and alkalis. Leucine crystallises in white shining scales, which melt at 100°. It is slightly soluble in water. When it is heated with caustic baryta, it yields aminylamine and CO₂.

amido compounds, s. pl.

Chem.: Compounds in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the monatomic radical (NH₂); as amido-propionic acid = C₂H₄(NH₂), CO.OH.

amido-propionic acid, s. [ALANINE.]

ām-īd-ō-bēn-zēne, s. [Eng. *amido*; benzene-] [*ANILINE*.]

ām-īd-ō-gēn, s. [Eng. *amide*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennao*) = to engender, to produce.] A name given to the monatomic radical (NH₂).

a-mīd-ships, adv. [Eng. *amid*; -ships.]

1. In or towards the middle part of a ship. A stateroom or cabin so situated is not so affected by the pitching and rolling of the vessel as if it were farther forward or aft.

"The above magnificent steamers have good accommodation *amidships*."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1875.

2. In a line with the keel.

a-mīd-wārd, adv. [*MIDWARD*.]

* **a-mīg-dēl-ē**, s. [*AMYGDALUS*.] An almond.

"It was grene and leaved bi-cumen,
And nutes *amigdeles* thour come nimen."
Story of Gen. & Exod., ed. Morris, 8,839-40.

+ **a-mī-gō**, s. [Sp.] A friend.

"Chispa (*drinking*). Ancient Baltasar, *amigo*!"

Longfellow: The Spanish Student, I. 4.

ām-i-īd, s. [See def.] Any fish of the family Amidiæ (q.v.).

ām-i-īd-æ, s. pl. [From *amia* (q.v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the order Ganoidæ, and the sub-order Holostea. They have small horny scales, usually covered with a layer of animal matter. The tail is homocercal, but with a certain approach to the heterocercal type. The family consists of small fishes, inhabiting rivers in the warmer parts of America.

* **ām-īl**. [*AMEL*, v.]

ām-īncē, s. pl. [Eng. *am* = ammonia, or ammonium; suffix -ine.]

Chem.: Compound ammonias, having the hydrogen replaced, atom for atom, by alcohol radicals. When one atom of H is replaced,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

they are called monamines; when two H atoms are replaced, diamines; when three atoms of H, triamines. They are obtained by heating the iodides of the alcohol radicals with ammonia. Thus iodide of ethyl and ammonia yields ethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_2H$; by heating the mono and the diamines with more iodide of ethyl, diethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3H$, and triethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, are obtained. Triethylamine unites directly with iodide of ethyl, forming $N(C_2H_5)_3 \cdot C_2H_5I$, triethylamine ethyl iodide. This compound, heated with silver oxide and water, forms $N(C_2H_5)_3 \cdot C_2H_5OH$, a strong base, which is solid, like caustic potash. The H atoms can be replaced by different alcohol radicals, as methyl-ethyl-amylamine, $N(C_2H_5)(C_2H_5)(C_5H_{11})$. The H can be also replaced by metals, as monopotassamine, NI_3K , and tripotassamine, NI_3K_3 . The amines have a strong alkaline reaction like ammonia, and unite with acids to form salts.

* **ám'-is**. [AMICE.]

a-miss', * **a-mis'se**, * **a-mis'**, * **a-mys'**, * **a-mys'se**, s., a., & adv. [Eng. *a-miss* = miss (q.v.). In A.S. *mis* in comp. is a defect, an error, evil, unlikeness; and *missian* is = to miss, err, mistake.]

A. As substantive: A fault, a mistake; culpability.

"Each toy seems prologue to some great amiss."

Shakspeare: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

"Then testify cheater, urge not my amiss."

Least guilty of my faults thy sword will prove."

Ibid.: *Sonnets*.

B. As adjective, but following the substantive with which it agrees: Faulty, wrong; improper, unfit; criminal.

"But most is Mars amiss of all the rest,
And next to him old Saturne, that was wont be best."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, lutor, 3.

"For that which then hast sworn to do amiss,
Is yet amiss when it is truly done."

Shakspeare: *King John*, iii. 1.

C. As adverb: In a faulty manner; wrongly, improperly, criminally.

"I ne hadde not moche mystake in me, ne seyd amys."

Chaucer: *The Tale of Melibee*.

"For in this world certain no wight ther is,
That he use doth or seyth some thing amys."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, vi. 11,091-2.

"And king in England too, he may be weak,
And vain enough to be ambitious still."

May exercise amiss his proper power.

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. v.

* **a-mis's-ion**. [Lat. *amissio*.] Loss.

† **a-mít'**, v.t. [Lat. *amittere*.]

1. To lose. (English.)

"Ice is water coagulated by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a constequence or determination of its diffusivity, and amitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity." *Brownie's "Vulgar Errors"*.

2. To alienate; make over. (Scotch.)

"In quhilk case the vassal times and amittis all the lands quhilk he holdis off the superior, and the proprietie thereof returns to the superior." *Skene's De Verborum Significatione*, p. 43. (Boucher.)

a-mít'-tér-é lē-gēm tēr-ræ, a-mít'-tér-é līb-ēr-ām lē-gēm. [Lat. (*ll.*) = to lose the law of the land; to lose free law.] To lose the privilege of swearing in a court of law, and consequently forfeit the protection of the law, as do outlaws, who can be sued, but cannot sue. By 6 & 7 Vict., c. 85, certain criminals and interested persons, whose evidence was formerly rejected, may now give it, the jury being afterwards left to decide what it is worth.

* **ám'-i-tùre**, s. [Eng. *amity*; -ure.] Friendship.

"Thow, he said, traytoure,
Yurastidur thow come in amiture."

Altaunier, 3,975. (Boucher.)

ám'-i-tý, * **ám'-i-tie**, * **a-mý'-té**, s. [Fr. *amitié*; Norm. *amistie*; Sp. *amistad*; Port. *amizade*; Ital. *amistà*, *amistade*, *amistate*. From Lat. *amicitia* = friendship; *amo* = to love.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Friendship, harmony, mutual good feeling. It may be used—

(a) Of nations, and is then opposed to war.

"The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and amity with all the world." *Sir J. Davies on Ireland*.

(b) Of political parties, or generally of the people of a single country among themselves; in which case it is opposed to discord.

"The amity of the Whigs and Tories had not survived the peril which had produced it." *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 3.

(c) Of private persons; when it is opposed to quarrelling.

"The pleasures of amity, or self-recommendation, are the pleasures that may accompany the persuasion of a man's being in the acquisition or the possession of the goodwill of such or such assignable person or persons in particular; or, as the phrase is, of being upon good terms with him or them; and as a fruit of it, of his being in a way to have the benefit of their spontaneous and gratuitous services." *Bouring: Bentham's Principles of Morals & Legislation*, ch. v., § vi., 4.

(d) Of impersonal existences.

"To live on terms of amity with vice."

Cowper: *The Task*, bk. v.

2. *Astrol.*: A most favourable omen.

"... and therefore the astronomers say, that whereas in all other planets conjunction is the perfect amity; the sun contrariwise is good by aspect, but evil by conjunction." *Lord Bacon's Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.: *Colours of Good and Evil*, ch. vii., p. 441.

ám'm, in composition.

Chem.: A contraction for Ammonia; as *amulridammonium*.

ám'-mā, s. [Heb. מֵא (ém) = a mother.] An abess.

ám'-mā, s. [Gr. ἅμμα (*hamma*) = anything tied or made to tie; a cord, a band: ἅπτω (*haplo*) = to fasten or bind.]

1. *Surgery*: A girdle or truss used in ruptures.

2. *Mensuration*: An ancient Greek measure, about sixty feet in length.

ám-mān-i-ā, s. [Named after John Ammann, a native of Siberia, and Professor of Botany at St. Petersburg.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Lythraceæ, or Loosetrifles. The leaves of *A. vesicatoria* have a strong smell of muriatic acid. They are very acid, and are used by the Hindoo practitioners in cases of rheumatism to raise blisters. (*Lindley's Veg. Kingdom*, 1847, p. 575.)

ám'-mél'-ide, s. [Eng. *am* = ammonia; *mel* = melan (q.v.); suffix -ide.]

Chemistry: $C_6H_5N_3O_2$. A white insoluble powder, formed by the action of concentrated acids or alkalis on ammeline or melamine.

ám'-mél'-ine, s. [Eng. *am* = ammonia; *mel* = melan; suffix -ine.]

Chem.: $C_6H_5N_3O$. An organic base, formed by boiling *melan* for several hours with a solution of caustic potash. It crystallises in white microscopic needles, and is insoluble in alcohol and water.

ám'm'-ét-ér, s. A contraction of AMPERE-METER or AMPERO-METER.

ám'-mí, s. [Lat. *ammi* and *ammium*; Gr. ἄμμι (*ammi*) and ἄμμιον (*ammion*) = an umbelliferous plant, *Ptycolotis copica* (?), fr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) or ἄμμος (*hammos*) = sand.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of delicate habit, with finely-divided leaves and white flowers. They grow in sandy places.

ám'-mí-ól-ite, s. [Gr. ἄμμιον (*ammion*) = cinabar in its sandy state; ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand.] A scarlet mineral, classed by Dana under his Monimolite group of Anhydrous Phosphates, Arsenates, and Antimonates. It is an earthy powder, considered as a mixture of antimonate of copper and cinabar with some other ingredients. It is found in the Chilean mines.

* **ám'-mir-ál**, s. Old spelling of ADMIRAL.

* **ám'-míte**, * **hám'-míte**, s. [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) or ἄμμος (*hammos*) = sand.] An obsolete name for the rock now called, from its resemblance to the roe of a fish, *Oolite* = roe-stone. (OOLITE.)

ám'-mō, in compos. [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*), ἄμμος (*hammos*) = sand.]

1. Sand.

2. *Chem.*: A contraction for ammonium; as *ammo-chloridammonium*.

ám'-mō-çète, s. [AMNOCETE.]

* **ám'-mō-çhrýse**, s. [Lat. *amnochrysus*; Gr. ἀμμοχρυσός (*amnochrysos*); ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand, and χρυσός (*chrysos*) = gold: golden sand.] A mineral, described by Pliny, which has not been identified. It was a gem like sand, veined with gold. Some have thought it may have been golden mica.

ám'-mō-çes'-te, s. [AMNOCETES.] Any individual of the pseudo-genus *Amnocoetes* (q.v.).

ám-mō-çes'-tēs, s. [Gr. ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand, and κοιτή (*koitē*) = a bed.]

Zool.: A pseudo-genus of Cyclostomata, the sole species of which is now known to



LARVAL FORM OF PETROMYZON BRANCHIALIS.

be the larval form of *Petromyzon branchialis*, the Sandpiper.

ám-mō-çes'-tí-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *amnocoetes*, and -form.] Having the shape or character of an amnocoete or larval lamprey.

ám'-mō-dýte, s. [AMNODYTES.]

1. The English equivalent of the word AMNODYTES (q.v.).

2. A venomous snake, the *Vipera amnodytes*, called also the Sand-Natter. It is found in Southern Europe.

ám-mō-dý-tēs, s. [Gr. ἄμμοδύτης (*ammodutēs*) = sand-burrower; ἄμμος (*ammos*) = sand; δύτης (*dutēs*) = diver; δύω (*duō*) = to enter, . . . to plunge or dive.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Apodes, and the family Anguillidae (Eels). It contains the Sand-eel (*A. tobiansus*), and the Sand-lance (*A. lancea*). These two species, long confounded by naturalists, have now been distinguished. The *A. tobiansus*, at Edinburgh called the Hornel [horn-eel ?], is the longer, being sometimes a foot in measurement; the *A. lancea*, which is common, is from five to seven inches.

ám-mō-ní-ā, s. [In Ger. *ammoniak*; Fr. *ammoniaque*; Port. *ammonia*; Ital. *ammoniaco* = hydrochlorate of ammonia. From *sal ammonia*, the salt from which it is generally manufactured. That name again came from *Ammonia*, the district in Libia where it was first prepared, or from its being first manufactured from camels' dung collected by the Arabs at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the locality just named.]

Chem.: A substance consisting of NH_3 . Molecular weight, 17. Sp. gr. 8.5, compared with H; compared with air (1), its sp. gr. is 0.59. It is a colourless, pungent gas, with a strong alkaline reaction. It can be liquefied at the pressure of seven atmospheres at 15°. Water at 0° dissolves 1,150 times its volume of NH_3 , at ordinary temperatures about 700 times its volume. A fluid dram of *ammonia liquor fortior* contains 15.83 grains of NH_3 , and has a sp. gr. of 0.891. The *liquor ammonia* of the Pharmacopoeia has a sp. gr. of 0.959, and a fluid dram contains 5.2 grains of NH_3 . (Water being unity, the specific gravity of ammonia is .0007594.) Ammonia is obtained by the dry distillation of animal or vegetable matter containing nitrogen; horns, hoofs, &c., produce large quantities, hence its name of *spirits of hartshorn*. Guano consists chiefly of urate of ammonia. But ammonia is now obtained from the liquor of gas-works; coal containing about two per cent. of nitrogen. Ammonia is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on dilute nitric acid. Ammonia gas is prepared in the laboratory by heating together one part of NH_4Cl with two parts by weight of quicklime, and is collected over mercury. NH_3 is decomposed into N and H_2 by passing it through a red-hot tube, or by sending electric sparks through it; the resulting gases occupy twice the volume of the ammonia gas. It is used in medicine as an antacid and stimulant; it also increases the secretions. Externally it is employed as a rubefacient and vesicant. Ammonia liniment consists of one part of solution of ammonia to three parts of olive oil. Ammonia is used as an antidote in cases of poisoning by prussic acid, tobacco, and other sedative drugs. Substitution ammonias are formed by the replacement of H by an alcohol radical forming Amides (q.v.) and by acid radicals forming Amides (q.v.). There are also ammonia substitution compounds of cobalt, copper, mercury, and platinum. (See *Watt's Dict. Chem.*)

ammonia alum, s. [AMMONIUM ALUM.]

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**îng**, -**tion**, -**sion**, -**cioun** = **shûn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhûn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**cious**, -**ceous** = **shûs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

ammonia and soda phosphate, s.
A mineral, called also Stercorite (q.v.).

Bicarbonate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Teschemacherite (q.v.).

Muriate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Sal-ammoniac (q.v.).

Phosphate of Ammonia: A mineral, called also Stercorite (q.v.).

am-mō-nī-āc, a. & s. [In Sp., Port., & Ital. ammoniac; Fr. ammoniacum.]

1. As adjective. Chem.: In part composed of ammonia; pertaining to ammonia; ammoniacal.

2. As substantive: Gum-ammoniac. [AMMONIACUM (q.v.).]

am-mō-nī-ā-cal, a. [In Ger. ammoniakalisch; Fr. & Port. ammoniacal.] In part composed of ammonia; pertaining to ammonia. The same as ammoniac No. 1.

*This ammoniacal compound . . . —Graham: Chem., 2nd ed., vol. II, p. 272.

ām-mō-nī-ā-cūm, s. [In Fr. ammoniacum; Ital. armonico.] A gum resin, called also gum-ammoniac, which is imported into this country from Turkey and the East Indies in little lumps, or tears, of a strong and not very pleasing smell and a nauseous taste, followed by bitterness in the mouth. It is a stimulant, a deobstruent, an expectorant, an antispasmodic, a discutient and a resolvent. Hence it is internally employed in asthma and chronic catarrh, visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic, whilst it is used externally in scirrhous tumours and white swellings of the joints. The plant from which it comes has not yet been thoroughly settled. That of Persia has been said to come from the *Dorema Ammoniacum*, but is more probably derived from the *Ferula orientalis*. (Lindley: Veg. Kingd.) Garrod believes it to be from the first-named of these two plants, which grows in Persia and the Punjab. Both are Umbelliferae.

ām-mō-nī-ān (1), †ām-ō-nī-ān, aſj. [From Greek Ἀμμων (Ammon) and ἄνων (Ammon). Plutarch says that Ammon was the earliest and more correct form. Heb. אֲמוֹן (Amōn), Jer. xli. 25. On the Egyptian monuments Amn.] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his celebrated temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya. [AMMONITE.]

"Joyful to that palm-planted, fountain-fed

Ammonian Oasis in the waste."

Tennyson: Early Sonnets, iv.

ām-mō-nī-ān (2), a. [From the philosopher mentioned in the def.] Relating to Ammonius Saccas, who set up a school at Alexandria in the latter part of the second century, and founded the Neo-Platonic philosophy. He maintained that all religions taught essentially the same truths, and required only to be rightly interpreted completely to harmonise. To produce the wished-for agreement he allegorised away whatever was distinctive in the several systems. Origen adopted his views.

ām-mō-nī-ō. In compos. = ammonium; as ammonio-magnesian, ammonio-palladium = ammonium in combination with magnesium, ammonia in combination with palladium.

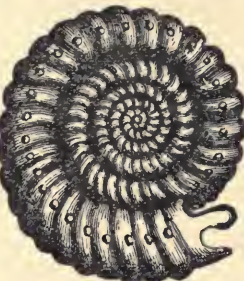
ām-mōn-ite, s. [Eng. Ammon; -ite. In Ger. ammonit; Greek Ἀμμων (Ammon), either an Egyptian word, or from the Gr. ἄμμος (ammos) = sand, and suffix -ite. "Ammon-stone." Jupiter Ammon had a celebrated temple in an oasis of the Libyan desert, and was worshipped there under the form of a ram, the horns of which the fossil Ammonites were thought to resemble. Hence the genus was called by the older naturalists *Cornu Ammonis*, a designation altered by Brugnière into Ammonite.] A large genus of fossil chambered shells, belonging to the class Cephalopoda, the order Tetrabranchiata, and the family Ammonitidae. The shell is discoidal, the inner whorls more or less concealed, the septa undulated, the sutures lobed and foliated, and the siphuncle dorsal. Before geology became a science, even scientific men, and much more the unscientific, were greatly perplexed by these fossils. They were looked on as real ram's horns, or as the curled tails of some animals, or as petrified snakes, or as convoluted marine worms or insects, or as vertebrae. The petrified snake hypothesis being a popular one, some dealers fraudulently appended heads to make the resemblance more complete. It is

to ammonites that Sir W. Scott refers when he says that—

"Of thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a coil of stone
When holy Hilda prayed."

Marmion, II. 12.

The ancients venerated them, as the Hindoos still do. About 700 so-called species have been described, ranging from the Trias to the Chalk. Several attempts have been made to



AMMONITE.

divide the genus into sub-genera or sections; or if Ammonites be looked upon as a sub-family, then they will be elevated into genera. The following is the scheme adopted in Tate & Blake's *Yorkshire Lias*, pp. 267, &c.:

A. Aptychus absent. (By aptychus is meant the operculum, cover, or lid, guarding the aperture of the shell.)

Chamber short, appendage ventral. *Phylloceras* (Suess). Distribution: Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. heterophyllum*.

Chamber short, appendage dorsal. *Lytoceras* (Suess). Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. fimbriatum*.

Chamber 1½–2 whorls. *Arcestes* (Suess). Trias.

Chamber short, appendage ventral, apertural margin falciform, ornaments argonautiform. *Trachyceras* (Laute). Trias.

B. Aptychus present:

1. *Aptychus undivided:*

1. Horny anaptychus:

Chamber 1–1½ whorl, pointed ventral appendage. *Arietites* (Waagen). Trias and Lias. Ex.: *A. Bucklandi*.

Chamber ¾–1 whorl, rounded ventral appendage. *Agoceras* (Waagen). Trias and Lias. Ex.: *A. capricornus*.

Chamber ½–¾ whorl, long ventral appendages. *Amalthus* (Monf.). Trias to Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. margaritatus*.

2. *Calcareous (sidetes)*: Shell unknown. Cretaceous.

II. *Aptychus divided, calcareous:*

1. *Aptychus externally furrowed:*

Aptychus thin, chamber short, apertural margin falciform, with acute ventral appendage. *Harpoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic. Ex.: *A. radians*.

Aptychus thick, chamber short, apertural margin falciform, rounded ventral appendage. *Oppelia* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Chamber short, with a groove or swelling near the aperture, margin with auricles and rounded ventral appendages. *Haploceras* (Zitt). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

2. *Aptychus thin, granulated externally:*

Chamber long, apertural margin simple, or furnished with auricles. *Siephanoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous. Ex.: *A. communis*.

Chamber long, aperture narrowed by a furrow, simple, or furnished with auricles. *Perisphinctes* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

Chamber short, aperture simple, or furnished with auricles. *Cosmoceras* (Waagen). Jurassic and Cretaceous.

3. *Aptychus thick, smooth, punctated externally:*

Chamber long, umbilicus large, shell with furrows, ventral appendage nasiform. *Sinoceras*. Tithonic.

Chamber short, apertural margin generally simple. *Aspidoceras* (Zitt). M. and Upper Jurassic and L. Cretaceous.

Dr. Oppel of Stuttgart (about A.D. 1856), Dr. Wright of Cheltenham (1860), and others, have divided the Lias into different zones,

distinguished from each other by the occurrence in them of typical ammonites. The zones at present recognised are here presented in an ascending series, commencing with the oldest. Geologists quote them in such a form as this: The zone of *Ammonitis planorbis* at the base of the Lower Lias, the zone of *A. capricornus* in the Middle Lias, &c. [ZONE.]

Lower Lias: *A. planorbis*, *A. angulatus*, *A. Bucklandi*, *A. oxyrhinus*.

Middle Lias: *A. Jamesoni*, *A. capricornus*, *A. margaritatus*, *A. spinatus*, *A. annulatus*.

Upper Lias: *A. serpentinus*, *A. communis*, *A. Jurensis*.

The following ammonites characterise the—

Midford Sands: *A. opalinus*.

Inferior Oolite: *A. Humphriesianus*, *A.*

Soverbit, *A. Murchisoni*, *A. Parkinsoni*.

Fuller's Earth: *A. gracilis*.

Cornbrash: *A. macrocephalus*.

Kelloway rock: *A. Kenigi*, *A. Callovicensis*, *A. sublevis*.

Oxford clay: *A. Duncani*, *A. Jasoni*, *A. perarmatus*, *A. Goliathus*, *A. Cordatus*, *A. Lamberti*, *A. Eugeni*, *A. Ilecticus*, *A. dentatus*.

Coral rag: *A. varicosatus*.

Supra coralline: *A. decipiens*.

Kimmeridge clay: *A. bipelex*, *A. serratus*, *A. mutabilis*.

Portland Oolite: *A. giganteus*.

In 1868 Judd divided the Lower Neocomian (Wealden) rocks into the zones of *Ammonites Astorianus*, *A. Noricus*, and *A. Speetonensis*.

Lower Greensand: *A. Deshayesi*.

F. G. Price gives the following ammonites arranged in zones from the Upper Neocomian to the Greensand of the Gault at Folkestone:—*A. mammillatus*, *A. interruptus*, *A. auritus* var., *A. Delaruei*, *A. laurus*, *A. denarius*, *A. auritus*, *A. Beudanti*, *A. varicosus*, *A. rostratus*.

Grey chalk: *A. Coupei*, *A. Mantelli*, *A. Rhotomagensis*, *A. varians*.

† Ammonites in the Himalayas occur 16,200 feet above the sea.

ām-mō-nīt-ī-dē, s. pl. [From Eng., &c., ammonites (q.v.).] The family of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods, of which the genus *Ammonites* is the type. It contains also the genera *Angioceras*, *Scaphites*, *Turritites*, *Hamites*, *Baculites*, and several others. All are extinct.

ām-mō-nīt-if-ēr-ōus, a. [Eng., &c., ammonite, and Lat. *fero* = to bear or carry.] Containing the remains of ammonites.

"The ammonitiferous beds of the Lias."—Quar.

Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. xvi. (1860), pt. I, p. 375.

ām-mō-nī-ūm, s. [In Ger., &c., ammonium.]

Chem.: The name given by Berzelius to a supposed monatomic radical (NH₄). It is doubtful whether the ammonia salts—as chloride of ammonium, NH₄Cl—contain this radical, that is, whether N is sometimes a pentatomic element, or the molecule of NH₃ is united with the acid, as HCl, by molecular attraction—thus, NH₃HCl—in the same manner as water of crystallisation is united in certain crystalline salts. At high temperatures this so-called amalgam of mercury and ammonia decomposes rapidly into hydrogen ammonia and mercury. It is formed by placing sodium amalgam in a saturated solution of NH₃HCl. It forms a light, bulky, metallic mass. A dark-blue liquid, said to be (NH₄)₂ (ammonium), has been formed at low temperature and high pressure. But many of the salts of ammonium are isomorphous with those of potassium and sodium. The salts of ammonium give off NH₃ when heated with caustic lime or caustic alkali. With platinum chloride they give a yellow precipitate of double platinum ammonium chloride; also with tartaric acid a nearly insoluble white crystalline precipitate of acid tartrate of ammonia. The salts of ammonium leave no residue when heated to redness.

ammonium alum, also called ammoniac alum, s.

Min.: The name of a mineral; the same as Teschmignite (q.v.). The British Museum Catalogue of Minerals terms it *Ammonium Alum*; Dana, *Ammonia Alum*.

ammonium carbonate, s.

Chem. Several ammonium carbonates are known. (See Chem. Soc. Journal, 1870, pp. 171, 279.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = a. ew = ū.

ammonium chloride, s.

1. *Chem.*: NH_4Cl or NH_3HCl , obtained chiefly by neutralizing the liquor of gas-works by HCl . It is then evaporated to dryness and sublimed, and forms a fibrous mass. It is soluble in 2½ parts of cold water. It forms double salts with chlorides of Mg, Ni, Co, Mn, Zn, and Cu. It is used on the Continent as a remedy for neuralgia.

2. *Min.*: The name of a mineral, called also Sal-ammoniac. Formerly it was termed also Chloride of Ammonium.

ammonium nitrate, NH_4NO_3 , or NH_3HNO_3 , crystallises in transparent needles, very soluble in water; by heat is decomposed into nitrous oxide, N_2O , and $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ammonium nitrite, NH_4NO_2 , or NH_3HNO_2 , is decomposed by heat into N and $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ammonium phosphate, $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$ or $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$. Microcosmic salt, used in blow-pipe experiments, is an ammonium, hydrogen, and sodium phosphate, $\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4)\text{HPO}_4$.

ammonium sulphate, s.

1. *Chem.*: $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ or $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$. A white salt, soluble in two parts of cold water; crystallises in long six-sided prisms.

2. *Min.*: The name of a mineral, called also Mascagnite (q.v.). Formerly it was termed also Sulphate of Ammonia.

ammonium sulphide, s. A salt of ammonium, used as an analytical re-agent: it is prepared by passing H_2S into a strong solution of NH_3 in water to saturation.

ām-mōph-īl-ā, s. [Gr. *ἄμμος* (*ammos*) or *ἵμμος* (*himmos*) = sand, and *φίλος* (*philos*), adj. = beloved; subst. = a friend, a lover. A lover of sand.]

Zool.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects; family Sphecidae. Several species exist in Britain. Like other burrowing Hymenoptera, they are popularly called Sand-wasps. [SAND-WASP, FOSSORIA.]

2. *Bot.*: Sea-reed. A genus of grasses which contains the *A. arundinacea*, formerly called *Arundo arenaria*, or *Pennisetum arenaria*. The Common Sea-reed—Marum or Mat-weed. It is woven in Sussex into table-mats and basket-work; but its chief utility is in the economy of nature, in which it protects sand-dunes, and sandy coasts in general, from being blown away by wind, or speedily removed by the action of the sea.

ām-mō-schist-ā, s. [Gr. *ἄμμος* (*ammos*) = sand; and Lat. *schistos*, Gr. *σχίστος* (*schistos*) = split, cleft; from *σχίζω* (*schizō*) = to split or cleave.] Sand-schist.

ām-mō-trāg-ōl-ā-phūs, s. [Gr. *ἄμμος* (*ammos*) = sand, and *τραγέλαφος* (*tragelaphos*) = a mythic animal, the goat-stag; *τράγος* (*tragos*) = a he-goat; *ἐλαφος* (*elaphos*) = a deer.] The aouda, a wild sheep; to a certain extent a connecting link between the sheep and the goat. It is met with on the mountains of Northern and Eastern Africa.

ām-mūnī-tion, s. [Lat. *ad* = to, and *munio* = a fortifying, fortification; *munio* = to raise a wall; to fortify.]

Formerly: Military stores in general.

Now: Powder, shot, shells, &c., for guns of all sorts.

"Arm for ten thousand men and great quantities of ammunition were put on board."—*Maculay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ammunition bread, s. Bread for the supply of an army in the field or a garrison. (Johnson.)

ammunition-waggon, s. A waggon used to convey ammunition.

"Ammunition-waggons were prepared and loaded."—*Proctor's Hist. Eng.* (1885), vol. iv., p. 275.

***ām-nēr-ŷ, s.** [From *almoner* = almoner.] The same as ALMSMEN. An alms-house.

ām-nē-ŷī-ā, s. [Gr. *ἀμνησία* (*amnēsia*) = forgetfulness; *ἀ, priv.*, and *μνήσκω* (*mimnēskō*); fut. *μνήσω* (*mnhēsō*) = to put in mind.] Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

ām-nēs-tŷ, s. [In Fr. *amnésie*; Sp. *amnesia* and *amnistia*; Port. & Ital. *amnesia*; Lat. *amnesia*. From Gr. *ἀμνησία* (*amnēsia*) = forgetfulness of wrong; *ἀ, priv.*, and *μνήσις*

(*mnēsis*) = remembering.] An act of oblivion passed after an exciting political period. Its object is to encourage those who have compromised themselves by rebellion or otherwise to resume their ordinary occupations, and this it does by giving them a guarantee that they shall never be called upon to answer for their past offences.

"But the Prince had determined that, as far as his power extended, all the past should be covered with a general amnesty."—*Maculay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ām-nīc-ōl-ist, s. [Lat. *amnicola*, from *amnis* = a river, and *colo* = (1) to cultivate, (2) to inhabit.] One dwelling near a river. (Johnson.)

ām-nīg-ēn-ōūs, a. [Lat. *amniogenus* = born in a river; *amniogen* = born of a river; *amnis* = a river, and *gen*, the root of *gigno* = to beget, to bear.] Born of or in a river. (Johnson.)

ām-nī-ōn, ām-nī-ōs, s. [Gr. *ἀμνίον* (*amnio*) and *ἀμνιον* (*amnio*) = (1) a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught; (2) the membrane round the fetus; the caul. Dimin. of *ἀμνος* (*amnos*) = a lamb.]

Animal Physiol.: The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is surrounded. In the development of the higher animals, the germinal membrane, at a very early period, separates into two layers: the external one serous, and the internal one mucous. The portion of the serous lamina immediately surrounding the embryo develops two prominent folds, one on each side, which, approaching, form two considerable reduplications, and ultimately unite into a closed sac. It is these uniting folds that are termed the *amnion*. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 384, 588, 606.)

Liquor Amnii: An albuminous fluid filling the amniotic cavity. [AMNIOTIC CAVITY.]

Bot.: A clear and transparent fluid arising after fecundation in the centre of the ovulum, where it appears first in the form of a small drop or globe. In some cases it has no particular cuticle, but in others it is invested with a fine and filmy membrane, called by Mirbel, *quintin*; and by Brown, *embryonic sac*.

ām-nī-ōt-īc, a. [Eng. *amnio(n)*, *t*, and *-ic*.] Pertaining to the amnion; formed by the amnion; contained in the amnion.

amniotic cavity, s. A particular cavity in the partially-developed fetus of an animal. It is filled with the *liquor amnii*, and has within it the embryo. [AMNION.] (Todd and Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 588.)

ām-ō-bē-ān. [AMŒBEAN.]

ām-ō-bē-ūm. [AMŒBEUM.]

ā-mœ-bā, s. [Gr. *ἀμοιβή* (*amoiḃē*) = (1) a recompense, (2) a change: from *ἀμείβω* (*ameiḃō*) = to change.]

Zool.: A term applied to a Protozoon which perpetually changes its form. It is classed under the Rhizopoda. It is among the simplest living beings known, and might be described almost as an animated mass of perfectly transparent moving matter. Amœbæ may be obtained for examination by placing a small fragment of animal or vegetable matter in a little water in a wine-glass, and leaving it in the light part of a warm room for a few days. (Prof. Lionel S. Beale: *Bioplasm*, 1872, § 75, pp. 49, 50.) The Amœba *diffusa* is sometimes called, from its incessant changes of form, the *Proteus*.

ām-œ-bæ-ān, ām-ō-bē-ān, ām-ē-bē-ān, a. Answering alternately. [AMŒBEUM.]

ām-œ-bē-ūm, ām-ō-bē-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖος* (*amoiḃaios*) = interchanging, alternate; *ἀμοιβή* (*amoiḃē*) = requital, recompense; *ἀμείβω* (*ameiḃō*) = to change.] A poem containing alternating verses, designed to be sung by two people, one in answer to the other; a responsive song.

ām-ōib-īto, s. [Gr. *ἀμοιβή* (*amoiḃē*) = change; suff. *-ite* (*Mn.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Gersdorffite or Nickel Glance (q.v.). It contains arsenic, 47.4; sulphur, 15.2; nickel, 37.4. It occurs at Lichtenberg, in the Fichtelgebirge.

ām-ō-lī-tion, s. [Lat. *amollitio* = a removing; a putting away from; *amollor* = to remove; *molior* = to put one's self in motion, to construct or build.] Removal.

"We ought here to consider—a removal or amollition of that support,—the grounds and reasons of this amollition."—*Dp. Seth Ward: Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel* (1678), pp. 4, 6.

ā-mō-mē-æ, s. pl. [AMOMUM.]

Bot.: Jussieu's name for an order of endogenous plants, called Scitamineæ by Brown, and Zingiberaceæ (q.v.) by others.

ā-mō-mūm, s. [In Ger. *amome* and *kardomom*; Dut. *kardamom*; Fr. *amome*; Sp. and Ital. *cardamomo*; Port. *cardomono*; Lat. *amomum*; Gr. *ἀμώμω* (*amōmō*) = an aromatic shrub from which the Romans prepared a fragrant balsam. Arab. *hamamum*, from *hamma* = to warm or heat; the heating plant.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ, or Ginger-voits. They are natives of hot countries. The seeds of *A. granum paradisi*, *A. maximum*, and on the frontiers of Bengal of *A. aromaticum*, are the chief of the aromatic seeds called *Cardamoms* (q.v.). A pungent flavour is imparted to spirituous liquor by the hot acid seeds of *A. angustifolium*, *macrospermum*, *maximum*, and *Cusii*. (Lindley: *Veg. King.*, 1847, p. 167.)

"The amomum there with intermingling flowers And cherries, hangs her twigs."—*Cowper: The Task*, bk. iii.

2. The specific name of the *Sison amomum*, the Hedge-bastard Stone-parsley, believed by some to be the Amomum of Pliny and Dioscorides. It is wild in Britain.

3. Among the French: The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*.

ā-mōng, ā-mōngst, ā-mōng'eg, ā-mōng'uis, ā-mōng'est, ā-mōng'e, ā-mōng'e (all Eng.), **ā-māng'** (Scotch), prep. [A.S. *on-mang*, *on-mang* = among; *gemang* (prep. = among), *s.* = a mixture, a collection, an assembly, an embrace, a burden.]

1. Noting environment by: Mingled with, in the midst of: with persons or things on every side.

"... and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God among the trees of the garden."—*Gen.* iii. 8.

"... they have heard that thou Lord art among this people."—*Numb.* xiv. 14.

"Unmindful that the thorn is near, Among the leaves Burns: To James Smith.

2. Noting discrimination or selection from any number or quantity: Taken from the number of.

"... an interpreter, one among a thousand."—*Job* xxiii. 32.

"... there is none upright among men."—*Micaiah* vii. 2.

"There were also women looking on afar off: among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary ..."—*Mark* xv. 40.

"Senek amonget other wordes wyse South, that a man aught him wel awaye."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9, 997-8.

3. Noting distribution to various persons, or in various directions.

"There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?"—*John* vi. 8.

"Here there is properly an ellipsis. 'What are they [when they will have to be parted] among so many?'"

ā-mō-nī-ān, a. [AMMONIAN.]

† **ām-or-a-dō, s.** [Lat. *amor* = love; from *amo* = to love.] A lover. [INAMORATO.]

ām-or-ē-āns, s. pl. [Corrupted Aramaean (?).] A sect of Gæuaric doctors, or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. [TALMUD.] They were preceded by the Mishnic doctors, and followed by the Sebareans.

ām-or-ēt, ām-or-ētto, ām-ōur-ētto, ām-or-ēt-tō, s. [Fr. *amourette* = (1) love, (2) a love affair.]

1. An amorous woman; a wanton girl.

"When amorette no more can abate, And Stella owns she's not divine."—*Dr. J. Warton: Poems; Sappho's Advice*.

"And eke as well by amorette In mourning black, as bright brunettes."—*Rom. of the Rose*.

2. A love-knot (?).

"For not iclad in silke was he, But all in flouris and flourettes, I painted all with amorettes."—*Rom. of the Rose*, 692.

3. A petty amour; a trifling flirtation.

"Three amours I have had in my lifetime; as for amorettes, they are not worth mentioning."—*Waltch's Letters*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aȝ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f -tion, -sion, -tioun, -cioun = shūn. -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

¶ Spenser uses *Amoret*, *Amorette*, or *Amoretta*, as a proper name.

"With whom she went to seeke faire Amoretta."

Spenser: *F. Q.* IV, vi. 46.

"Faïre Amorette must dwell in wicked chabes,
And Scandauer here die with sorrowful."

Ibid., III, xi. 24.

"She bore Belphebre; she bore him like case
Faire Amoretta in the second place."

Ibid., III, vi. 4.

ām-or-ēt-tō, s. [Fr. *amourette*.] [AMORET.]
An amorous man.

"The Amoretto was wont to take his stand at one
Place,—where sate his mistress."—Guyton: *Notes on D. Quete*, p. 47.

* **ām-or-ēv-ōl-ōūs**, a. [Ital. *amorevole*.]
Sweet, obliging, affable, generous, amorous.

"He would leave it to the princess to shew her
William and Amorevolous affections."—Hacket: *Life of Archb. Williams*, pt. I, p. 161. [French.]

* **ām-or-ī-lŷ**, adv. [Old form of MERRILY.]
Merrily.

"The second lesson Robin Redbreast sang,
Haile to the god and goddess of our lay,
And to the lectur amurthy he sproug,
Haile (qd. ckc), O fresh season of May."

Chaucer: *The Court of Love*.

ām-or-ist, s. [Lat. *amor* = love; Eng. suff. *-ist*.]
A man professing love; an innamorato, a gallant.

"Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their
minds; though casualties should spare them, age
brings in a necessity of decaying, leaving doers upon
red and white perplexed by uncertainty both of the
continuance of their mistress's kindness and her
beauty, both which are necessary to the amurist's joys
and quiet."—Boyle.

a-morn-ing, adv. [Eug. a = on; *mornings*.]
On or in the mornings.

"Thou and I
Will live so finely in the country, Jaques,
And have such pleasant walks into the woods
Amorning."—*Decem. and Ft. Noble Gent.*, II, 1.

ām-or-ō-sa, s. [Ital. adj. f.] A wanton female.

"I took them from *amorosa*, and violators of the
bounds of modesty."—Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, p. 191.

ām-or-ō-sō, s. [Ital.] A man enamoured.

ām-or-ōūs, * **ām-ēr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *amor*,
and Eng. suff. *-ōūs* = full of. In Fr. *amoureux*;
Sp., Port., & Ital. *amoroso*. From Lat. *amor*
= love.]

† I. In love with, entertaining love for;
desirous of obtaining. This love or desire
may be attributed to a person or other being,
or to a thing personified; and it may go out
towards a person or thing. (Formerly followed
by *on*, now by *of*.)

(a) Literally:

"This squyer, which that hight Arrillis,
On Dorigen that was so *amorous*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, II, 803-4.

"Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero."

Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, II, 1.

"Even the gods who walk the sky
Are *amorous* of thy scented sigh."

Moore: *Amacreon*, Ode 43.

(b) Figuratively:

"Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they lent, to follow faster,
As *amorous* of their strokes."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, II, 2.

2. Naturally inclined to love; having a
strong propensity to be inspired with sexual
passion.

(a) Lit. Of persons:

¶ Crabbe says that *amorous*, *loving*, and *fond*
"are all used to mark the excess or distortion
of a tender sentiment. *Amorous* is taken in a
criminal sense, *loving* and *fond* in a contempt-
uous sense; an indiscriminate and dishonour-
able attachment to the fair sex characterises
the *amorous* man; an overweening and
childish attachment to any object marks the
loving and *fond* person. . . . An *amorous*
temper should be suppressed, a *loving* temper
should be regulated; a *fond* temper should
be checked." (Crabbe: *Eng. Synonyms*.)

" . . . where I was taught
Of your chaste daughter the wide difference
Twixt *amorous* and villainous."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

(b) Fig. Of things personified:

"Nor Chloris, with whom *amorous* zephyrus play."
Cooper: *Milton's Latin Poems*, Elegy 11.
"While the *amorous*, odorous wind
Breathes low between the sunset and the moon."

Tennyson: *Eleonore*, 8.

3. Relating to or belonging to love; incli-
cating love: produced by love; fitted to
inspire love, or excite to sexual indulgence.

"Where the gay blooming youth constrain'd his way
With sweet, reluctant, *amorous* delay."

Pope: *Homage to Ovid*, bk. xxiii. 361-2.

" . . . to the harp they sung
Soft *amorous* ditties, and in dance came on."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. xl.

ām-or-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *amorous*; *-lŷ*.] In
an amorous manner; fondly, lovingly.

"If my lips should dare to kiss"

Thy taper fingers *amorously*."

Tennyson: *Madeline*, 3.

ām-or-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *amorous*; *-ness*.]
The quality of being amorous; disposition to
love.

"Lindamor has wit and *amorousness* enough to make
him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to
defend himself against them."—Boyle on *Colours*.

a-morph-ā, s. [In Dut. and Fr. *amorphā*;
Gr. *ἀμορφος* (*amorphos*), adj. = misshapen; *ἀ*,
priv., and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form; alluding
to the fact that the corolla has neither *aloe*
nor *carina*.] Bastard Indigo. A genus of
papilionaceous plants. *A. fruticosa* was for-
merly cultivated in Carolinia as an indigo
plant.

a-morph-ō-phāl-lŷs, s. [Gr. *ἀμορφος*
(*amorphos*) = (1) misshapen; (2) shapeless;
and *φαλλος* (*phallos*) = a phallus.] A genus
of plants belonging to the order Araceae, or
Arals. The *A. orizensis* has very acid roots,
and, when fresh, is applied in India, in cases
of cataplasms, to excite or bring forward tu-
mours. It is powerfully stimulating. *A.*
montanum is similarly employed. (Lindl.:
Veg. Kingd., pp. 128, 129.)

a-morph-ōūs, a. [In Fr. *amorphe*; Port.
amorpho; Gr. *ἀμορφος* (*amorphos*) = (1) mis-
shapen, (2) shapeless: *ἀ*, priv., and *μορφή*
(*morphē*) = form, shape.] Without form, shape-
less. (Used especially in mineralogy, in which
it is applied to minerals of indefinite, inde-
terminate, or indefinite forms.) (Phillips:
Mineralogy, 2nd ed., 1819, p. lxxxi.) Ex-
ample: Native minium.

a-morph-ŷ, s. [Gr. *ἀμορφη* (*amorphia*).]
Shapelessness, irregularity of form.

"As mankind is now disposed, he instructs much
greater advantage by being diverted than instructed;
his epidemical diseases being facility, *amorphia*,
and ascitation."—Tale of a Tub.

a-mōr-rha, s. [Possibly from Sp. *amorrar*
= to bow the head.] An American plant with
purple flowers.

"Bright with luxuriant clusters of roses and purple
amorrhia.
Over them wander the buffalo herds, the elk, and the
reobuck."—Longfellow: *Evangelist*, pt. II, 4.

a-mort, adv. [From Fr. *à la mort* = after the
manner of the dead. In Sp. *amortiguado*;
Ital. *ammortito*.] As if dead, dejected, spirit-
less, depressed.

"How fares thy Kate? what, sweetling, all *amort*?"
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, II, 3.

a-mort-īze, v. t. [AMORTIZE.]

a-mort-ī-zā-tion, s. [In Ger. *amortisation*;
Sp. *amortización*; Port. *amortisação*.] The
act or the right of alienating lands in mort-
main.

"Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by
one pope or other; and they made an especial provision
for their heirs after the laws of *amortization* were
made and put in use by princes."—*Aylife's Parergon Juris*
Canonici.

a-mōrt-ī-zē-mēt, s. [Fr. *amortissement* =
1 (of debts), liquidation; 2 (finance), sinking;
3, redemption.] The same as AMORTIZATION
(q. v.) (Johnson, &c.)

a-mōrt-īze, **a-mort-īze**, v. t. [Norm.
amortizer or *amortir*; Fr. *amortir*; Sp. *amortizar*;
Port. *amortizar* = to sell in mortmain;
Ital. *ammortire* = to extinguish; Lat. *mors*,
genit. *mortis* = death.] [MORTMAIN.]

1. In a general sense: To make dead, to
render useless.

"But for as moche as the good workes that men don
while they ben in good lif, been all *amortized* by time
following."—Chaucer: *The Prioresses Tale*.

2. Law: To transfer the ownership of land
or tenements in permanence to a corporation,
guild, or fraternity. [MORTMAIN.]

" . . . If his Majesty gave way thus to *amortize*
his tenures, his courts of wards will decay."—Bacon to
the Marq. of Buckingham, Let. 293.

a-mor-wē, **a-mor-wen**, **a-mor-ewe**,
adv. [A. S. a = on; *morgn*, *morgyn*, *morgnen* =
morrow.] On the morrow.

"This messenger *a-morwie* when he awook."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5, 226.

Ā-mōs, s. [Heb. *אָמוֹס* (*Amos* or *Ghamos*).]

1. A Hebrew prophet; not to be confounded,
as some of the early Christian writers did,
with Amoz, the father of Isaiah, whose name,
אִיזָיָה (*Amos*), has *h* instead of *s*, and *s* instead
of *z*. He was a native of Tekoa, about six

miles south of Bethlehem, where he was a
herdman and gatherer of sycamore fruit.
Though a native of Judah, he prophesied in
Israel, some time between 798 and 784 B.C.
He was a contemporary of Isaiah and Hosea.

2. The book of the Bible called by the name
of the foregoing prophet. Its Hebrew is ex-
cellent, though there are in it peculiarities of
spelling. It has always been accepted as
canonical. It is twice quoted in the New
Testament (ch. v. 25, 26, in Acts vii. 42; and
ix. 11 in Acts xv. 16).

a-mō-tion, s. [Lat. *amotio* = a removing or
removal; from *amoveo* = to move away.] Re-
moval.

"The Universities of England shall need no other
punishment than what action of church licours
and preferments will occasion them."—*Waterhouse*;
Apology for Learning, &c. (1653), p. 91.

"The cause of his *amotio* is twice mentioned by
the Oxford antiquary."—*T. Wartoe's Life of Sir T.*
Pope, p. 251.

a-mōunt, v. i. [Fr. *monter* = to ascend, from
mont = a mountain; Norm. & Fr. *amont* =
up (a stream); Sp. *amontar*, *amontarse* = to
get up into the mountains (*montar* = to
mount, *monte* = a mount; *montaña* = a
mountain, *monta* = an amount); Port. *amonta-
r* = to heap or hoard up (*monte*, *montanha*
= a mountain); Ital. *ammontare* = to heap
up (*montare* = to amount; *montagna* = a
mountain.) In all these languages *amount*
and *mountain* are connected, suggesting the
fact that if new items of debts, of assets, or
of anything be constantly added to others
which have gone before, the sum total will
ultimately be (at least, hyperbolically speak-
ing) mountain-high.

1. Lit.: To go up, to mount.

"So up he rose, and thence *amounted* straight."
Spenser: *F. Q.* I, ix. 54.

II. Figuratively:

1. To *un* into an aggregate by the accumu-
lation of particulars; to mount up to, to add
up to.

"Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks."
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, I, 1.

" . . . he had a taste for maritime pursuits, which
amounted to a passion, indeed almost to a mania."
Mucallay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To count for, to deserve to be estimated
at, when everything bearing on the case is
allowed for.

"Thus much *amounteth* all that ever he ment."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10, 422.

a-mōunt, s. [From the verb.]

1. The total, when two or more sums are
added together.

"The amount was fixed, by an unanimous vote."
Mucallay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. The result when the effect of several
causes is estimated.

"And now ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?"
Vezation, disappointment, and remorse."
Thomson.

a-mōunt-ing, pr. par. [AMOUNT, v.]

ām-ōur, * **ām-ōure**, s. [Fr., from Lat.
amor = love.] A love affair; an affair of
gallantry. (Used almost exclusively of illicit
love.)

"But lovely peace, and gentle amity,
And in *Amours* the passing hours to spend."

Spenser: *F. Q.* II, vi. 35.

"Grey and some of the agents who had served him
in his *amour* were brought to trial on a charge of
conspiracy."—*Mucallay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **a-mōus-e**, s. [Possibly from Gr. *ἀμωσος*
(*amouos*) = . . . unpolished, rude, gross.]
A counterfeit gem or precious stone. (*Glossog.*
Novæ, 2nd ed., 119.)

* **a-mōv-āl**, s. [Eng. *amove*; *-āl*.] Complete
removal.

"The *amovā* of these infernal nuisances would
infinitely clarify the air."—*Evelyn*.

* **a-mō-ve**, v. t. [Fr. *émouvoir*, from Lat.
amoveo = to remove away; *a* = from; *moveo*
= to move.]

1. To remove.

"She no lesse glad than he desired was
Of his departure thence
That she well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre."

Spenser: *F. Q.* II, vi. 37.

2. To move, to inspire with emotion. (This
sense is not from Lat. *amoveo* = to move away,
to remove, but from the simple verb *moveo* =
to move.)

"And him *amoves* with speeches seeming fit,
"Ah, deare Sinslay . . ."

Spenser: *F. Q.* I, ix. 44.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = u.

**q-môv-ing*, *pr. jar.* [AMOVE, *v.*]

âmp-ar-thrô-sis, *s. pl.* [AMPHIARTHROSIS.]

âmp-pêl-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *Ampeleis* (q.v.).] Chatterers. A family of birds belonging to the order Passeres, and the sub-order Deutrostrors. They stand between the Laniidae, or Shrikes, and the Muscipidae, or Flycatchers. They chiefly inhabit the warmer regions. They are often very beautiful in their plumage. They feed on fruits and insects. The Ampelidae may be divided into six sub-families: (1) Dieruriæ, or Drongo Shrikes; (2) Campephagæ, or Caterpillar-eaters; (3) Gynoderiniæ, or Fruit Crows; (4) Ampeliniæ, or True Chatterers; (5) Pipriæ, or Manikins; and (6) Pachycephaliæ, or Thick-heads.

âmp-pêl-id-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *âmpelos* (*ampelos*) = a vine.] Vine-words. An order of plants placed by Lindley under the Berberal Alliance. They are called also Vitaceæ. The calyx is small; the petals 4–5; the stamens as many, and inserted opposite to the petals; the ovary two-celled; the berry often by abortion one-celled, with few seeds. There is not a modern genus Ampelos.

âmp-pêl-i-næ, *s. pl.* [AMPELIDÆ (4).]

âmp-pêl-is, *s.* [Gr. *âmpelis* (*ampelis*) = dimin. from *âmpelos* (*ampelos*) = (1) a young vine, (2) a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the family of birds called Ampelidæ, or Chatterers. The beautiful Bohemian Chatterer is *Ampeleis garrula*. [CHATTERER.]

âmp-pêl-ito, *s.* [Gr. *âmpelitis* (*ampelitis*) = pertaining to the vine, *γῆ ἀμπελitis* (*gê ampeleitis*) = "vine-earth"; Lat. *ampelitis* = a kind of bituminous earth with which the vine was sprinkled as a preservative against worms; from *âmpelos* (*ampelos*) = a vine.] Perhaps a preparation of canal-coal, with which husbandmen in France smear their vines to kill insects. [CANAL-COAL.]

âmp-pêl-ôp-sis, *s.* [Gr. *âmpelos* (*ampelos*) = vine, and *ôpsis* (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Ampelidæ (q.v.) Being rapid in growth, the species are sometimes used for covering walls and arbours.

âmp-pêr-ô, *s.* [Named from a French electrician.] [UNITE, *s.* II. 4. (2).]

ampere-meter, ampero-meter, *s.* *Elect.* An instrument for measuring in amperes the strength of an electric current. Also called *ammeter*.

âmp-pêr-ian, *a.* Relating to André Marie Ampère (see AMPÈRE) or to his theories.

âmp-pêr-sând, *s.* [See *def.*] A corruption of *and per se* = and standing by itself; the sign $\&$.

âmp-phî- in composition. [Gr. *âmpî* (*amphî*) = on both sides; Sansc. *abhi*, *abhihas*; Lat. *amb* and *um*; O. H. Ger. *umpi* (*um*).] [AMB.] On both sides. (See the words which follow.)

âmp-phî-ar-thrô-sis, *s.* [Gr. *âmpî* (*amphî*) = on both sides; *arthrôsis* (*arthrosis*), or, more classically, *arthroûsia* (*arthroûsia*) = articulation; *arthroû* (*arthroû*) = to fasten by a joint; *arthron* (*arthron*) = a joint; * *ârho* (*arô*) = to join; Sansc. *ar*.]

Anat.: A form of articulation in which two plane or mutually adapted surfaces are held together by a cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous lamina of considerable thickness, as well as by external ligaments.

¶ It is considered by Todd and Bowman to be a variety of the synarthral joint. In man it occurs in the articulations between the several vertebrae, between the ossa pubis, and between the ilium and the sacrum.

âmp-phîb-i-a, *s. pl.* [Nent. pl. of *âmpibios* (*amphibios*) = living a double life, i.e., both on land and water; Gr. *âmpî* (*amphî*) = double, and *bios* (*bios*) = life.] [AMPHIBIUM.]

Zoology: Animals which can live indifferently on land or water, or which at one part of their existence live in water and at another on land. It is used—

1. By Linnaeus for the third of his six classes of animals. He includes under it reptiles in the wide sense of the word, with such fishes as are most closely akin to them. He divides the class into three orders, Reptiles, Serpentes, and Nantes.

2. By Cuvier, in his *Règne Animal*, for his third tribe of Carnivorous Mammalia, the first and second being the Plantigrades and Digitigrades. He included under it the Seals and their allies. In his *Traité Élémentaire*, the arrangement is different, the Amphibia being an order ranked with the Cetacea (Whales), under his third grand division, Mammalia, which have extremities adapted for swimming, the first being "Mammalia which have claws or nails," and the second "those which have hoofs."

3. By Macleay, Swainson, Huxley, and other modern zoologists, the fourth great class of animals corresponding to Cuvier's reptilian order Batrachia. It is intermediate between Reptilia and Pisces. They have no amnion. Their visceral arches during a longer or shorter period develop filaments exercising a respiratory function, or branchia. The skull articulates with the spinal column by two condyles, and the base occipital remains unossified. But Huxley divides them into four orders, the Urodela, the Batrachia, the Gymnophiona, and the Labyrinthodonta. The frog, the toad, and the newt are familiar examples of the Amphibia.

* *âmp-phîb-i-âl*, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *amphibia*; -al.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to any amphibious animal.

2. *As substantive*: An amphibious animal.

¶ Now superseded by AMPHIBIAN (q.v.).

âmp-phîb-i-ân, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c., *amphibia*; -an.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to any amphibious animal, or specially to the Amphibia (q.v.).

2. *As substantive*: An animal belonging to the Amphibia (q.v.).

"...the close affinity of the fish and the amphibian."—Huxley: *Classif. of Animals*, xxv.

"It is founded on some reptiles and amphibians."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. I., pt. I., ch. I.

† *âmp-phîb-i-ô-lite*, *s.* [Gr. *âmpibios* (*amphibios*), and *lithos* (*lithos*) = stone.] A fossil amphibian.

âmp-phîb-i-ô-lôg-i-âl, *a.* [Eng. *amphibiology*; -ical.] Relating to amphibiology.

âmp-phîb-i-ô-l-ô-gy, *s.* [Eng. *amphibia*; -logy.] In Ger. *amphibiologie*. From Gr. *âmpibios* (*amphibios*), and *lógos* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of science which treats of the Amphibia.

âmp-phîb-i-ôus, *a.* [In Fr. *amphibie*; Sp. & Ital. *anfibio*; Port. *amphibio*; Gr. *âmpibios* (*amphibios*) = amphibious, living a double life, i.e., on land and water; *âmpî* (*amphî*) = on both sides, double, and *bios* (*bios*) = life.]

1. Capable of living both on land and in water.

"As soon as the young [crocodiles] are born, they hasten to cast themselves into the water, but the greater number of them become the prey of tortoises, of voracious fish, of crocodilian animals, and even, as is said, of the old crocodiles."—Griffith's *Crocodiles*, vol. ix., p. 186.

2. Of a mixed nature.

"Taurus of *amphibious* breed.
Mottley fruit of mungrel seed." *Swift*.

âmp-phîb-i-ôus-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *amphibiousness*.] The quality of being able to live both on land and water, or of partaking of two natures.

† *âmp-phîb-i-ûm*, *s.* [In Ger. *amphibium*; Latinised from *âmpibios* (*amphibion*), neut. of *âmpibios* (*amphibios*) = living a double life.] Living either on land or water. Its plural is Amphibia (q.v.). While the sing. *amphibium* is rare, *amphibia* is a common scientific word.

"Sixty years is usually the age of this detested *amphibium* [the crocodile] whether it be beast, fish, or serpent."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 364.

âmp-phîb-i-ô-lê, *s.* [In Lat. *amphibolus*; from Gr. *âmpibolos* (*amphibolos*) = doubtful, ambiguous; *âmpibállos* (*amphiballos*) = to throw around as a garment; v. i., to turn out uncertainly; *âmpî* (*amphî*) = around; *ballô* (*ballo*) = to throw.] The name of a mineral, or great mineral genus which the British Museum Catalogue makes synonymous with Hornblende. Dana considers that the term Amphibole proposed by Haüy should have the precedence, inasmuch as that distinguished scientist was the first rightly to appreciate the species, bringing together under it hornblende, actinolite, and tremolite. It varies

much in composition, and its constituent elements will be best exhibited under its several varieties. These Dana classifies as follows:—

1. Containing little or no alumina:
1. Magnesia—Lime—Amphibole = Tremolite.
2. Magnesia—Lime—Iron—Amphibole = Actinolite.
3. Magnesia—Iron—Amphibole = Antholite.
4. Magnesia—Lime—Manganese—Amphibole = Kichterite.
5. Iron—Magnesia—Amphibole = Cumming-touite.
6. Iron—Manganese—Amphibole = Danne-morite.
7. Iron—Amphibole = Grünertite.
8. Asbestos.
9. Aluminous:
10. Aluminous Magnesia—Lime—Amphibole = (a) Eclonite, (b) Smargdite.
10. Aluminous Magnesia—Lime—Iron Amphibole = (a) Pargasite, (b) Hornblende.
11. Aluminous Iron—Lime—Amphibole = Noralite.
12. Aluminous Iron—Manganese—Amphibole = Camsigradite. (See these words.)

¶ Dana makes Amphibole the type of a group, and also a sub-group, of minerals, which he classes at the head of his Bisilicates.

âmp-phî-bôl-i-â, *âmp-phîb-i-ô-l-ý*, *s.* [Lat. *amphibolia*, from Gr. *âmpibolia* (*amphibolia*) = (1) the state of being attacked on both sides; (2) ambiguity. From Greek *âmpibolos* (*amphibolos*) = (1) put round as a garment; (2) attacked from both sides; (3) ambiguous; *âmpibállos* (*amphiballos*) = to put round, to surround, to double; *âmpî* (*amphî*), and *ballô* (*ballo*) = to throw.]

A. Chiefly in the form Amphibolia:

Logic: What logicians have described as the fallacy *amphibolice*. It occurs when a sentence, though consisting of words each of which, taken singly, is unambiguous in its meaning, is yet itself susceptible of a double signification, on account of the order in which the words are arranged, or for some similar reason. The Latin language was particularly liable to afford examples of amphibology—a fact well known to those who gave forth the "prophetic" utterances of the ancient oracles, as in the famous answer returned to Pyrrhus when he asked counsel as to whether he would be successful if he invaded the Roman empire, "Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse" ("I say that you, O son of Æacus, can conquer the Romans;" or "I say that the Romans can conquer you, O son of Æacus"). Similarly, the witch "prophecy" in English, "The Duke yet lives that Henry shall depose," may mean "The Duke yet lives who shall depose Henry," or, "whom Henry shall depose;" but it may be said that the word that is ambiguous, and that consequently the sentence is an example not of amphiboly, but of equivocation. (See *Whately's Logic*, 9th ed., 1848, bk. iii., § 204.)

B. In the form Amphiboly:

Ordinary Language: In the same sense as that given under *A. Logic*.

"Come, leave your schemes,
And live *amphibolice*."
Ben. Jonson: *Magn. Lady*, II. 1.
"If it were contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an *amphiboly*, a double meaning where there is none."—W. Black: *Manners of the Eng.*, p. 354.
"Making difference of the quality of the offence may (say they) give just ground to the accused party either to conceal the truth, or to answer with such *amphibolies* and equivocations as may serve to his own preservation."—Ep. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

âmp-phî-bôl-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *amphibolice*; -ic.] Pertaining to amphibole, containing amphibole; consisting to a greater or less extent of amphibole.

âmp-phîb-i-ô-lite, *âmp-phîb-i-ô-lýte*, *s.* [Eng. *amphibolite* (q.v.); *lite* = Gr. *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

1. Another name for Hornblende-rock (q.v.). (Dana.)

2. A name for a rock, called also Diabase, which consists of hornblende and Labradorite compacted together into a fine-grained compound.

âmp-phîb-i-ô-lôg-i-âl, *a.* [Eng. *amphibiology*; -ical.] Pertaining to amphibology; of amphibological meaning.

"A fourth insinuates, ingratiates himself with an amphibological speech."—Burton: *Anat. Met.*, p. 61.

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôvî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -îng. -tion, -sion, -cioun = shûn; -tion, -gion = zhûn. -tious, -sious, -cious, -ceous = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

ām-phīb-ō-lōg'-ī-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *amphibologically*; *-ly*.] In a manner to involve an amphibolla; with ambiguity of meaning. (*Johnson*.)

ām-phīb-ōl'-ō-gŷ, ***ām-phīb-ōl'-ō-gŷe**, *s.* [In Fr. *amphibologie*; Sp. and Ital. *amfibologia*; Port. and Lat. *amphibologia*; Gr. ἀμφιβολία, (*amphibolōs*) = (1) put round as a garment, (2) attacked from both sides, (3) ambiguous; λόγος (*logos*) = word, discourse.] The same as **AMPHIBOLIA** (q.v.).

"For goddies speke in amphibologies,
And for one sothe they tellen twenty lyes."
Chaucer. *Troil. and Crise.* iv. 1, 106-7.

"Now the fallacies whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notice; the fallacy of equivocation and amphibology."—*Brownie: Vulg. Errors*.

ām-phīb-ōl-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *amphibole*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Having the appearance of amphibole.

ām-phīb-ōl-ōis, *a.* [Eng. *amphibol(y)*, *-ous*. In Lat. *amphibolus*; Gr. ἀμφιβολος (*amphibolōs*).] [**AMPHIBOLIA**.]

1. *Of actions*: Doubtful, ambiguous.

"Never was there such an amphibolous quarrel; both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances to justify their actions."—*Howell*.

2. *Of words*: Susceptible of a double construction, though the meaning of each word, taken singly, is apparent.

"An amphibolous sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting of a double construction."—*Whately: Logic*, 9th ed. (1848), bk. III., § 10.

ām-phīb-ōl-ŷ, *s.* [**AMPHIBOLIA**.]

ām-phī-brāch, **ām-phī-brā-chŷs**, *s.* [In Ger. *amphibrachys*; Fr. *amphibrache*; Lat. *amphibrachys*; Gr. ἀμφιβραχος (*amphibrachos*) = short at both ends; ἀμφι = on both sides; βραχίς (*brachis*) = short.]

Pros.: A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, and the first and third short: — — —, as in the Greek ἔλαιοι (*ē-lāi-ōi*), the Latin *dī lis* | *mā*, or the English *in* | *hū* | *mān*.

ām-phī-brāch'-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; βραχία (*brachia*) = (1) fins, (2) gills, (3) for βρόγχια (*bronchia*) = the bronchial tubes.] The tonsils and the parts surrounding them. (*Glossogr. Nova*, &c.)

ām-phī-cōl'-lī-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφικολος (*amphikolos*) = hollowed all round, quite hollow; ἀμφι, and κοίλος (*kolos*) = hollow.] In Prof. Owen's classification, the first sub-order of Crocodilia (Crocodiles), which again is the 9th order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (*Owen: Paleontol.*)

ām-phīc-ōm-ō, *s.* [Lat. (*Pliny*), from Gr. ἀμφικωμος (*amphikomos*) = (as adj.) with hair all round; (as subst.) an unadorned precious stone, used for divination and to inspire love.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ (Bignoniacs). *A. emodi* and *A. arguta*, both from India, are fine flowers.

ām-phī-cōs'-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; and κόσμος (*kosmos*) = well-ordered; κόσμος (*kosmos*) = order.] A genus of ferns, of which the typical species, *A. carpinis*, is a fine tree-fern, twelve to fourteen feet high, growing at the Cape of Good Hope and in Java. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ām-phīc-tŷ-ōn'-īc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *Amphictyon* League or its members.]

"The affairs of the whole Amphictyonic body were transacted by a congress."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. I., ch. x.

ām-phīc-tŷ-ōns, *s. pl.* [According to the Greeks, from an ancient hero, Amphictyon, said to have founded the most celebrated of the Amphictyonic associations; but he seems to have been a myth invented and named in order to explain the existence of the association. Doubtless from Gr. ἀμφικτιόνες (*amphiktiones*) = they that dwell near, next neighbours; ἀμφι (amphi) = round about; and κτίζω (*ktizō*) = to people a country.] Delegates from twelve of the states of ancient Greece which entered into a league to protect the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and to promote peace among the confederate states. The conception was a noble one, but, like the Holy Alliance in modern times, the performance was of a different character. The Amphictyonic

League were chiefly responsible for two cruelly-conducted wars, and on the whole exerted an evil rather than a beneficial influence. Besides the association which attained such celebrity, and which met in the spring at Delphi, and in the autumn at a temple of Demeter, within the pass of Thermopylae, there were other ancient Amphictyonic of lesser celebrity.

"... a war which will be hereafter mentioned between the Amphictyons and the town of Crissa."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. I., ch. x.

ām-phīc-tŷ-ōn-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. Ἀμφικτυονία (*Amphiktynōnia*) = (1) the Amphictyonic league or council; (2) a league in general.] The Amphictyonic League or its council, as also any association of a similar character.

"The term *amphictyony*, which has probably been adapted to the legend, and would be more properly written *amphictyon*, denotes a body referred to a local centre of union."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, vol. I. (1852), ch. x., p. 374.

ām-phīd, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = around.] *Chem.*: A name applied by Berzelius and others to any compound consisting of an acid and a base. It is opposed to *haloid* (q.v.).

ām-phī-dēs-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφι = on both sides; δέσμα = a bond.]

Zool.: A genus of orbicular, bivalve mollusks, with long siphons, and a large tongue-shaped foot. (*Van der Hoeven*.)

ām-phīg'-a-mōus, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφι = on both sides, or doubtful; and γάμος = marriage.]

Bot.: Having no trace of sexual organs. (*De Candolle*.)

ām-phī-gās'-trī-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; and plur. of γαστήριον (*gastērion*) = a sausage; dimin. from γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Bot.: Stipule-like appendages at the base of the leaves of various Jungermannias.

ām-phī-gēne, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; and γεννώ (*gennō*) = to engender, to produce; so called from the erroneous belief that it had cleavage on both sides.] A mineral, the same as *Leucite* (q.v.).

ām-phīg-ēn-ōs, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; and γεννώ (*gennō*) = to engender.]

Bot.: Growing all around an object.

ām-phīg-ēn-ŷte, *s.* [From *amphigene* (q.v.).] The name given in the parts around Vesuvius to a lava occurring there which has thickly disseminated through it grains of *amphigene*. (*Dana*.)

ām-phī-hēx-a-hē-dral, *a.* [In Fr. *amphihexaèdre*; from Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides, on two sides; and hexahedral, from hexahedron = a cube, not a hexagonal figure.]

Crystallog.: Hexahedral in two directions; terminating in each of two directions with a hexahedron or cubical figure. (*Cleveland, quoted by Webster*.)

ām-phīl'-ō-gŷte, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφιλογος (*amphilōgos*) = disputed, disputable; ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] A doubtful mineral, if mineral it be, called also *didymite*, and provisionally placed by Dana under *Muscovite*. It was formerly called *talose schist*, and Dana believes it probably only a mica schist.

ām-phīl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφιλογία (*amphilōgia*) = dispute, debate, doubt; ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides, and λόγιον (*logion*) = an announcement; λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Equivocation; ambiguity of speech. (*Johnson*.)

ām-phīm'-a-çör, *s.* [Lat. *amphimacrus*; Gr. ἀμφιμακρος (*amphimakros*), as substantive = an amplimacra; as adj., long at both ends; ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; μακρός (*makros*) = large, long.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, the second short, and the third long; as Gr. εὐμενής (*eumenēs*), Lat. *diffūnt* and Eng. *stūmbering*. (*Glossogr. Nova*, &c.)

ām-phī-ōx'-ī-dēs, *s. pl.* [From *amphioxus* (q.v.).] A family of fishes, which Owen makes the only one under his first sub-order Pharyngobranchii, or Cirrhostomi, of his Order I., Dermopteri. Iluxley regards it as the only family under his sixth and last order of fishes, the Pharyngobranchii. [**AMPHIOXUS**.]

ām-phī-ōx'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; ὄξυς (*oxus*) = sharp. So designated because it tapers at both ends.] A genus of fishes of an organisation so humble, that the first specimen discovered was believed by Pallas to be a slug, and was described by him as the *Limax lanceolatus*. It is now called *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. It is found in the Archipelago, and is a member also of the British fauna. [**AMPHIOXIDE**.]

"... so lowly organised as the lancelet, or *amphioxus*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I., pt. I., ch. vi.

ām-phī-pneist'-a, **ām-phī-pneusts**, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides, and πνέω (*pnēō*), fut. πνεύσομαι (*pnēsomai*) = to breathe. Double-breathers.]

Zool.: An old order of tailed amphibians which retain the gills through life.

ām-phī-pōd, **ām-phī-pōde** (*sing.*), **ām-phīp-ōd-a**, **ām-phī-pōds**, **ām-phī-pōdes** (*pl.*), *s.* [From Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides; πούς (*pous*) = genit. ποδός (*podos*) = foot; ποδά (*podā*) = feet. Having feet on both sides.]

A. Sing.: An animal belonging to the Crustaceous order Amphipoda. [See plural.]

B. Plur.: An order of Crustaceans, consisting of species provided with feet both for walking and swimming. They live in the water, or burrow in the sand, or are parasitic upon fish. When they swim they lie on their side. Some, when on shore, leap with agility. The order consists of two families, the Hyperiidae and the Gammaridae.

ām-phīp-ō dāl, *a.* [**AMPHIPOD**.] The same as *amphipodous* (q.v.).

ām-phīp-ō-dan, *s.* [**AMPHIPOD**.] Any individual of the Amphipoda.

ām-phīp-ōd-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *amphipod*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to the Amphipoda (q.v.).

ām-phīp-rī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides, and πρίον (*prīōn*) = a saw.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Acantopterygii, and the family Sciaenidae.

ām-phīp-rō-stŷle, *s.* [In Fr. *amphiprostyle*; Port. *amphiprostilo*; Ital. *amfiprostilo*; Lat. *amphiprostylus*; all from Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος (*amphiprostulos*) = having a double prostyle; ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides, and πρόστυλος (*prostulos*) = having pillars in front; πρό (*pro*) = before, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: A temple having a portico at either end; a temple with pillars before and behind, but none on the sides. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

ām-phī-sar'-eā, *s.* [Gr. ἀμφι (amphi) = on all sides; and σαρξ (*sarx*), genit. σάρκος (*sarkos*) = flesh.] A name applied to fruits which are syncarpous, superior, dry externally, indehiscent, many-celled, and pulpy internally. (*Lindley*.)

ām-phīs-bæ-nā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἀμφισβανία (*amphisbainia*) = a serpent found in Libya, fabled to have two heads, and in consequence to be able to move equally well in either direction. Gr. ἀμφις (*amphis*) = at or on both sides; βαινω (*bainō*) = to walk, to step.]

1. *Myth.*: The fabled snake of the Greeks and Romans just described.

"With complicated monsters head and tail,
Scorpion and asp and *amphisbæna* dire."
Milton: P. L. bk. x., 523-4.

2. *Zool.*: A serpent-like genus of lizards, formerly classed with the Ophidia. The species are American. They feed on insects, and are often seen in the vicinity of ant-hills.

ām-phīs-bæ-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Amphisbæna* (q.v.).] The family of Saurians, of which the genus *Amphisbæna* is the type. They are cylindrical, vermiform animals, with their heads no thicker than their necks, and their tails exceedingly short. Their eyes are small, and sometimes concealed. Only in the genus *Chiroteles* are there visible limbs. Most of the species come from America.

ām-phīs-çī-ang, **ām-phīs-çī-ī**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *amphiscii*, from Gr. ἀμφισκιος (*amphiskios*), as adj. = throwing a shadow both ways; ἀμφι (amphi) = on both sides, and σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow.] Those who live in that part of the

fāto, **fāt**, **fāro**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, hère, camel, hēr, there; **pīno**, **pīt**, **sīro**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ð = é. **qu** = **kw**.

world where, at one season of the year, their shadows fall northward, and at another southward. In other words, the people residing within the tropics.

ām-phīs-ī-ēn cōck'-a-trīce, s. [Fr. *amphiscien* = tropical (see AMPHISCIENTS), and Eng. cockatrice.]

Her.: A name for the mythic animal called the Basilisk, which resembles a cockatrice, but is two-headed; the second head being affixed to its tail. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

ām-phīs-ī-lē, ām-phīs'-y-lē, s. [Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides; second element doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family Fistulariidae. They have the back covered with large scaly plates. Locality, the Indian Ocean.

ām-phī-spēr-mī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides, on all sides; and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Prof. Link's name for a pericarp, which is of the same figure as the seed it contains.

ām-phīs-tō-mē, s. [Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides; *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.] A genus of parasitic worms, which have two minute apertures like mouths, one at each end of their body.

ām-phīs'-y-lē, s. [AMPHISILE.]

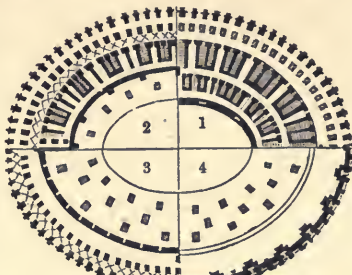
ām-phīth'-ā-līte, s. [In Sw. *amphithalit*. From Gr. *ἀμφιθαλής* (*amphithalēs*) = (1) blooming on both sides; (2) flourishing, abounding, rich; *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides; *θάλειν* (*thalein*) = 2 or. inf. of *θάλλω* (*thallō*) = to abound, to be luxuriant. Dana says that it is so called because it is usually surrounded by other beautiful minerals, though unattractive itself.] A sub-translucent mineral, of a milk-white color. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 30.06; alumina, 48.50; magnesia, 1.55; lime, 5.76; and water, 12.47. It occurs in Sweden.

ām-phī-thē'-ā-trā, a. [Eng. *amphitheatre*; -al. In Ger. *amphitheatrisch*; Fr. *amphithéâtral*; from Lat. *amphitheatralis*.] Pertaining to an amphitheatre; resembling an amphitheatre. (*Tooke*.)

ām-phī-thē'-ā-tre, s. [In Dan. *Dut.*, & Ger. *amphitheater*; Fr. *amphithéâtre*; Sp. & Ital. *amphiteatro*; Port. *amphiteatro*; Lat. *amphitheatrum*. From Gr. *ἀμφιθεάτρον* (*amphithēatron*): *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides, and *θεάτρον* (*thēatron*) = a theatre, from *θεάομαι* (*theaomai*) = to see.]

1. As the name implies, a double theatre. The ancient theatres were nearly semi-circular in shape; or, more accurately, they were half ovals, so that an amphitheatre, theoretically consisting of two theatres, placed with their concavities meeting each other, was, loosely speaking, a nearly circular, or, more precisely, an oval building. Amphitheatres were first constructed of wood, but in the time of Augustus stone began to be

or was exceedingly hot, the amphitheatre was uncovered. Among the sights were combats of wild beasts and gladiator fights. The Romans built amphitheatres wherever they went. Remains of them are still to be found



PLAN OF THE COLISEUM.

1. Section of ground plan. 2. Section of first floor. 3. Section of second floor. 4. Section of highest gallery.

in Great Britain at Cirencester, Silchester and Dorchester; but the most splendid ruins existing are those of the Coliseum at Rome, which was said to have held 87,000 people.

"Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded amphitheatre, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion or blaspheme his Saviour."—*Addison*.

2. The upper gallery in a theatre. In England, the front seats in such gallery.

3. Fig.: The place or scene of any contest or performance; also, a valley resembling an amphitheatre in shape.

4. Gardening:

(a) The disposition of trees or shrubs in an amphitheatric form; their arrangement for this purpose on a slope, or with the smaller ones in front, so as to make it appear as if they were growing on a slope.

(b) The arrangement of turf in an amphitheatric form.

ām-phī-thē-āt-ric, ām-phī-thē-āt-ri-cal, a. [Lat. *amphitheatricus* = pertaining to an amphitheatre.]

1. Pertaining to an amphitheatre; exhibited in an amphitheatre.

"In their amphitheatrical gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quix.*, iv. 21.

2. In form resembling an amphitheatre.

"... the name of bay is justified, as applied to this grand amphitheatrical depression."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

ām-phī-thē-āt-ri-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *amphitheatrical*; -ly.] In the form of an amphitheatre. (*Worcester*.)

ām-phī-thēre, s. The English term corresponding to the word AMPHITHERIUM (q.v.).

"... we must travel to the antipodes for myrmecobians, the nearest living analogue to the *amphitheres* and *synacanthodes* of our oolitic strata."—*Owen: Classic of Mammalia*, p. 55.

ām-phī-thē-rī-ī-dæ, s. pl. [AMPHITHERIUM.] A family of fossil mammals classed by Owen with the Insectivora, but possessing some marsupial affinities.

ām-phī-thēr-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides, here=doubtful; *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a beast, especially one of the kind hunted; dimin. of *θῆρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast. So called by Blainville from the difficulty of placing it, there having been discussions whether it was a mammal, a reptile, or even a fish.] A genus of fossil mammalia, founded by Blainville from a fossil jaw found in Oxfordshire in the Stonesfield slate, a sub-division of the Lower Oolite. The A. *Prevostii* was examined by Cuvier in 1818, noticed by Buckland in 1823, and figured by Prevost in 1825. There is a second species, the A. *Broderipii* of Owen.

ām-phī-trī-tē, ām-phī-trīte, s. [In Ger., &c., *Amphitrite*; Lat. *Amphitritē*; Gr. *Ἀμφιτρίτη* (*Amphitritē*) = (1) the wife of Poseidon (Neptune), (2) the sea.]

1. *Classic Myth.* (See the etym.)

"Or some enormous whale, the god may send (For many such an *Amphitrite* attend)." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. v., 538-9.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of animals belonging to the class Annelida, and the order Tubicola. They have golden-colored bristles, arranged like combs, or a crown, in one or more rows, on the anterior part of the head. There are very numerous tentacula round their mouths. Some form light tubes, which they carry along with them.

3. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the twenty-ninth found. It was discovered by Marth and Pogson March 1, 1854, the date on which Bellona was first seen by Luther.

ām-phīt-rōp-al, a. [Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides, and *τροπή* (*trōpē*) = a turning round or about, or *τροπός* (*tropos*) = a turn. *τρέπω* (*trēpō*) to turn.]

Bot.: Curved round the body to which it belongs. (*Lindley*.)

amphitropical embryo, s. An embryo so curved as to have both apex and radicle presented to the hilum, as in *Reseda*.

ām-phīt-rōp-oūs, a. [AMPHITROPAL.]

Bot.: A term used in describing the ovules of plants.

Amphitropous ovule: One whose foraminial and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum, which is connected with the latter by a short raphe. (*Lindley*.)

ām-phīt-rý-ōn, s. [Gr. *Ἀμφιτρώων* (*Amphitroōn*) = a king of Thebes, the son of Alcaeus and Hippomenes.]

1. *Lit.*: [See Etym.]

2. *Fig.*: A host, the giver of a banquet.

ām-phī-týpe, s. [Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides; *τύπος* (*typos*) = type.] An application of the calotype process, negative and positive pictures being produced at once.

ām-phī-ūm'-ā, s. [Gr. *ἀμφί* (*amphī*) = on both sides; the second element is said to be a corr. of Gr. *πνεῦμα* (*pneuma*) = breath, for these animals have both gills and lungs.]

Zool.: The type genus of the family Amphimuidea. They have exceedingly elongated bodies, with the legs and feet but slightly developed. One species (the A. *tridactylum*) has three toes, another (the A. *means*) has but two.

ām-phī-ūm'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [AMPHIMUA.]

Zool.: A family of Urodela Amphibia, chiefly from North America. [AMPHIMUA.]

ām-phōd'-ēl-ite, s. [In Sw. *amphodelit*.] A mineral, a variety of Anorthite. Its color is reddish-grey or dingy peach-blossom red. It is found in Sweden and Finland. It is called also Leprolite.

ām-phor'-ā (Lat.), † **ām-phor** (Eng.), s. [Ger., Port., &c., *amphora*; Fr. *amphore*, from Lat. *amphora*; Gr. *ἀμφορεύς* (*amphoreus*); cf. A.S. *amber*.]

I. Among the Romans:

1. A two-handled vessel, generally made of clay, and used for holding wine, oil, honey, or even the skeletons or ashes of the dead.



AMPHORE.

2. A liquid measure, containing 48 sectari, or nearly six gallons. The Greek *amphoreus* held nearly nine. The capacity of the Saxon *ambra* is unknown.

"... which forbade all senators and sons of senators from being the owners of a ship of the burden of more than 300 *amphoræ*."—*Arnold: Rome*, ch. xiii.

II. *Bot.*: A genus of diatomaceous plants.

ām-phōr-al, a. [Eng., &c., *amphora*; -al.] Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

ām-phōr-ic, a. [Eng., &c., *amphora*; -ic.] Resembling an amphora.



THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

employed. The place where the exhibitions took place was called the *arena* (Lat. = sand), because it was covered with sand or sawdust. The part next the *arena* was called *podium*, and was assigned to the emperor, the senators, and the ambassadors of foreign nations. It was separated from the arena by an iron railing and by a canal. Behind it rose tiers of seats, the first fourteen, which were cushioned, being occupied by the *equites*, and the rest, which were of bare stone, being given over to the common people. Except when it rained,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çail, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = **Ł**
-tion, -sion, -cioun = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **zhün**. -tious, -sious, -cious, -ceous = **shüs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bpl, dpl**
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amphoric resonance, s.

Med.: A sound as of one blowing into an amphora, bottle, or smaller vessel, heard in certain circumstances in auscultation of the lungs.

ām-phīth'-ō-ō, ām-phīth'-ō-ō, s. [From Amphithōē, one of the Nereids.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans.

ām-ple, a. [In Fr. *ample*; Sp. *amplio*; Port. *amplo*; Ital. *ampio*. From Lat. *amplus*.]

I. Large, wide, great. Used specially—

1. Of material things or of space:

(a) Spacious, roomy; widely extended.

"... and all the people in that ample house."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xl. 49.

"And Mycalestia's ample play plain."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. II., 693.

"Their cliffs above and ample bay below."

Ibid., 681.

"An ample forest, or a fair domain."

Ibid., bk. xx., 223, 224.

(b) Large in material bulk.

"O'er the smooth surface of an ample crag."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. III.

2. Of the mind or spirit: Great intellectually, morally, or both; of vast courage.

"Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small."

Endur't the bruist, and dar'st defy them all.

Copper: Expostulation.

3. Of wealth or its distribution:

(a) Large in amount.

"The other fifteen were to be nipped noblemen and gentlemen of ample fortune and high character."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. II.

(b) Liberal; munificent.

"Extended Phrygia own'd thy ample reign."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xiv., 685-6.

"When men lived in a grander way."

With ample hospitality.

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Prelude.

4. Of style in speaking or writing: Copious, diffuse; not concise.

"His confessions during his imprisonment were free and ample."

Fraser: Hist. Eng., pt. II., vol. III., ch. xiv.

II. Fully sufficient, if not even more than enough.

"... ample and conclusive evidence."—*Darwin: Descent of Man, pt. I., ch. I.*

"Foreign nations did ample justice to his great qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. XI.*

¶ Crabb says of the difference between *ample*, *spacious*, and *capacious*: "*Ample* is figuratively employed for whatever is extended in quantity; *spacious* is literally used for whatever is extended in space; *capacious* is literally and figuratively employed to express extension in both quantity and space. Stores are *ample*, room is *ample*, an allowance is *ample*; a room, a house, or a garden, is *spacious*; a vessel or hollow of any kind is *capacious*; the soul, the mind, and the heart are *capacious*. What is *ample* suffices and satisfies; it imposes no constraint. What is *spacious* is free and open; it does not confine. What is *capacious* readily receives and contains; it is liberal and generous." (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

ām-ple-nēss, s. [Eng. *ample*; -ness.] The quality of being ample.

"Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear."—*South.*

ām-plēx-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *amplexus* = an embracing; *amplector* = to embrace.] An embrace.

"... the *amplexation* of those sacred feet."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt on the Resurrection.*

ām-plēx-ī-caul, ām-plēx-ī-caul'-ent, a. [Lat. *amplector* = to embrace, and *caulis* = the stem of a plant.]



AMPLEXICAUL LEAVES.

1. Germanium Speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrye*).
2. Hembit Dead Nettle (*Lewisia amplexicaule*).
3. Elecampane (*Inula Helentium*).

Bot.: Embracing the stem, clasping the

stem; as the base of the leaves in some cases does. Example, *Hyoscyamus niger*. (Lindley, etc.)

ām-plī-āte, v.t. [In Sp. & Port. *ampliar*; Ital. *ampliare*; from Lat. *amplio*.] To make wider, to extend, to enlarge.

"He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*."—*Brown.*

ām-plī-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *ampliation*; Sp. *ampliacion*; Port. *ampliação*; Ital. *ampliazione*; from Lat. *ampliation*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Enlargement, extension.

"Odious matters admit out of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense."—*Aylife's Parergon.*

2. Diffuseness; amplification of style.

"The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *amplia* tions or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express my plain and full."—*Holder.*

B. Law: Deferring of judgment till a case has been more fully examined.

¶ AMPLIFICATION is now generally used in its stead.

ām-plī-fī-cāte, v.t. [In Sp. & Port. *amplificar*; Ital. *amplificare*; from Lat. *amplifico*.] To amplify, to enlarge, to extend. (Johnson.)

ām-plī-fī-cā-tion, s. [In Fr. *amplification*; Sp. *amplificación*; Port. *amplificação*; Ital. *amplificazione*; from Lat. *amplificatio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: Enlargement or extension of space, or of a material object. *Specially*, an enlargement of the ordinary size of an object by the aid of the microscope.

"The degree of the *amplification* of the one-fiftieth object-glass made for me."—*Beale: Bioplanum* (1872), § 3.

2. Specially: In the same sense as No. II. (Rhet.).

"... elaborate *amplifications*, in which epithet rises above epithet in wearisome climax."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. VI.*

II. Rhet.: A descent to minute particulars in a narrative, so as to lengthen it unduly; the presentation of a subject in many lights, when a smaller number would better answer the purpose; the employment of a multitude of words where a few would be more effective; copiousness of language.

ām-plī-fied, pa. par. [AMPLIFY.]

ām-plī-fī-ēr, *ām-plī-fī-ēr, s. [Eng. *amplify*; -er.]

1. One who enlarges any space or any material object.

"... the wonderful tyranny which should follow in ye great city Rome where they were the first *amplifiers*."—*Bate: English Vocabulary, pt. II., Pref.*

2. One who uses amplification in rhetoric.

[AMPLIFICATION.]

"Dorillaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise."—*Stdney.*

ām-plī-fy, v.t. & i. [In Fr. *amplifier*. From Lat. *amplus* = ample; *facio* = to make.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To enlarge or extend a space, any material substance, or an object of sense. Specially, to enlarge the size of an object by the aid of the microscope; or to increase sound by reflection from a concave mirror.

"All conceives that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out."—*Bacon.*

2. To enlarge or extend anything not material in its composition.

(a) Generally:

"... is not meet

That I did *amplify* my judgment in

Other conclusions?"—*Shakep.: Cymbeline, I. 6.*

"I tell thee, fellow,

Thy general is my lover; I have been

The book of his good acts; whence men have read

His fame unparallel'd, happily *amplified*."

Shakep.: Coriol., v. 2.

(b) Specially: In the same sense as No. II.

"He further supposes that these brief notices were *amplified* by the historians, upon their own conjectures."—*Lewis: Creditability of the Early Roman Hist. (1855), ch. xii., pt. II., § 19, vol. II., p. 95.*

II. Technically:

Rhet.: To enlarge on any subject; to descend to minute particulars in a narrative; to use a superfluity of arguments in a debate; to em-

ploy a diffuseness of style in writing; to exag-

gerate.

B. Intransitive:

1. To speak or write diffusely.

"I have (as I think I formerly told you) a very good opinion of Mr. Rowe's sixth book of *Lucan*; indeed, he *amplifies* too much, as well as Boileau, the famous French imitator."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell (1710).*

¶ It is sometimes followed by *on*.

"When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. To exaggerate; to speak or write hyperbolically.

"Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopes, so they might be men of great stature, or giants."—*Pope's Odyssey.*

ām-plī-fī-īng, pr. par. [AMPLIFY.]

ām-plī-tūde, s. [In Fr. & Port. *amplitude*; Sp. *amplitud*; Ital. *amplitudine*. From Lat. *amplitudo* = (1) width, breadth, size, bulk. (2) *Of moral qualities, &c.*: (1) greatness; (2) dignity, grandeur; (3) *Rhetoric*, copiousness. From *amplus* = ample.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of space or of material things:

1. Width, breadth, extent.

"Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance."—*Glavinille.*

2. Size, bulk, largeness, greatness.

"Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves by the light of particulars to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds."—*Bacon.*

"... the *amplitude* of the largest is probably a hundred times that of the smallest."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3rd ed., vii. 187.*

II. Of the mind: Breadth, comprehensiveness, capacity, greatness, largeness.

"But in truth that *amplitude* and acuteness of intellect,"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.*

"... *amplitude* of comprehension."—*Ibid., ch. xiv.*

III. Of the position or resources of an individual or a community:

(a) Power, splendour, dignity.

"... but in the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is the power of princes or estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor., ch. xxix.*

(b) Sufficiency, abundance, or over-abundance.

IV. Copiousness, superabundance of words.

"You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers."—*Watts: Logic.*

B. Technically:

I. Nat. Phil.: Breadth, width, extent (Used specially of anything which oscillates or vibrates.)

"Technically speaking, the *amplitudes* of the oscillations are increased."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3rd ed., viii., 2 p. 176.*

"... to determine by measure the *amplitudes* of the vibrations of particles of air in a wave of sound."—*Prof. Airy: Sound (1868), p. 148.*

"But the ultimate *amplitude* of the recoil is soon attained."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3rd ed., i., 24.*

II. Gunnery: The *amplitude* of the range of a projectile is the distance it traverses measured along the horizontal line subtending the parabolic curve along which it moved in its flight. It is now in general more simply termed the range of a gun.

III. Astron.: The angular distance from the east point of a heavenly body at the moment of its rising, or from the west point at the instant when it sets. Depending, as it does, on the declination of the heavenly body and the latitude of the place, the sine of the *amplitude* is equal to the sine of the declination, divided by the cosine of the latitude. The *amplitude* of the fixed stars remains unaltered during the year; that of the sun on the contrary, greatly varies: standing at nothing at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and 39° 44' in the latitude of London at the summer and winter solstices. *Amplitude*, measured when the sun or a star rises, is called *ortive*, or *eastern*; and that when it sets, *occidentous*, or *western*. If a star rise north of the east point, its *ortive amplitude* is northern, and its *occidentous amplitude* southern, and vice versa. The azimuth of a heavenly body is the complement of its *amplitude*.

Magnetic amplitude is an *amplitude* measured not from the true, but from the magnetic east or west.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

amplitude compass, s. A compass designed to aid in measuring the amplitude of the sun or other celestial body at its rising or setting.

ăm-ply, adv. [Eng. ample; -ly.]

1. Largely, liberally.

"For whose well-being,
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things." *Milton: P. L., bk. viii.*

2. Quite, completely.

"But shallow cisterns yield
A scanty short supply:
The morning sees them amply fill'd,
At evening they are dry."

Copier: Guion's Living Water.

"The pledge which he had given had therefore been amply redeemed." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.*

3. Copiously; in detail.

"Some parts of a poem require to be amply written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cut into shadows, that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched." *Dryden: Du Fresnoy.*

***ămpt'-măn, s.** [Sw. *amtman*; Dan. *amtmand* = bailiff.] The custodian of a castle. (*Scotch.*)

"Before my departing, I took an attestation from the *ămptmăn* of the castle, of the good order and discipline that was kept by us there." *Monro's Exped., pt. ii., § 10.*

ăm-pul, *ăm'-pôl-y (Eng.), ăm'-pûl-lă (Lat.), s. (*Ampulla* has the pl. *ampullæ*.) [*A. S.* *ampulle*, *ampolle*, *ampelle* = a vial, bottle, or flask; Fr. *ampoule*; Sp. and Ital. *ampolla*; Port. *empola*; all from Lat. *ampulla* = a nearly globular vessel; a glass or earthenware flask belling out like a jug, used especially to hold unguents, perfumes, &c. Perhaps from *amp* = *amb*, *ambi*, Gr. *ἀμφί* = around, and Lat. *olla* = a pot or jar.] [*AMPULLA.*]

A. In the forms ampul, amply, and ampulla:

Eccles.: One of the sacred vessels used at the altar. Such vials were employed for holding the oil for chrismation, as also that for consecration, coronation, enclosing the relics of saints and similar purposes. [See *AMPULLA.*]



AMPULLÆ

"And also he in his cello sate,
He saw a fend ga bi the gate,
And boystes on him sell he bare,
And ampoules also leche ware." *Æt. Coll. Med., Edinb. (Boucher.)*

B. In the form ampulla only:

I. Biol.: Any membranous bag shaped like a leathern bottle.

II. Specially:

1. Anat.: A dilatation occurring in each of the semi-circular canals of the ear.

"Each is dilated at one end into an *ampulla* of more than twice the diameter of the tube." *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., li., p. 74.*

III. Botany:

1. One of the little flasks composed of metamorphosed leaves found on certain water-plants, such as *Utricularia*. It is called also *Ascidium* (q.v.).

2. A spongiole of a root.

ăm-pul-lă-ceous, a. [Lat. *ampullaceus*; from *ampulla* (q.v.).] Pertaining to an *ampulla* (q.v.); resembling a little flask or bladder.

ăm-pul-lăr'-y-a, s. [From Lat. *ampulla*.] A genus of Molluscs, of the family Paludineæ. Its English name is Apple-shell or Idol-shell. The shell is globular, with a small spire, and a large ventricose body. In 1851, Mr. S. Woodward estimated the known species at fifty. In 1871, Tate made them 136. They occur in South America, the West Indies, Africa, and India, in lakes and estuaries. They are fine large shells, occurring, as a rule, in fresh water, though species are found in Egypt, in Lake Mareotis, which is a salt-water lagoon, and in India, among marine shells, at the mouth of the Indus.

ăm-pu-tăte, v.t. [In Dan. *amputere*; Fr. *amputer*; Port. *amputar*; Lat. *amputo*, *-avi*, *-atum*; *puto* = to prune, to cleanse. From the root *pu*, in Latin *purus*; Sansc. *pû* = to purify.]

1. *Surgery*: To cut off. (Used especially of a limb, or the portion of a limb.)

"Amongst the cruisers it was complained that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members." *Vicman: Surgery.*

2. *Gardening*: To prune trees.

ăm-pu-tă-těd, pa. par. & a. [*AMPUTATE.*]

ăm-pu-tă-tiנג, pr. par., a., & s. [*AMPUTATE.*]

ăm-pu-tă-ti-ơ, s. Eng. *amputate*; -ion.]

In Ger. & Fr. *amputation*; Port. *amputacao*; Ital. *amputazione*; all from Lat. *amputatio* = a cutting or lopping off; *amputo* = to cut away or off.]

1. *Surgery*: The act of cutting off a limb, or a portion of a limb.

"Amputation is not unfrequently advisable in order to prevent the occurrence of gangrene." *Müller: Surgery (1864), p. 119.*

2. *Gardening*: The pruning or dressing of vines, &c. (*Dyche, 1758.*)

***ăm-pûte, v.t.** [Lat. *amputo*.] [*AMPUTATE.*] To cut off. (*Cockram.*)

ăm-py-x, s. [Gr. *ἀμύξ* (*ampux*) = a band or fillet.]

1. A band or fillet used by the ancient Greek and Roman women for binding their front hair; a head-band; a snood.

2. A similar head-band for elephants and horses. Homer describes the steeds of the god of war as thus adorned.



AMPYX.

ăm-rî-ta, s. & a. [Sansk. *amrit* = the water of immortality, nectar; *amar* = immortal: a, like the Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *mruta* = dying; cognate with Lat. *morior* = to die; *mors* = death.]

A. As subst.: The ambrosia of the Hindoo gods.

B. As adj.: Immortal; conferring immortality, or bearing fruits that do so.

"The divine *Amrita* tree
That hedges heaven's inhabitants
With fruits of immortality."

Moore: Light of the Haram.

Ăms-dor'-fi-ang, s. pl. [From Nicholas Amsdorf, their leader.]

Church Hist.: A German Protestant sect in the sixteenth century who, with their chief, are said to have maintained that good works are not only unprofitable, but are obstacles to salvation. Amsdorf made this assertion in the heat of controversy, and does not seem to have meant much more by it than to enforce the teaching of the Apostle Paul, "that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law" (Rom. iii. 28).

***ăm-shăck, v.t.** [*HAMSHACKET.*] (*Scotch.*)

ăm-sô-ni-a, s. [Named from Charles Amson, a scientific traveller in America.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. The species are pretty, and are easily propagated. They were introduced from North America.

***ămt, s.** [*ANT.*]

a-muck, a-môk, a, or adv. [It has no connection with the English word *muck*; but is from the Malay *amuk* = engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder. (See the def.) Applied to an animal or a man in a state of violent rage. (*Marsden: Malayan Dict., 1812.*)] Wild, headlong, frenzied; in a state of frenzy. Used only in the expression *To run a muck* or *amuck*, which means to rush, under the influence of opium or "bang" (an intoxicating drug made from hemp), out of one's house into the street, armed with a sword, a dagger, or other lethal weapon, and kill every one—man, woman, or child—who cannot with sufficient promptitude escape. This maniacal and inhuman method of venting rage is mostly confined to the Malays; or if practised by other races, it scarcely ever passes beyond the limits of the Mohammedan world. (Generally followed by *at*, sometimes with *on* or *against*.)

ăm-ù-lět, s. [In Dan., Dut., & Ger. *amulet*; Fr. *amulette*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *amuleto*; Lat. *amuletum*. From Arab. *hamalet* = an amulet; *hamala* = to carry.]

1. *Lit.*: Anything hang round the neck, placed like a bracelet on the wrist, or otherwise attached to the person, as an imagined preservative against sickness, "witchcraft," or other evils.

Amulets were common in the ancient world, and they are so yet in nations where ignorance prevails. Thus an observant visitor to a school in India may see many a pupil with a piece of ordinary string tied bracelet-fashion round one or both of his wrists. This is an amulet, or talisman, which having been blessed by a Brahman, has then been sold for half a rupee (about a shilling), or even for a rupee itself, as a sure preservative against fever. [See *TALISMAN, CHARM.*]



AMULET.

"... the little images of the tutelary deities, even the earrings, probably considered as amulets or talismans, were taken away and buried." *Mitman: Hist. of Jews, 3rd ed., vol. i., p. 36.*

"How could she thus that gem forget?
Her mother's sainted amulet."

Byron: Bride of Abydos, li. &.

2. *Fig.*: A preservative against sin.

"... thou hadst an amulet
In the loved image, graven on thy heart,
Which would have saved thee from the tempter's art."

Moore: Lalla Rookh; 'Tis the Prophet.

ăm-ù-lět'-ic, a. [Eng. *amulet*; -ic.] Pertaining to an amulet. (*Webster.*)

† a-mûr'-ca, s. [In Ital. *amurca* and *morchia*; Lat. *amurca*; Gr. *ἀμύργη* (*amorgē*), *ἀμύργης* (*amorgēs*) = the watery part which flows out when olives are pressed; oil-lees: *ἀμύργω* (*amorgō*) = to pluck or pull. (Never used of liquids.)] Oil-lees; a lye made of oil.

"Though grain, that toucheth oil or fat, receiveth hurt, yet the steeping of it in the dregs of oil, when it be brought to putrefy, which they call *amurca*, is thought to assure it against worms." *Bacon: Adv. Hist., Cent. vii., § 60.*

*** a-mûr-côs'-i-ty, s.** [From Lat. *amurca* (q.v.).] The quality or qualities inherent in the lees of any substance. (*Johnson.*)

*** a-mûr-coûs, a.** [Eng. *amurca*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining to the lees of oil. (*Ash.*)

2. Foul with the dregs of anything.

a-mû'-g-a-ble, a. [Eng. *amuse*; -able. In Fr. *amusable*.] Capable of being amused. (*Mackintosh. Worcester.*)

a-mûs'e, v.t. & t. [Eng. *amuse*, v.t.; Fr. *amuser* = to divert; from *muser* = to loiter, to trifle; Ital. *musare* = to lounge; Fr. *müssig* = idle.]

† A. Intransitive:

1. To muse, to think, to reflect; to be absent in mind, owing to the concentration of the attention on the thoughts with which one is occupied at the time.

"Or in some pathless wilderness amusing,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree."

Lee: Lucius Junius Brutus, li. 2.

B. Transitive:

* 1. To cause to muse; to occupy or engage the attention, and consequently to divert it from other objects.

"Being amused with grief, fear, and fright, he could not find a house." *Fuller: Ch. Hist. of Britain, bk. ix., § 14.*

"Such a religion as should afford both sad and solemn objects to amuse and affect the passive part of the soul." *South: Sermons.*

* 2. To keep a person from departing, or from acting, by telling him some frivolous story which causes him to lose his time and his opportunity; to delude by vain promises, or expectations, or pretences; to cheat, to deceive.

"Bishop Henry, on the other side, amused her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days." *Swift: Character of A. Stephen.*

"And then for the Pharisees, whom our SAVIOUR represents as the very vilest of men, and the greatest of cheats; we have them amusing the world with pretences of a more refined devotion, while their heart was at that time in their neighbour's coffer." *South: Serms., li. 155.*

băl, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sîa, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -ceous = shüs. -ble, -ple, &c. = bel, pel.

¶ In this, as in other senses, it is sometimes used reciprocally, when it means to deceive or delude one's self with some vain imagination.

"They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations: when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the fantastic ideas of a busy imagination."—*Mora: Decay of Piety.*

3. To entertain or divert the mind; to inspire it with agreeable emotions; in general, though not always, attended with mirth.

"Amus'd at ease, the godlike man they found,
Pleas'd with the solemn harp's harmonious sound."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. ix., 245, 246.

"With these went all who live by amusing the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the ropedancer and the merry andrew."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

a-mū-ged, *pa. par.* [AMUSE.]

"Amused spectators of this bustling stage."
Cooper: *Task*, bk. v.

† **a-mū-g-ee**, *s.* [Eng. *amuse*; -ee.] The person amused, as contradistinguished from the amuser.

"... given the amuser, the amusee must also be given."—*Curlye: Heroes*, Lect. III.

a-mū-se-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *amuse*; -ment. In Fr. *amusement*.]

* 1. *Subjectively*: An occupation of the attention; the state of being in a reverie.

"Here I put my pen into the ink-horn, and fell into a strong and deep amusement, revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing changes of our affairs."—*Fleetwood: Pref. to Lay Sermons*.

2. *Objectively*: Whatever is fitted to engage the attention; to divert it from other objects of contemplation; to inspire it with pleasing and even mirthful emotions, or to delude it with vain expectations.

"In a just way it is lawful to deceive the angust enemy, but not to lie; that is, by stratagems and semblances of motions, by amusements and intrigues of actions, by ambushes and wit, by simulation and dissimulation."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, bk. iii., c. 2.

"... his favourite amusements were architecture and gardening."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

amusement-monger, *s.* One who deals in amusement as in an article of merchandise. One who caters for the amusement of the public.

"Next, busy actor on a meaner stage,
Amusement-monger of a trifling age,
Histrionic histrionic patenter."
Cooper: *Valediction*.

a-mū-ž-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *amuse*; -er. In Fr. *amuseur*.] One who amuses. (*Cotgrave*.)

* **ām-u-žēt'e**, *s.* [Fr. = child's play.] A small one-pounder cannon, designed, on account of its lightness, to be used in mountain warfare.

a-mū-ž-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [AMUSE.]

"I have the greatest proof in nature at present of the amusing power of poetry, for it takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my nose, and hear nothing that is said about me."—*Pope: Letter to Jarvis* (1714).

"... and with a strange,
Amusing, yet uneasy novelty."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. I.

a-mū-ž-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *amusing*; -ly.] In an amusing manner. (*Todd's Johnson*.)

† **a-mū-ž-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *amuse*; -ive.] Which amuses the mind.

"Whose lofty elms and venerable oaks
Invite the rook, who, high amid the boughs,
In early spring his airy city builds,
And ceaseless caws amuse thee."
Thomson: *Seasons*; Spring.

† **a-mū-ž-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *amusingly*; -ly.] In a manner to give amusement.

"A south-easterly wind succeeded, blowing fresh, and murmuring *amusingly* among the pines."—*Chandler: Trav. into Greece*, p. 12.

* **ā-mŷ**, * **ā-meŷe**, *s.* [Fr. *ami* = a friend.] A friend, a lover, a sweetheart.

"Schoe said he was *amŷe*
To Ammon, the god of plays."
Alcaender, l. 50.

"For he said, in that night Ammon
Schoide come to thee lady
And beon hire lof *amŷ*."
Ibid., l. 376. (*Boucher*.)

* **a-mŷd-ward**, *adv.* [AMIDWARD.]

a-mŷ-ēl-oūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμύελος* (*amuelos*) = without narrow; *ā*, priv., and *μύελος* (*myselos*) = marrow.]

Med.: A term applied to or descriptive of a fetus in which the spinal cord is absent.

a-mŷg-dal-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *amygdala*, pl. *amygdalæ* = an almond. In Fr. *amygdales* (pl.); Port. *amygdalas* (pl).] The tonsils, or what are popularly called the "almonds" of the throat. [ALMOND.]

a-mŷg-dāl-āto, *a. & s.* [Medieval Lat. *amygdalatum*, *s.*; from Lat. *amygdala*, *amygdalum*, or *amygdalus* = the almond.] [See ALMOND.]

A. *As adj.*: Made of almonds. (*Johnson*.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. An artificial milk, or emulsion made of blanched almonds. (*Blount, Dyche, &c.*)

2. *Chem.*: A salt whose acid is the amygdalic.

a-mŷg-dāl-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *amygdalus* (q.v.).] An old sub-order of Rosaceæ, elevated by Lindley into the order Drupaceæ, or Almond-worts. [DRUPACEÆ.]

a-mŷg-dāl-ic, *a.* [Lat. *amygdalus*; Eng. -ic.] Pertaining to plants of the genus *Amygdalus*.

amygdalic acid, *s.* $C_{20}H_{26}O_{13}$. An acid obtained from the bitter almond.

a-mŷg-dal-in, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalinus* = pertaining to an almond.]

Chem.: Amygdalin, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} \cdot 3H_2O$, is extracted by alcohol from bitter almonds and the leaves of the Cherry Laurel (*Cerasus Lavrocerasus*). It crystallises in very small white crystals, and is decomposed by the action of a fermentable substance, *Synaptase*, in the presence of water, into hydrocyanic acid, (CN)H, benzoic aldehyde, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot H$, and glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

a-mŷg-dal-ine, *a.* [Lat. *amygdalinus*.]

(1) Pertaining or relating to almonds; (2) resembling almonds. (*Johnson*.)

† **a-mŷg-dal-ite**, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalites*.] A plant mentioned by Pliny, which is so called from resembling the almond-tree. Probably a *Euphorbia*.

a-mŷg-dal-ōid, *a. & s.* [1. Lat. *amygdala*; Gr. *ἀμυγδαλή* (*amygdalē*), contracted from *ἀμυγδαλία* (*amygdalia*) = the kernel of an almond. 2. Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = that which is seen, form, shape; *εἶδω* (*eidō*) = to see. The form of an almond.]

† 1. *As adj.*: Almond-shaped. The more common term is AMYGDALOIDAL (q.v.).

2. *As subst.* *Geol.*: Any rock in which round or almond-shaped nodules of some mineral, such as agate, chalcedony, calc spar, or zeolite, are scattered through a base of wacke, basalt, greenstone, or other kind of rock. Amygdaloid is of volcanic origin. When bubbles of steam and gas are confined in the molten matter they form small cells. When the lava before cooling runs for some distance, the cells, originally globular, become almond-shaped. The mineral which they contain is introduced, after or during consolidation, by matter separating from the mass or infiltrated by water permeating the rock. (See *Lyell's Manual of Geol.*, ch. xxviii.)

a-mŷg-dal-ōid-al, *a.* [Eng. *amygdaloid*; -al.] Almond-shaped. *Spec.*, pertaining to the rock called amygdaloid.

"In some of the amygdaloid traps of Scotland, where the nodules have decomposed, the empty cells are seen to have a glazed or vitreous coating, and in this respect exactly resemble scorific lava or the slags of furnaces."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.*, ch. xxviii.

a-mŷg-dal-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *amygdalus*; Gr. *ἀμυγδαλος* (*amygdalos*) = the almond-tree.] [ALMOND.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Drupaceæ, or Almond-worts. It contains, among other species, the common peach, *A. Persica*, with the nectarine (var. *nectarina*), the almond, *A. communis*, with the var. *amara*, or bitter almond. They are valued both for their flowers and their fruit. The flowers of the common peach are gently laxative. They are therefore suitable to be employed in the ailments of children.

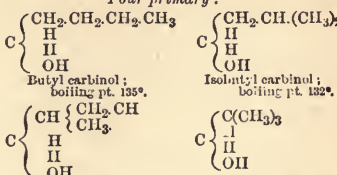
ām-ŷl, *s.* [Lat. *amylum*, *amylum*; Gr. *ἀμύλον* (*amulon*) = fine meal . . . starch; *ἀμύλος* (*amulos*) = not ground at the mill; *ā*, priv., and *μύλος* (*mulos*) = a mill.]

Chem.: A monatomic alcohol radical (C_5H_{11}), also called Quintyl from its containing five carbon atoms.

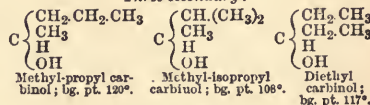
amyl acetate, *s.* [See AMYL ETHERS.]

amyl alcohols, **quintyl alcohols**, *s. pl.* $C_5H_{11}O$. Eight alcohols may have this formula.

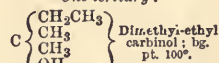
Four primary:



Three secondary:



One tertiary:



The boiling-points are given of the six alcohols which have yet been obtained. (See *Watt's Dict. Chem.*)

The important alcohol is *isobutyl carbinol*, commonly called *amyl alcohol*; it forms the greater part of fusel oil, which is obtained in purifying spirits distilled from corn or potatoes. It is a colourless, oily liquid, with a penetrating, peculiar smell and burning acid taste; sp. gr. 0.81. There are two modifications which act differently on polarised light; by oxidation it yields isovaleric acid, C_5H_9O .

amyl ethers, *s. pl.* Several are known;

the most important is *amyl acetate*, $C_5H_{11}O_2$, obtained by distilling sodium acetate with amyl alcohol (isobutyl carbinol) and sulphuric acid. It boils at 140°, is a colourless liquid, and has the flavour of jargonelle pears. It is used in perfumery.

ām-ŷl-ā-ceous, *a.* [In Fr. *amylacé*; from Lat. *amylum* = starch (q.v.).]

1. *Generally*: Pertaining to starch, containing starch; resembling starch; having the properties of starch.

"Amylaceous substances are not digested by the stomach, but are acted upon whilst they are in the small intestines."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 245.

2. *Botany*: *Amylaceous granules*: Certain granules of starch found in all plants, and particularly abundant in some, as in the rhizoma of equisetum. Turpin called them Globuline. (*Lindley: Introduct. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, bk. i., ch. i.)

ām-ŷl-ām-ine, *s.* [Eng. &c. *amyl*; *amine*.]

Chem.: An amine, $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} C_5H_{11} \\ H \end{smallmatrix} \right\} N$.

ām-ŷl-ēne, **quīn-tēne**, **pēn-tēne**, *s.* [Eng. &c. *amyl*; -ene.]

Chem.: C_5H_{10} . Three isomeric olefines are known having this formula.

Pentene, or *Ethyl-allyl*, $CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH = CH_2$, obtained by the action of zinc ethyl on allyl iodide. A limpid liquid, boiling at 39°.

Amylene, or *isopentene*, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with $ZnCl_2$. A colourless liquid, boiling at 35°. Its formula is $H_3C \cdot CH = CH \cdot CH_2$.

Methyl Ethylethene, $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} H_3C \\ H_3C \end{smallmatrix} \right\} C = CH \cdot CH_3$,

prepared by action of strong alcoholic potash on tertiary pentyl iodide. It boils at 35°.

amylene glycol, *s.* ($C_5H_{10}O$) $_2$. A diatomic alcohol. It is a thick, sweet, colourless liquid, boiling at 177°.

ām-ŷl-ic, *a.* [Eng. *amyl*; -ic.] Pertaining to amyl.

"Amylic alcohol."—*Graham: Chem.*, vol. II.

* **a-mŷl-lŷ-ēr**, *s.* An old form of ALMOND. [AMYGDALUS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūr, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

ām-ŷl-ōid, *a.* [*Amyl*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling or containing amyloid.

amyloid substance, or **lardacein**, *s.*

Chem.: An albuminoid (q.v.) which in certain diseases is deposited in the liver. It is coloured red by iodine, and violet by H_2SO_4 and iodine; concentrated HCl dissolves it, forming acid-albumin. Dissolved in KIO₃, it forms potassium albuminate. It can also be obtained by the action of very dilute HCl and fibrin, and evaporating the solution to dryness in a water-bath. It is insoluble in gastric juice.

ām-ŷr-ald-ism, *s.* [From Moses Amyraldus or Amyralt, a French theological professor at Saumur, who was born in 1596, and died in 1694.]

Church Hist. & Theol.: The tenets of Amyrald and his followers. They were that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded from it by an eternal decree. That those who would be saved must believe in Christ. That the power of believing is refused to none, but divine assistance effective for the purpose is not bestowed on all. These views were called Universalis, but they were so in words rather than in reality.

***ām-ŷ-rāle**, *s.* An old form of ADMIRAL (Scotch.)

ām-ŷr-i-dā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Amyris* (q.v.).] An order of exogenous plants placed by Lindley under the Rutales, or Rutal alliance. The Amyridaceæ have a panicle inflorescence, hypogynous stamens, double the petals in number, a one-celled ovary, with two to six pendulous ovules; the fruit sub-drupaceous, samaroid, or leguminous, with from one to two seeds, the leaves compound with pellucid dots, and abounding in resin. They occur in the tropics of India and America, in the latter region extending as far north as Florida. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at forty-five.

ām-ŷr-is, *s.* [Lat. *myrrha* and *myrrhis*; Gr. *μύρρις* (*murrhis*) = a plant, *Myrrhis odorata*.] The typical genus of the Amyridaceæ, or Amyrid order of plants. It has a finely smelling resinous gum. *A. Gileadensis* produces the celebrated Balm of Gilead. [BALM.] The *A. tozifera* is said to be poisonous. The *A. Plumieri* and the *A. hexandra* furnish part of the Gum Elemi of commerce. The wood of *A. balsamifera* in Jamaica yields one kind of Lignum Rhodium. The layers of the liber of a species belonging to the same genus are employed by the Nubian Mohammedans for paper. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 460.)

***ā-mŷs**, *adv.* Old spelling of AMISS.

ā-mŷz-tli, *s.* The Mexican name of a species of Sea-lion (*Otaria*), found on the sea-coasts and estuaries of the American Pacific coast. Its skin is valued on account of the length and softness of its hair.

ān, *article*. [A.S. *an*, *æn* = (1) one; (2) single, sole, another; (3) a certain one, some one; (4) any, every one, all. In Sw. *en*; Dan. *en*, *en*; Dut. *een*, *eene*; Ger. *ein*; Gael. *aon*; Irish *ein*, *eam*, *aon*; Welsh *un*, *yn*; Cornish *ynyn*; Arm. *yinnau*; Lith. *wena*; Fr. *un*, *on*; Sp. *uno*, *un*; Port. *hum*; Ital. *uno*; Lat. *unus*; Gr. *εἷς* (*heis*), masc., *ἓν* (*hen*), neut. = one.] [ONE.]

I. Its form: The indefinite article, and at first its only form, being placed before words beginning with a consonant, no less than those commencing with a vowel, as is still the case with the similar word *one*. [ONE.] (See the subjoined examples in which *an* is used before a consonant.)

"He it setten on an mirie stede."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (1520), ed. Morris, 680.

"Iu a wele an tūne he cam."—*Ibid.*, 1,435.

"On an husk raue and wel tūl."—*Ibid.*, 2,015.

"An kire"—*Ibid.*, 2,451.

"An wis man."—*Ibid.*, 2,649.

"An sel."—*Ibid.*, 2,763.

Now the form *a* occurs as well as *an*. For rules as to when the one and when the other is employed, see *A. as a part of speech* (A. V., page 1). See also Moon's *Bad English* (1868), pp. 56, &c.

¶ In some words now beginning with *n*, that letter has become detached from *a*, and has adhered to the commencement of the subsequent word, which formerly began with

a vowel. Thus, in East Anglia, according to Forby, an ass is called a *nasil* or *nazzle*, i.e., an *asil*, or an *azle*. Similarly, a newt, originally called an *eft*, *ewt*, or *ewt*. In *adder*, again, the contrary appears to have happened: it was at first a *nadder*, and became an *adder*. So also with *apron*, originally *napron*. [ADDER, NATRIX.]

II. Its signification: The primary signification of *an* is (1) one, in a very indefinite sense, any one; (2) each; (3) any; (4) one in particular; (5) every. [See *A. as a part of speech* (A. V., p. 1). See also Moon's *Bad English*, p. 39.] Sometimes *an*, like *a*, is placed before a participle or an adjective without in any way altering the meaning.

"And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward an hungry."—*Matt.* iv. 2.

ān, *conj.* [A contracted form of AND (q.v.). Wedgwood thinks this may have come from *ēan*, a contraction of *even*; O. Sw. *ean* = *yet*, still, continuously. Horne Tooke derives it from A.S. *unnan* = to give. In Lat. *an* is = *or*, or whether; Gr. *an* (*an*), contraction from *ēan* (*ean*) = *if*, *haply*, perchance; Arab. & Sam. *an* = *if*; E. Aram. *ān* (*an*), and *ān* (*ayin*) = *if*, or whether.]

¶ *An* is obsolete in English, but still exists in Scotch.

1. If.

(a) Old English:

"He can't flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth,
An they will take it, or; if not, he's plain."—*Shaksp.*: *King Lear*, ii. 2.

(b) Scotch:

"Troth, I kennan—an they come so many as they speak o'."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

2. As if.

"My next pretty correspondent, like Shakespeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars an it were any nightingale."—*Addison*.

3. And.

"Thurch man! a cuntre vp an down."
Amis & Amiloun, 1,798.

ān, or **a**, as a *prefix*, derived from the Greek. [Gr. *an* (*an*), or *a*, generally called *α* (*alpha*) privative, but *an*, and not *a*, is the original form. In English, Anglo-Saxon, Old Saxon, German of all ages, and Goth. *un*; Dut. *on*; Old Norse & Sw. *on*; Dan. *u*; Wel. *an*; Gael. *an*, *am*, *am*; Lat. *in*; Sansc. *an*.] From a study of its use in Gaelic, Prof. Key infers that it originally signified *badly*, from which there came the senses (2) of negation, and (3) of intensity. Badness is a negation of good, and the more intense that it is, the more is it worthy of the name of *badness*. [See Prof. Key's *Philological Essays* (1868), pp. 127–148.] Now *an* priv. is used before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant, as *anomalous*, *atheist*.

***ān**, ***ūnne**, *v.t.* [A.S. *unnan*, *geunnan* = to give.]

1. To give. (Boucher.) To appropriate, to allot as one's own. (Jamieson.)

"Y take that me gode an."
Sir Tristram, lii. 7. (Boucher.)

2. To consent. (Boucher.)

"Ich an well cwaith the nightingale,
Ah wannae, naup for thair tale."
Hale and Nightingale, 1,728.

***ān**, *v.t.* [O. Sw. *an*, pres. tense of *una*, or *unna* = to wish well. (S. in Boucher.)] To wish well to. (Boucher.) To owe, to be indebted to. (Jamieson.)

"Tristram speke bigan
In King, God loke the
As y the love and an
And then hast served to me."

Sir Tristram, l. 77.

***ān**, *adv.* or *conj.* [Icelandic *en*, *enn* = *than*.] [THAN.] Than.

"And als he was he mar an prophet."
MS. Coll. Med., *Latin*. (Boucher.)

ān, *prep.* [ON.]

***ān**, *s.* [INN.]

ān-a, *prefix & s.* [From Greek. Gr. *ana* (*ana*) = up; with numerous significations derived from this primary one. According to Prof. Key, cognate with Lat. *an*, *a*, *ad*, & *in*; Wel. *ad*; Gael. *ath* or *as*; Breton *ad* or *as*; Irish *ath*, *adh*, *an*, or *amh*; Old Sax. *ant*; Mid. Ger. *ent* or *en*; Mod. Ger. *ent*; Dut. *ont*; Old Frisian *and*, *ont*, *on*, and *ant*, *und*; Dan. & Sw. *und*; A.S. *on*, *od*, *ent*, and *ed*. (Key: *Philolog. Essays*, pp. 1 to 56.)]

1. As a *prefix*: Up to; increase, or strengthening; repetition, or improvement; back, backwards. (See the various words which follow.)

2. As a *substantive*. [Gr. *ána* (*ana*), in the distributive sense = each, throughout.]

Med. Prescriptions: The like quantity. It is often contracted to *ad*, or *ā*; as *ana* 3 oz.; *aa* 3 oz.; *a* 3 oz.

"In the same weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the just mixture make."
Cowley.

"He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anax*."—*Dryden*.

ā-na, **a-na**, *suffix & s.* [From Latin. In Fr. *na*. Properly, the termination of the neut. pl. in Latin adjectives ending in *anus*, as in sing. *Trojanus* = a Trojan man; neut. pl. *Trojana* = Trojan things.]

1. As a *suffix*: Added to proper names, as an appellation of books consisting of clever or witty sayings of deceased men of eminence, and anecdotes regarding them; some doubtless authentic, others as obviously mythic. This use of the term *ana* seems to have begun in France about the middle of the seventeenth century, whence it spread to other parts of the Continent, and to England. The Scaligerana, or Scaligeriana, appeared in two parts: the first ultimately called, however, *Scaligeriana Secunda*, first appeared in the year 1666; the former in 1699. Among other Continental *ana* the Menegiana came forth in 1692, and the Poggiana in 1720. England has had its Walpoleana, its Addisoniana, its Johnsoniana, its Swiftiana, its Mooriana, &c.; and some works like Boswell's celebrated Life of Johnson, though not called *ana*, might with much propriety receive the name. Sometimes *ana* is made a suffix to the name of a place, as *Tunbrigiana* = the gossip or scandal of Tunbridge Wells.

"They were pleased to publish some *Tunbrigiana* this season, but such *ana*! I believe there never were so many vile little verses put together before."—*West to Gray*.

2. As an independent word, when it becomes a substantive pl. (See example under No. 1.)

ān-a-bai-na, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναβαῖνω* (*anabainō*) = to go up; *ana* (*ana*) = up, and *baivō* (*baivō*) = to go.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Algales (Sea-weeds) and the order Confervaceæ (Confervæ). It is to the *A.* or *Sphaerocysta spiralis* that the green colour of the water in Ballydrine Lake is attributable. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 16.)

ān-ā-bāp-tism, *s.* [In Ger. *Anabaptismus*; Fr. *anabaptisme*; Sp. & Port. *anabaptismo*; Lat. *anabaptismus*; Gr. *ἀναβάπτισμα* (*anabaptisma*) = re-baptism, from *ἀναβαπτίζω* (*anabaptizō*) = (1) to dip repeatedly; (2) to re-baptise; *ana* (*ana*) = in the sense of again, and *βαπτίζω* (*baptizō*) = (1) to dip in or under water, (2) to draw water, (3) (New Test.) to baptise.] (Liddell & Scott.)

1. The doctrine of the German Anabaptists of the sixteenth century.

+ 2. The doctrine of the modern Baptists, looked at from the point of view of those who hold that baptism administered in infancy is valid, and consequently that if it be repeated in adult life there is a second baptism.

"Anabaptism is an heresy long since condemned both by the Greek and Latin Church."—*Featley: Dignity*, *Dip.*, p. 1.

"That would be Brownism and Anabaptism indeed."
—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, bk. 1.

ān-ā-bāp-tist, *s.* [In Ger. *Anabaptist*; Fr. *anabaptiste*; Sp. *anabaptista*, *anabaptista*; Port. *anabaptista*; Ital. *anabaptista*.] [ANABAPTIST.]

A. As a *substantive*. *Church History*:

1. A member of a well-known fanatical sect which largely figured in the ecclesiastical and civil history of the sixteenth century. It began to attract notice within four years of the ever memorable 31st of October, 1517, on which Luther affixed his "theses" to the gate of the castle church of Wittenberg. The most eminent of its early leaders were Thomas Munzer, Mark Stuber, and Nicholas Storck. They had been disciples of Luther; but becoming dissatisfied with the moderate character of his reformation, they cast off his authority, and attempted more sweeping changes than he was prepared to sanction. During his absence, they, in 1521, began to preach their doctrines at Wittenberg. Laying claim to supernatural powers, they saw visions, uttered "prophecies," and made an immense number of proselytes. The ferment which the exciting religious events taking place in Central Europe had produced in men's minds,

had made them impatient of social or political as well as of spiritual despotism; and in 1525 the peasants of Suabia, Thuringia, and Franconia, who had been much oppressed by their feudal superiors, rose in arms, and commenced a sanguinary struggle, partly, no doubt, for religious reformation, but chiefly for political emancipation. The Anabaptists cast in their lot with the insurgent peasantry, and became their leaders in battle. After a time the allied princes of the Empire, led by Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, put down the rebellion; and Munzer was defeated, captured, put to the torture, and ultimately beheaded. In 1532, some extreme Anabaptists from Holland, led by a baker called John Matthias, and a tailor, John Boccoldt, called also, from the place whence he came, John of Leyden, seized on the city of Münster, in Westphalia, with the view of setting up in it a spiritual kingdom, in which, at least nominally, Christ might reign. The name of Münster was changed to that of Mount Zion, and Matthias became its actual king. Having soon after lost his life in a mad warlike exploit, the sovereignty devolved on Boccoldt, who, among other fanatical freaks, once promenade the streets of his capital in a state of absolute nudity. On the 24th of June, 1535, the Bishop of Münster retook the city by force of arms, and Boccoldt was put to death in the most cruel manner that could be devised. The excesses of the Anabaptists were eagerly laid hold of by the Popish party to discredit the Reformation. It was in the year 1534, when Boccoldt was in the height of his glory in Münster, that Ignatius Loyola took the first step towards founding the order of the Jesuits, and the extension and rapid success of that celebrated fraternity are to be attributed in a very large measure to the reaction against Protestantism produced by the share which the Anabaptists took in the peasants' war, and the character of the spiritual sovereignty which they set up while Münster was in their hands.

† 2. One belonging to the modern Baptist church. The term is used only by those who believe in infant baptism, and is properly becoming obsolete, there being an unfairness in using an expression which suggests a connection between the turbulent fanatics of Münster and the quiet law-abiding English Baptists. [ANABAPTISM.]

"... rebels, schismatics, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, the blessed offspring of the late reforming times."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 83.

B. As adjective: Relating to the Anabaptist doctrine or sect.

"... the anabaptist anarchy."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. I, ch. ix.

án-a-báp-tis-tic, * **án-a-báp-tis-tick**, **án-a-báp-tis-ti-cal**, *a*. [Eng. *anabaptist*; -ic or -ical.] Pertaining to Anabaptism, or to the sect holding the doctrine so characterised by its opponents.

"The excellent Bucer takes occasion severely to reprove those sour hypocrites of the anabaptist sect in his time, who would not allow of any free use of the good creatures of God, and would found for any martyr in company, though never so innocent."—*Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 637.

"... anabaptistical, antinomian, heretical, atheistical epithets."—*Milton: Coelestion*.

† **án-a-báp-tis-trý**, *s*. [Eng. *anabaptist*; -try.] The Anabaptist doctrine, worship, or dominion.

"Thus did this imaginary king; and anabaptistry was suppressed in Münster."—*Fogitt: Heterography*.

* **án-a-báp-ti-zo**, *v. t*. [Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζω* (*anabaptizō*) = to baptise a second time.]

"Though some call their profound ignorances new lights, they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extinguishers."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 103.

* **án-a-báp-ti-zing**, *pr. par. & a*. [ANABAPTIZE.]

As substantive: Re-baptising.

"... the anabaptizing of infants, &c."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

án-a-bás, *s*. [Gr. *ἀναβαίω* (*anabainō*) = to go up; *áva* (*ana*) = up, and *baíō* (*bainō*) = to go.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and the family Anabatidae. The species *A. testudineus*, of Southern India and Java, ordinarily live in rivers and fresh-water ponds, emerging, however, at times, and worshipping their way, by means of their serrated opercula and the spines in their fins, along the ground, and, according to some observers, even up trees. In Tamil, the name given to them is *Panetri* = Tree-climbers.

án-áb'-a-sis, *s*. [Gr. *ἀνάβασις* (*anabasis*) = (1) a going up, as on horseback; (2) a journey, an expedition; *áva* (*anabainō*) = to go up; *áva* (*ana*) = up; *baíō* (*bainō*) = to go.]

1. *Spec.*: The name given by Xenophon to his celebrated work describing the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia. Arrian also calls the expedition of Alexander the Great to Asia an *anabasis*.

2. *Gen.*: Any similar expedition, as that of Napoleon I. to Moscow. (*De Quincey*.)

án-a-bá-th-rúm, *s*. Lat., from Gr. *ἀναβάθρον* (*anabáthron*) = a seat upon steps, a professor's chair.] A pulpit, desk, or high seat.

án-a-bát'-i-dæ, *s. pl*. [From *anabas*, the typical genus (q.v.).] A family of fishes belonging to the order Acanthoptera. Cuvier formerly placed them under his family with labyrinthiform pharyngeals.

* **án-a-bíb'-a-zón**, *s*. [From Gr. *ἀναβιβάζω* (*anabibazō*) = to make to go up; *áva* (*ana*) = up, and *βιβάζω* (*bibazō*) = to make to mount.]

Astronomy: "The Dragon's head, or the northern node of the moon." (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

án-a-bléps, *s*. [Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *βλέπω* (*blepō*), fut. *βλέψω* (*blepsō*) = to look.] A genus of abdominal fishes, of the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, belonging to the family Cyprinidae (Carpis). Their eyes greatly project, and moreover seem, but only seem, as if divided into two; hence the species is called *A. tetraphthalmus*. It is found in the rivers of Guiana.

án-a-brō-chis-mūs, *s*. [Gr. *ἀναβροχισμός* (*anabrochismos*); *ἀναβροχίζω* (*anabrochizō*) = to draw out by a loop; *áva* (*ana*) = up, and *βρόχος* (*brochos*) = a noose or slip-knot.]

Old Med.: "A way of drawing out the inverted pricking hairs of the eyelid." (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

án-a-brō-sis, *s*. [Gr. *ἀνάβρωσις* (*anabrosis*), from *βρώσις* (*brōsis*) = an eating up; (1) meat; (2) an eating; *βιβρώσκω* (*bibroskō*) = to eat, fut. *βιβρώμεαι* (*brōsamat*).] A wasting away of the body.

"*Anabrosis* is a consumption of the body by sharp humours."—*Glossogr. Nova*.

án-a-cámp-tér'-i-a, *s. pl*. [Gr. *ἀνακαμπτήριον* (*anakamphtērion*) = a place to walk backwards and forwards in.] Lodgings of those who fled to religious houses for sanctuary.

án-a-cámp-tic, * **án-a-cámp'-tick**, *a*. [From Gr. *ἀνακάμπω* (*anakampō*) = to bend back; *áva* (*ana*) = back, and *κάμπω* (*kampō*) = to bend.] Pertaining to anacampitics (q.v.).

"*Anacampitico* (Gr.) signifies reflecting."—*Gloss. Nova*.

anacampitic sounds, *s*. Reflected sounds, such as those of echoes; sounds falling from acute to grave.

án-a-cámp-tic-al-ly, *adv*. [Eng. *anacampitically*; -ly.] By reflection. (*Hutton*.)

án-a-cámp-tics, *s. pl*. [ANACAMPITIC.]

1. *Anciently*: The science of reflected light, now called *cataoptics*.

2. The science of reflected sounds.

án-a-cámp-tis, *s*. [Gr. *ἀνακάμπω* (*anakampō*) = to bend back; *áva* (*ana*) = back, and *κάμπω* (*kampō*) = to bend. So called apparently from the reflexed edges of the pollen masses.] Richard's name for a genus of Orchidaceæ containing the pyramidal orchis, *A. pyramidalis*, the *O. pyramidalis* of Linnaeus, and many modern writers. It is British.

án-a-cánth-in-ī, *s. pl*. [Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἀκανθίνος* (*akanthinós*) = thorny; from *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a thorn; *ἀκρί* (*akrē*) = a point.]

Zool.: In Müller's classification of Fishes, the second sub-order of the order Teleostei. It is equivalent to the Malacopterygii of Cuvier and other writers. It is distinguished from the Acanthoptera (the same as the old Acanthopterygii) by the absence of spines in the rays of the fins. There are four families: the Ammodytidae (Sand-eels), the Ophidiidae, the Gadidae (Cods), and the Pleuronectidae (Flat-fishes). The last-mentioned family has fossil representatives.

án-a-cánth-ūs, *s*. [Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *εὐφ*; *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a thorn.] A genus of fishes of the Ray family.

án-a-car-dí-á'-cē-æ, *s. pl*. [From *anacardium*, the typical genus.]

Anacards or *Terebinths*: An order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Rutales, or Rutal alliance. They have usually unisexual flowers. The stamens are equal in number to the petals, or twice as many, or even more; the ovary is generally single; the fruit most commonly drupaceous; the seed, solitary. The leaves are without dots. The order consists of trees or shrubs, with a resinous gummy caustic, or even milky juice. They occur in the tropics of both worlds. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at ninety-five. Among these may be noted the Cashew-nut, the Pistacia-nut, and the Mango-fruit. Plants of the order furnish various varnishes, lacs, lacquer, and mastic. *Rhus toxicodendron* and *R. radicans* are exceedingly poisonous.

án-a-car-dí-um, *s*. [In Sp. *anacardio*; Port. *anacardo*; Gr. *áva* (*ana*) = resemblance, and *καρδία* (*kardia*) = heart. So called from the form of the nut.] A genus of plants, the type of the order Anacardiaceæ (Anacardis). It contains the Cashew-nut of commerce (*A. occidentale*), the clammy juice of which is used in India for varnishing. The varnish is first white, but afterwards becomes black. It is all but poisonous; so is the fruit, which acts upon the brain. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 466.) The tree itself is an elegant one, with panicle corymbs of sweet-smelling flowers.

án-a-ca-thar'-sis, *s*. [Gr. = a clearing away; *áva* (*ana*) = up, and *καθάρσις* (*katharsis*) = cleansing; *καθαίρω* (*kathairō*) = to make pure. Cleansing by an upward action; expectoration or vomiting. (*Parr*.)]

† **án-a-ca-thar-tic**, *a. & s*. [Gr. *ἀνακαθαρτικός* (*anakaharthtikos*).]

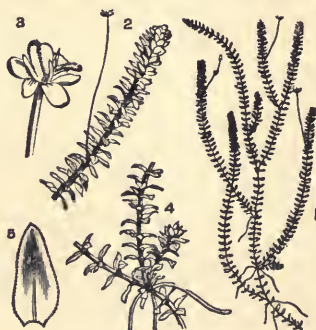
1. *As adj.*: Promoting (a) expectoration, or (b) vomiting. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

2. *As subst.*: A medicine fitted to excite expectoration or vomiting.

án-a-cēph-al-æ-ō-sis, *s*. [Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις* (*anakephalaíōsis*) = a summary; *áva* (*ana*), and *κεφαλαίος* (*kephalaíōsis*) = (1) a comprehension of several notions in a general term; (2) summary treatment; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Rhet.: The recapitulation of the heads of a discourse. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

a-nách'-ar-ís, *s*. [Gr. *áva* (*ana*), in the sense of a repetition of, and *χαρίς* (*charis*) = a contraction for *Hydrocharis*. A repetition of



ANACHARIS ALSINASTRUM.

1. Portion of a plant of *Anacharis alsinastrum*.
2. End of a branch, showing female flower.
3. Female flower enlarged.
4. Main stem, showing branching and rootlets.
5. A leaf enlarged.

the *Hydrocharis*, or *Frog-bit*.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Hydrocharidaceæ, or *Hydrocharis*. The *A. alsinastrum*, or Long-flowered *Anacharis*, an American plant, is now naturalised in ponds, cauls, &c., in Britain.

* **a-nách'-ór-ét**, * **a-nách'-ór-íte**, *s*. [See ANCHORITE.]

fâte, fát, färe, amidst, whät, fáll, father; wê, wêť, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôť, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

***a-nā-āhōr-ēt-i-cal**, *a.* [O. Eng. *anachoret* = anchorite; suffix -ical. In Fr. *anachoretique*; Sp. *anacoretico*; Port. *anacoretico*.] Pertaining to an anchorite or anchirite.

"Those severe anachoretic and philosophical persons, who live merely as a sheep, and without variety as the Baptist."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons at Golden Grove.*

†**ān-a-chrōn-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνά (ana)* = backward; *χρονικός (chronikos)* = of time; *χρόνος (chronos)* = time.] Involving an anachronism. (*Coleridge: Worcester.*)

an-āch-rōn-ism, ***an-āc-rōn-ism**, *s.* [In Ger. *anachronismus*; Fr. *anachronisme*; Sp. and Ital. *anacronismo*; Port. *anacronismo*; all from Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός (anachronismos)* = *ἀνά (ana)*, and *χρονισμός (chronismos)* = (1) a long duration, (2) a coming late; *χρονίζω (chronizō)* = to touch; *χρόνος (chronos)* = time.] The placing of an historic event, or manners and customs, &c., at a wrong chronological date. The term is especially used when anything is dated too early. Thus, it would be very great *anachronism* were a modern poet to introduce cannon at the siege of Troy.

"This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making *Æneas* and *Dido* contemporaries; for it is certain that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage."—*Dryden.*

"The statement, therefore, which represented the Roman envoys in the year after the first secession as obtaining corn from *Diutius* the elder, resembles the *anachronism* which makes *Numa* the disciple of *Pythagoras*, or that which describes the colloquy between *Solon* and *Croesus*."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. ii., § 19.

ān-a-chrōn-ic, *a.* [From Eng. *anachronism* (m); -tic. Or from Gr. *ἀνά (ana)* = back; *χρονισμός (chronismos)* = tarrying, delaying.] [ANACHRONISM.] Pertaining to or involving an anachronism; wrongly dated.

"Among the *anachronistic* improprieties which this poem contains, the most conspicuous is the fiction of Hector's sepulchre."—*Watson: Hist. & P.*, ii., § 5.

†**ān-a-clā-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάκλασις (anaklasis)* = a bending back and breaking; *ἀνάκλαω (anaklaō)* = (1) to fracture, to bend back, (2) to break short off; *ἀνά (ana)* = back, and *κλάω (klaō)* = to break.]

Surgery: The bending back of any part.

ān-a-clās-tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάκλαστος (anaklastos)* = bent back.] Bent back; refracted.

anaclastic glasses, *s.* [Called in Ger. *verrier gläser*, i.e., vexing glasses, from the disturbance produced by their resillience.] A kind of sonorous flat-bellied phials, shaped like inverted funnels, with bottoms extremely thin, and slightly convex. When alternately filled with air, and exhausted by the mouth, they emit a considerable sound, produced by their thin bottoms assuming first a convex and then a concave form. They are made chiefly in Germany.

ān-a-clās-tics, *s. pl.* [ANACLASTIC.] The science of dioptrics; the science which treats of refracted light.

†**ān-a-clī-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάκλισις (anaklisis)* = a lying or leaning back; *ἀνά (ana)*, and *κλίνω (klinō)* = a bending, inclination; *κλίνω (klinō)* = to make, to bend.]

Med. A term used by Hippocrates to describe the reclining posture of the sick; also a couch or sick-bed.

ān-a-cōn-nō-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνακoinῶσις (anakoinōsis)* = an arrangement, a communication; *ἀνακοινῶν (anakoinōn)* = to communicate or impart; or *ἀνά (ana)*, intensive, and *κοινῶσις (koinōsis)* = a making common; *κοινῶν (koinōn)* = to make common; *κοινός (koinos)* = common.]

Rhet. A figure by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on some point in dispute between him and them.

ān-a-cōl-ū-thōn, *s.* [In Fr. *anacoluthie*. From Gr. *ἀνακόλουθος (anakolouthos)* = want of sequence; *ἀν, priv.*, and *ἀκόλουθος (akolouthos)* = following; *ἀκολουθῶ (akolouthō)* = to follow.]

Rhet. & Gram. Want of sequence in a sentence. Such a change in the structure of a sentence as to render it ungrammatical.

ān-a-cōn-dā, *s.* [Ceylonese name.] A large snake, the *Eumeces murinus*, which occurs in the island of Ceylon.

ān-a-cōs-tā, *s.* [Dut.] A woollen diaper made in Holland for the Spanish market.

an-āc-rē-ōn-tic, *a. & s.*; **an-āc-rē-ōn-tique**, *s.* [In Fr. *Anacréontique*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *Anacronico*. From *Anacreon*, a celebrated Greek lyric poet, who flourished about 540 B.C. His writings were elegant in diction, and melodious in cadence, but liable to censure from a moral point of view, his unvarying themes being wanton love and wine.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Anacreon, or to erotic poetry.

Prosody. *Anacreontic verse:* A kind of verse much used by Anacreon. It consists of three feet and a half, usually spondee and iambus, though sometimes anapaests occur in it.

"It is, indeed, a memorable fact to be recorded of a boy, that, before completing his fifteenth year, he had translated the Greek *Yvian* of *Synestes* into English *Anacreontic verse*."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., pt. 71, 72.

B. As substantive:

1. A verse composed in the metre called *Anacreontic*. [ANACREONTIC VERSE.]

2. An erotic poem: a poem treating on Anacreon's favourite subjects, love and wine.

"To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anacreontiques*, or paraphrastic translations of some little poems, which pass, however justly, under the name of Anacreon."—*Johnson: Life of Cowley.*

ANACREONTIC.

"Friend of my soul! this goblet dip
Twill chide that peevish tear;
Tis not so sweet as woman's lip,
But, oh! 'tis more sincere.
Like her delusive foam,
Twill steal away thy mind:
But little affection's dream,
It leaves no sting behind!"—*Moore.*

***ān-a-crī-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνάκρισις (anakrīsis)* = an examination, an inquiry; *ἀνά (ana)* = again, and *κρίσις (krisis)* = a separating; *κρίνω (krinō)* = to separate.]

Among old Civilians: Interrogation of witnesses, especially by torture.

ān-a-cyō-lūs, *s.* [In Fr. *anacycle*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anaciclo*; Gr. *ἀνακύκλις (anakuklei)* = to turn round again; *ἀνά (ana)* = again, and *κύκλις (kuklei)* = to move round; *κύκλος* = a ring or circle. So called because there are rows of ovaries without flowers, placed in a circle round the disk.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Asteraceæ*, or *Compositæ*. The *A. radiatus* was brought to the south of Ireland in ballast, but is not a genuine British plant. The *Pellitory of Spain* (*A. pyrethrum*) has a fleshy root, which, when fresh, produces on the hands of those who gather it first a sensation of great cold, and then one of burning heat. In rheumatic affections of the mouth it is employed as a masticatory. In other diseases it is used as a powerful rubefacient and stimulant. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 707.)

ān-a-dēm, **ān-a-dē-me**, *s.* [Lat. *anadema*; Gr. *ἀνὰδῆμα (anadema)*, for *ἀνὰδῆμα (anadema)* = a band for women's hair.] A garland or fillet. A chaplet or crown of flowers.

"In *anadems* for whom they curiously dispose
The red, the dainty white, the goodly damask
rose."—*Drayton: Polyol.*, Song 15.

Of man or woman should not rule in them,
But each with other wear the *anadema*."

B. Jonson: Masq. at Court.

"At the end of [this song], *Circus* was seen upon the rock, quantity of hair loose about her shoulders, an *anadem* of flowers on her head, with a wand in her hand."—*W. Brown: Inner Temple Masque.*

"Sit tight in wreaths and *anadems*."

Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

an-ā-dī-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A genus of snakes containing the *A. ocellata*, or Eyed *Anadia*, believed to be from India.

an-ā-dī-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Anadia* (q.v.).] A family of Ophidians.

ān-ā-dī-plō-sis, *s.* [Lat. *anadiplotis*, from Gr. *ἀνὰδιπλωσις (anadiplōsis)* = a doubling back. In rhet. = a repetition; in gram. = a reduplication; *ἀνά (ana)* = again, and *διπλωσις (diplōsis)* = a compounding of words; *διπλῶν (diplōn)* = to double; *διπλῶς (diplōs)* = double.]

Rhet. The reduplication of a word by the repetition at the commencement of a new clause of the word by which the former one was terminated. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

"... as, he retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him."—*Johnson.*

ān-a-drōm, *s.* [For etym. see *ANADROMOUS*.] Any fish which ascends rivers: the eel, for instance.

ān-ād-rōm-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάδρομος (anadromos)* = running up, as a fish "running up" a river: *ἀνά (ana)* = up, and *δρόμος (dromos)* = a course, or running; *δραμεῖν (dramein)*, pr. infin., and *δεδρόμα (dedroma)*, 2 perf. of *τρέχω (trechō)* = to run.] Pertaining to such fishes as at certain seasons ascend rivers.

a-næ-mi-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναιμία (anaimia)* = want of blood; *ἀν (an)*, priv., and *αἷμα (haima)* = blood.] Bloodlessness: a morbid state of the system produced by loss of blood, or by deprivation of light and air in coal-mines, or causes more obscure. The patient is characterized by great paleness, and blood-vessels easily traceable at other times, become unseen after great hemorrhage, or in cases of anæmia. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 295.)

an-æ-mic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναιμικός (anaimikos)* = bloodless; Eng. suffix -ic.] Relating to the disease called *Anæmia* (q.v.).

"If the brain be *anæmic*, the quantity of surrounding fluid will be large."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 228.

ān-æ-mōt-rōph-ē, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναιμός (anaimos)* = bloodless, and *τροφή (trophē)* = nourishment.] Want of nourishment; its cause being deficiency of blood.

ān-æs-thē-si-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναισθησία (anaisthēsia)* = want of perception, or of feeling; *ἀν (an)*, priv., and *αἰσθησις (aisthēsis)* = perception by the senses; *αἰσθάνομαι (aisthanomai)*, fut. *αἰσθήσομαι (aisthēsomai)* = to perceive.] Loss of feeling; insensibility.

ān-æs-thēt-ic, **ān-æs-thē-tic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἀν (an)*, priv., and *αἰσθητικός (aisthētikos)* = perceptive.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to an anæsthetic; deadening or destroying consciousness. [B.]

B. As substantive (Pl.): A class of medicines which, when inhaled in the form of vapour, destroy consciousness for a time, and with it the sense of pain. Garrod makes anæsthetics the third order of his sub-class, defined as medicines acting especially upon the brain proper, but probably also upon other portions of the central nervous system. Among the uses to which they are put are the alleviation of pain and spasm, the production of unconsciousness during surgical operations or parturition, and the procuring of sleep in delirium. The best known are chloroform, ether, and nitrous oxide.

"Since the introduction of ether and chloroform as anæsthetics in the practice of surgery."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 405.

ān-æs-thē-tise, *v.t.* [ANÆSTHESIA.] To render insensible by an anæsthetic. (*Jour. Med. Soc.*, ix. 216.)

ān-æs-thi-se, *v.t.* [ANÆSTHESIA.] To anæsthetise. (*Daily Telegraph*, April 8, 1886, p. 5.)

ān-a-gāl-lis, *s.* [In Sp. *anagallide*; Ital. *anagallide*; Lat. *anagallis*; Gr. *ἀναγallis (anagallis)*; *ἀνά (ana)* = again, and *ἀγάλλω (agallō)* = to make glorious, to adorn.]

Bot. A genus of *Primulaceæ* (Primnifloræ). Two species occur in Britain, the *Anagallis arvensis*, the Scarlet Pimpernel, and the *A. tenella*, or Bog Pimpernel. The former is a well-known plant, easily recognised by its pretty rotate flowers, generally crimson, though more rarely blue, flesh-white, coloured or white, with a purple eye. Opening in sunlight, and closing when the beams of the luminary are withheld, it is sometimes called the Poor Man's Weather-glass. It flowers from May to November. Loudon says that in our latitude it opens about 7 or 8 a.m., and closes about 2 or 3 p.m. A very poisonous extract can be formed from it; nevertheless, the plant has been used in cases of madness, epilepsy, and dropsy.

ān-a-glŷph, *s.* [Gr. *ἀναγλυφή (anaglyphē)* = a work in low relief; *ἀνά (ana)* = up, and *γλυφῶ (glyphō)* = carving; *γλυφῶ (glyphō)* = to hollow out, to engrave.]

Sculpture: A figure cut in low relief on a plane or smooth surface, as in the case of a cameo.

ān-a-glŷph-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναγλυφικός (anaglyphikos)*.] The same as *ANAGLYPTIC* (q.v.).

Anaglyphic Art: "The art of carving and engraving." (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

bōil, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhñ**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**īng**.
-tion, -sion, -tioun, -cioun = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -sious, -cioun = **shūs**. -ble, &c. = **bēl**. -tique = **tīk**.

án-a-glýp-tíc, a. & s. [Lat. *anaglyptus*; Gr. *ἀναγλυπτός* (*anaglyptos*).]

1. *As adj.*: Wrought in low relief, embossed, engraved, or enched in low relief. When the design is produced by the engraving or indentation, as in the case of seals, it is then termed *diaglyphic*, or *intaglio*.

2. *As substantive*: Anything wrought in low relief, in the manner described under the adjective.

"They rather concern the statuary art; though we might yet safely, I think, admit some of the Greek *anaglyptics*."—*Evelyn*: *Scenographia*, p. 16.

án-a-glýp-tō-grāph, s. [Gr. *ἀναγλυφή* (*anaglyphē*) = a work in low relief; *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a drawing; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to scratch, to scrape, to grave.]

Nat. Phil.: A machine for producing drawings or etchings in relief, from models, coins, medals, &c. One sent by Mr. George Hogarth Makins to the Kensington Loan Collection is described in the Report (1877), p. 478.

án-a-glýp-tō-grāph-íc, a. [Eng. *anaglyptograph*; -*íc*.] Pertaining to the art of producing drawings or etchings in relief, or to the anaglyptograph (q.v.).

án-a-glýp-tōg-rāph-y, s. [Lat. *anaglyptus*; Gr. *ἀναγλυπτός* (*anaglyptos*) = wrought in low relief, embossed; *γραφή* (*graphē*) = delineation; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to grave, scrape, or scratch.] The art of copying works in relief. (*Edinburgh Review*. Worcester.)

án-a-nōr-í-sis, s. [Gr. *ἀναγνώρισις* (*anagnōristis*) = recognition; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = again, and *γνώσις* (*gnōstis*) = acquaintance (with each other); *γνωρίζω* (*gnōrízō*) = to make known.] Recognition; the *dénouement* in a drama. (*Blair*.)

án-a-nō-sis, s. [Gr. *ἀναγνώσις* (*anagnōstis*) = a knowing again; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = again, and *γνώσις* (*gnōstis*) = an inquiry, judgment; *γνώσις* (*gnōstis*), infin. of *γινώσκω* (*gignōskō*) = to know.] Recognition. The same as *ANAGNORISIS* (q.v.).

án-a-gō-gē, án-a-gō-gý, s. [In Fr. *anagoge*; Sp. *anagoge*, *anagogia*; Port. & Ital. *anagogia*; Gr. *ἀναγωγή* (*anagōgē*) = a leading up; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *ἀγωγή* (*agōgē*) = a leading; *ἀγω* (*agō*) = to lead.]

Theol.: Elevation of the mind to spiritual objects.

¶ The form *anagogy* is in Dyche's Dict. (1758).

Exegetics: The pointing out of a spiritual sense under the literal words of portions of Scripture; the indication of a reference to New Testament doctrine in the prophecies, types, and symbols of the Old. [ANAGOGICAL.]

Med.: The return of humours or the rejection of matters upward by means of the month.

án-a-gō-gē-í-cal, a. [Formed as if from Gr. *ἀναγωγικός* (*anagōgikós*), from *ἀναγωγή* (*anagōgē*) (q.v.).] Pertaining to anagoge. The same as *ANAGOGICAL* (q.v.). (*Bailey*.)

án-a-gōg-í-cal, a. [In Fr. *anagogique*; Gr. *ἀναγωγικός* (*anagōgikós*) = raising the mind to heavenly things, mystical.] Pertaining to anagoge; mysterious, elevated, spiritual. (Applied specially to one of the four chief methods of interpreting Scripture, the other three being the *literal*, the *allegorical*, and the *tropological* methods.)

Anagogical. Mysterious, or which hath an elevated, raised, and uncommon signification."—*Blount*. "Which is an *anagogical* trope, or high speaking of my lord above his compass."—*Bale*: *Te's Course at the Romyshe Poce*, fol. 36.

"From the former of these two have been drawn certain senses and expositions of Scriptures, which had need be contained within the bounds of sobriety: the one *anagogical*, and the other philosophical."—*Bacon*: *Advancement of Learn.*, bk. ii.

"We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical *anagogical* explication."—*South*: *Serm.*, viii. 161.

án-a-gōg-í-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *anagogical*; -*ly*.] Mystically, with spiritual elevation; in a spiritual sense. (*Johnson*.)

án-a-gōg-ícs, *án-a-gōg-ícks, s. pl. [Gr. *ἀναγωγικός* (*anagōgikós*) = mystical.] The study of mystical subjects.

"The notes upon that constitution say, that the Miana Torah was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogics* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses."—*L. Addison*: *State of the Jews*, p. 218.

án-a-grām, s. [In Sw. *anagram*; Ger. *anagramm*; Fr. *anagramme*; Sp. *anagrama*; Port. & Ital. *anagramma*. From Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*) = backwards, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = that which is drawn or written, a letter; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to grave, to write.]

†1. The letters of any word read backwards. Thus in a satire on the Whig government under Lord Melbourne, which appeared in a provincial Tory paper, the political leader was described as Enruobleum, which was simply Melbourne spelled backwards.

2. The letters of any word or words transposed in their order so as to make another word, or more generally a short sentence. Thus the letters in the name of *William Noy*, Attorney-General to Charles I., who toiled hard in his vocation, become, when transposed, *I moyl in law*. Similarly *Galen* becomes by transposition *angel*, and *Mory*, *army*. The practice was not much in vogue among the Greeks and Romans, but it was common among the Jewish cabalists. Among European nations it first began to be extensively employed in the sixteenth century. Sometimes writers put not their own name but its anagram on their works; thus, Calvin put not Calvinus, but its anagram, Alcuinus, on the edition of his *Institutes* published at Strasburg in 1539. In certain cases mathematicians who had made discoveries for which they wished to claim priority without communicating their secret, gave forth its anagram instead of itself. This was done by Galileo, Huyghens, and Sir Isaac Newton. Sometimes these anagrams were intentionally so obscurely worded, and of such a length, as to render their solution almost impossible. Thus Galileo announced his observations on Saturn:—*Smaismirmilme poeta leumi bone nugitavari = altissimum planetam tergeminum observavi* (I have observed that the most distant planet is triple-formed). Huyghens also announced his discovery of Saturn's ring in the following anagram:—*aaaaaaa ccccc d eeeee llllll llll mm nnnnnnnn oooo pp q rrr s ttttt uuuuu = annulo cingitur, tenui, plano nusquam coherente, ad eclipticam inclinato* (it is surrounded by a slender ring, nowhere coherent, inclined to the ecliptic).

"Though all her parts be not in th' usual place, She hath yet the anagrams of a good face; If we might put the letters but one way In that lean dearth of words, what could we say?"—*Donne's Poems*, p. 70.

"Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fane In keen lambicks, but mild anagram."—*Dryden*: *Moe Fleecio*, v. 304.

† **án-a-grām, v. t.** [From the substantive.] To construct an anagram by transposing the letters of any particular word. (*Warburton*. Worcester.)

án-a-gram-māt-íc, án-a-gram-māt-í-cal, a. [From Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*), and *γραμματικός* (*grammatikós*); *ἀναγράμμα* (*anagramma*) = an anagram.] Containing an anagram

"For whom was devised Pallas's defensive shield, with Gorgon's head thereon, with this *anagrammatical* word."—*C Camden*.

"Some [places] have continued *anagrammatical* appellations, from half their own and their wives' names joined together."—*Swift*: *On Barb. Denom.* in Ireland.

án-a-gram-māt-í-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *anagrammatical*; -*ly*.] After the manner of an anagram.

"I tesse to cast your eye *anagrammatically* upon the name of the balsamm; you will find, 'Convenient rehus nomina sepe sula.'"—*Gayton*: *Notes on Don Quix.*, iii. 3.

án-a-grām-mat-ísm, s. [Gr. *ἀναγραμματισμός* (*anagrammatismos*).] The art or practice of making anagrams.

"The only quintessence that hitherto the alchemy of wit could draw out of names is *anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named."—*Camden*.

án-a-grām-mat-íst, s. [From Gr. *ἀνά* (*ana*), and *γραμματιστής* (*grammatistēs*).] One who makes anagrams.

"To his lo. fr. Mr. W. Anbrey, an ingenious *anagrammatist*, late turned minister."—*Samage*: *Epigrams*, Ep. 18.

án-a-grām-mat-ize, v. t. [In Fr. *anagrammatiser*; Port. *anagrammatizar*; Ital. *anagrammatizzare*; Gr. *ἀναγραμματίζειν* (*anagrammatízein*).] To make anagrams.

"Others suppose that by the word *Sophyra*, which is *Opbyr anagrammatized*, mentioned in the seventy-two interpreters, is intended or meant *Soflora* or *Sophura*."—*Sir T. Herbert*: *Trav.*, p. 330.

"Others, in Latin, *anagrammatize* it [the name of Eve] from *ēva* into *īva*; because, they say, she was the cause of woe!"—*Austin*: *Heb. Homo*, p. 182.

án-a-grāph, s. [Gr. *ἀναγραφή* (*anagraphē*) = (a) writing up, a record; *ἀναγράφω* (*anagraphō*) = to write up; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. An inventory; a register

2. A commentary.

a-na-grōs, s. [Sp.] A Spanish measure for grain used chiefly in Seville, and containing about two bushels.

án-a-gý-ris, s. [In Port. *anagyro*; Ital. *anigriride*; Lat. *anagyros*; Gr. *ἀνάγυρος* (*anaguros*) and *ἀνάγυρος* (*anaguros*): *ἀνά* (*ana*) = backwards; *γύρος* (*gyros*) = a circle.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, one of the Cistropical trifoliate leaves and yellow racemose flowers, has purgative properties, and its seeds are narcotic.

án-ai-ma, a. [Gr. *ἀναιμία* (*anaimia*) = want of blood; *ἀναιμία* (*anaimia*) = want of blood.] A zoological term used by Aristotle, and signifying *without blood*. It need scarcely be added that Aristotle's idea of the bloodless character belonging to certain animals was wholly erroneous. [ANEMIA.]

ā-nal, a. [From Lat. *anus* = the anus.] Pertaining to the anus.

Ichthyol.: The anal fin is the fin placed on the lower part of a fish's body, and so far behind as to be near the anus.

"... the first rays of the dorsal and anal fins."—*Griffith's Currier*, vol. x., p. 7.

án-āl-čite, án-āl-čime, s. [In Ger. *analzím*; Gr. *ἀναλκίς* (*analukis*) = weak; *ἀν.* priv., and *ἀλκί* (*alkē*) = strength. So called because by rubbing it becomes weakly electric.] A mineral classed by Dana as the type of his Analcite group. It occurs isometric, in trapezohedrons, and massive granular. Its hardness is 5 to 5.5, its sp. gr. 2.22 to 2.29 or 2.278, the lustre vitreous, the colour white tinged with other hues. It varies from transparent to opaque. It is brittle. It consists of silica 51 to 55.12, alumina 22.23 to 24.13, lime 0.27 to 0.52, soda 6.45 to 14.65, potassium 0.55 to 4.46, and water 7.68 to 9.75. It is found in Scotland in the Kilpatrick and Campsie Hills, at Bowling, in Glen Farg, on the Cafton Hill near Edinburgh, and at Kilmalcolm; in Ireland in Antrim; in the Faroe Isles; in various other parts of Europe; in Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States.

¶ Dana considers Picranalcite probably to be analcite altered by the magnesian process, and Cluthalite also to be changed analcite.

analcime carnea, s. [Lat. *carnea* = fleshy; from *caro*, genit. *carnis* = flesh.] The old name for *SARCOLITE* (q.v.).

analcite group, s. A group of minerals placed by Dana as the third in order under the Zeolite section of his Hydrous Silicates.

án-a-lēc-ta, s. pl. [ANALICTS.]

án-a-lēc-tíc, a. [From Gr. *ἀναλεκτικός* (*analektikós*).] Pertaining to analicts; as, an *analectic* magazine—*i.e.*, one containing essays or selections. (*Webster*.)

án-a-lēcts, án-a-lēc-ta, s. pl. [In Ger. *analekten*; Fr. *analectes*; Sp. *analectos*. From Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα* (*analekta*), neut. pl. of *ἀνάλεκτος* (*analektos*) = choice, select.]

*1. Crumbs which fall from the table; "the remains or fragments taken off the table." (*Dyche*, 1758.)

2. A collection of short literary productions, as essays or jottings; "certain parts or portions selected out of different authors." (*Dyche*.)

án-a-lēm-ma, s. [In Ger. & Lat. *anatemma*. From Gr. *ἀνάλημμα* (*analemma*) = that which is used for repairing or supporting anything; *ἀναλαμβάνω* (*analambanō*) = to take up; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up; and *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take.]

1. *Geom.*: A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian orthographically made by a straight line and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Mech. : An instrument made of brass or wood on which the projection now mentioned is drawn, with an horizon or cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure and all circles parallel to it will be represented as concentric, all circles oblique to the eye as ellipses, and all the planes of which pass through the eye as straight lines. The analemma now described is used for illustrating, at least with an approach to accuracy, the various astronomical problems.

ân-a-lêp'-sîs, ân-a-lêp'-sÿ, ân-a-lêp'-sî-a, s. [Gr. ἀνάληψις (analepsis) = a taking up, restoration; ἀναλαμβάνω (analambandō), fut. ἀναλήψομαι (analepsoimai) = to take up, to restore to health: ἀνά (ana), and λαμβάνω (lambanō), fut. λήψομαι (lēpsoimai) = to take.]

1. The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; recovery of strength after disease. (Quincy, &c.)

2. The name given by Johannes Anglicus and Riverius to a kind of epilepsy which is said to proceed from disorder of the stomach. It is sometimes used in a more extended sense for epilepsy in general. (Parr.)

ân-a-lêp'-tic, *ân-a-lêp'-tick, a. & s. [In Fr. *analeptique*; from Gr. ἀναληπτικός (analeptikos).]

1. As adjective: Restorative.

"Analeptic medicines cherish the nerves and renew the spirits and strength."—Quincy.

Analeptic Tonics: In Garrod's classification of medicines, the same as blood tonics or blood restoratives (q.v.).

2. As subst.: A medicine designed to impart tone to the system, restoring flesh, strength, and cheerfulness after sickness or weakness from whatever cause; a restorative.

ân-âl-gô'-sî-â, s.

Pathol. : Insensibility to pain; inability to feel pain.

***an-â-lie, *anallizie (a-nâ-lî-yî), v.t.** [ALIENE.] To alienate.

"Will ye me to have *anallied*, sold and disposed, as I by these presents *anallie* . . . to the said B . . ."—*Spottiswoode; Style of Writs.* (Boucher.)

***a-nâl'-ô-gâl, a.** [Eng. *analog(y); -al.*] The same as ANALOGOUS.

ân-a-lôg'-î-câl, a. [In Fr. *analogique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *analogico*; Lat. *analogicus*; Gr. ἀναλογικός (analogikos) = proportional, analogous.]

*1. Analogous.

"There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either."—*Bate: Origin of Manikind.*

¶ Dr. Johnson draws the following distinction between the words *analogous* and *analogical*: "Analogous signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation."

2. **Logic and Ordinary Lang.** : Pertaining to analogy; pertaining to resemblances of any kind, on which may be founded reasoning falling short of the conclusiveness possessed by induction. [ANALOGY, INDUCTION.]

"The cases in which *analogical* evidence affords in itself any very high degree of probability are, as we have just observed, only those in which the resemblance is very close and extensive."—*John S. uart Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed. (1846), vol. II, ch. xx, p. 103.

3. **Biol.** : Pertaining to two animals, two plants, or even an animal and a plant, which in certain respects resemble each other; the similarity, however, being one of analogy only, and not of affinity. [ANALOGY, AFFINITY.]

"All *analogical* resemblances, as of a whale to a fish."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. vii, p. 230.

ân-a-lôg'-î-câl-ly, adv. [Eng. *analogical; -ly.*] In an analogical manner.

" . . . we are often obliged to use these words *analogically* to express other powers of the mind which are of a very different nature."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, c. 7.

ân-a-lôg'-î-câl-nêss, s. [Eng. *analogical; -ness.*] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

***ân-âl'-ôg'-îc, s.** [ANALOGY.]

ân-âl'-ôg'-îsm, s. [In Gr. *analogism*; Fr. *analogisme*; Port. *analogismo*. From Gr. ἀναλογισμός (analogismos) = fresh calculation, reconsideration, a course or line of reasoning, proportionate calculation; from ἀναλογίζομαι

(analogizomai) = to count up again: ἀνά (ana) = again, and λογίζομαι (logizomai) = to count.]

1. An argument from the cause to the effect. (Johnson.)

2. Investigation of things by the analogy which they bear to each other. (Crabb.)

ân-âl'-ôg'-îst, s. [Eng. *analog(y); -ist.*] One who on a particular occasion, or habitually, reasons from analogy. (Webster.)

†ân-âl'-ôg'-îze, v.t. [Eng. *analog(y); -ize.* Gr. ἀναλογίζομαι (analogizomai).] [ANALOGISM.] To reason from analogy; to explain by means of analogy.

"We have systems of material bodies diversely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation."—*Cheyne: On Regimen; Natural Analogy*, § 8.

†ân-âl'-ôg'-îzed, pa. par. [ANALOGIZE.]

†a-nâl'-ô-gôn, s. [Neut. of Gr. adj. ἀνάλογος (analogos) = proportionate, analogous to.] That which is analogous to something else.

ân-âl'-ôg'-ôus, a. [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *analogo*; Lat. *analogus*; Gr. ἀνάλογος (analogos) = proportionate to.]

1. **Logic & Ord. Lang.** : Presenting some analogy or resemblance to; parallel to in some respect; similar, like.

"The language is *analogous*, wherever a thing, power, or principle in a higher dignity is expressed by the same thing, power, or principle in a lower but more known form."—*Cotteridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 149.

" . . . the artificial instruments which we ourselves plan with foresight and calculation for *analogous* uses."—*Deen; Classif. of the Human Mind*, p. 62.

¶ It is followed by *to* of the thing to which the resemblance is perceived.

" . . . that the particular parts principally objected against in this whole dispensation are *analogous* to what is experienced in the constitution and course of Nature or Providence."—*Butler: Analogy*, Introd.

2. **Grammar.** Nouns are sometimes divided into *univocal*, *equivocal*, and *analogous*. (Whately: *Logic*, bk. II, ch. v., § 1.)

3. **Pyro-electricity.** *Analogous pole* is the name given to the end of a crystal which shows positive electricity when the temperature is rising. It is opposed to *antilogous pole* (q.v.). (Atkinson: *Ganot's Physics*, § 637.)

4. **Biology:**

(a) Having a relation of analogy, but not one of affinity.

"The pigeons in one order [the *Rosæres*], and the *Edentates* in the other [Ungulata], follow next: let us therefore see how far these groups are *analogous*."—*Swinson: Birds*, vol. III, (1837), p. 160.

(b) Having a relation of analogy combined with one of affinity.

"The two owls, the two tyrant fly-catchers (*Pyrocephalus*), and the dove, are also smaller than the *analogous* but distinct species."—*Darwin: Voyages round the World*, ch. xvii.

Analogous variation: Variations of a similar character in different species, genera, &c.

"Many of these resemblances are more probably due to *analogous* variation, which follows, as I have elsewhere attempted to show, from co-descended organisms having a similar constitution, and having been acted on by similar causes inducing variability."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. vi., p. 194.

ân-âl'-ôg'-ôus-ly, adv. [Eng. *analogous; -ly.*] In an analogous manner.

"Can you, then, demonstrate from his unity, or omnipresence, which you conceive but *analogously* and imperfectly. . . ."—*Stekton: Deism Rev.*, Dial. 6.

" . . . the same word may be employed either univocally, equivocally, or *analogously*."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. II, ch. v., § 1.

ân-a-lôgue, s. [Fr. *analogue* = analogous; Gr. ἀνάλογος (analogos) = proportionate to: ἀνά (ana) = up to; λόγος (logos) = reason. That which resembles something else in one or more respects.

Specially:

1. **Philol.** : A word in one language corresponding to a word in another.

"S. (Sausser) on water, the *analogue* of the Latin *aqua*."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 233.

2. **Biol.** : A part of an animal or plant which has the same function as another part in a second animal or plant differently organised. [HOMOLOGUE.]

3. **Geol.** : Any body which corresponds with, or bears great resemblance to, another body. (Especially used by geologists in comparing fossil remains with living specimens.)

" . . . the great abundance in the coltice ocean of fishes, whose nearest allies in the Port Jackson shark (Cestracion)."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. xlv.

ân-âl'-ôg'-ÿ, *ân-âl'-ôg'-îc, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *analogia*; Ger. & Fr. *analogie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *analogia*; all from Gr. ἀναλογία (analogia) = (1) equality of ratios, proportion; (2) analogy; ἀνά (ana), and λόγος (logos) . . . = a ratio, &c.; λέγω (legō) = to count.]

A. Ord. Lang. : Similitude of relations between one thing and other (see B., *Logic*, No. 1.), or such resemblances as are described under *Logic*, No. 2. (The thing to which the other is compared is preceded by *to* or *with*.)

"The *Analogy* of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature." By Joseph Butler, LL.D., late Lord Bishop of Durham.

¶ When both are mentioned together they are connected by the word *between*.

" . . . if a real *analogy* between the vegetable world and the intellectual and moral system were presumed to exist."—*Isaac Taylor: Elements of Thought*, 8th ed. (1846), p. 31.

B. Technically:

I. Logic:

1. **Resemblance of relations, a meaning given to the word first by the mathematicians, and adopted by Ferguson, Whately, and, as one of various senses, by John Stuart Mill.** To call a country like England, which has sent out various colonies, the mother country, implies that there is an analogy between the relation in which it stands to its colonies and that which a mother holds to her children. (Mill's *Logic*. (See B., II., *Math.*))

2. **More usually:** Resemblance of any kind on which an argument falling short of induction may be founded. Under this meaning the element of relation is not specially distinguished from others. "Analogical reasoning, in this second sense, may be reduced to the following formula: Two things resemble each other in one or more respects; a certain proposition is true of the one, therefore it is true of the other." If an invariable conjunction is made out between a property in the one case and a property in the other, the argument rises above analogy, and becomes an induction on a limited basis; but if no such conjunction has been made out, then the argument is one of analogy merely. According to the number of qualities in one body which agree with those in another, may it be reasoned with confidence that the as yet unexamined qualities of the two bodies will also be found to correspond. (Mill's *Logic*, pp. 98—107.) Metaphor and allegory address the imagination, whilst analogy appeals to the reason. The former are founded on similarity of appearances, of effects, or of incidental circumstances; the latter is built up on more essential resemblances, which afford a proper basis for reasoning.

II. Math. : Proportion; the similitude of ratios. (Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 8.)

III. Grammar: Conformity with the structure or the genius of a language.

IV. Biol. : The relation between parts which agree in function, as the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly, the tail of a whale and that of a fish. (Huxley's *Classif. of Animals*, 1863, Gloss.) Relations of analogy were made very prominent in the system of the now extinct Quinary School of zoologists. They are to be carefully distinguished from those of affinity. [AFFINITY.]

" . . . the *analogy* of the hawk to the shrike, or eagle to the lark."—*Swinson: Classif. of Birds*, I, 315.

"The *analogy* between the swan and the ostrich is one degree, that between the ostrich and the giraffe is another, while the *analogy* between the bee and the weaving birds (Ploceans) is another."—*Ibid.*

†ân-a-lÿs-a-ble, a. [ANALYZABLE.]

†ân-a-lÿse, v.t. [ANALYZE.]

ân-a-lÿs-êr, s. [ANALYZER.]

ân-âl'-ÿs-is, s. [In Sw. *analys*; Dan. *analyse*; Ger. *analyse* (*Logik*), *analysis* (*Math.*); Fr. *Port. analyse*; Sp. *analisis*; Ital. *analisi*. From Gr. ἀνάλυσις (analysis) = (1) a losing, releasing; (2) a dissolving, the resolution of a whole into its parts, *analysis* opposed to *genesis* or *synthesis*; in Logic, the reduction of the imperfect figures into the perfect one; (3) the solution of a problem, &c.: ἀνάλω (analō) = to unloose: ἀνά (ana) = backward, and λύνω (lŷnō) = to loose.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. **Gen.** : The act of analysing; the state of being analysed; the result of such investigation. The separation of anything physical, mental, or a mere conception into its constituent elements. (A scientific word which

has partially established itself in ordinary speech.) [ANALYZE, s.]

"We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an analysis of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorant."—*Glanville*.

Used specially—

(1.) In some of the senses given under B. (q.v.).

"... but the subsequent translation of the shock of the ethereal waves into consciousness eludes the analysis of science."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii, p. 177.

(2.) A syllabus, conspectus, or exhibition of the heads of a discourse; a synopsis, a brief abstract of a subject to enable a reader more readily to comprehend it when it is treated at length. Thus Lindley, in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, presents a conspectus of the several orders of plants under the heading "Artificial Analysis of the Natural Orders."

B. Technically:

I. Math.: The term *analysis*, signifying an unloosing, as contradistinguished from *synthesis*—a putting together, was first employed by the old Greek geometers to characterise one of the two processes of investigation which they pursued. The *Analytical Method* of inquiry has been defined as the art or method of finding out the truth of a proposition by first supposing the thing done, and then reasoning back step by step till one arrives at some admitted truth. It is called also the *Method of Invention or Resolution*. Analysis in Mathematics may be exercised on finite or on infinite magnitudes or numbers. The analysis of finite quantities is the same as *Specious arithmetic or algebra*. That of infinites, called also the *new analysis*, is particularly used in fluxions or the differential calculus. But analysis could be employed also in geometry, though Euclid preferred to make his immortal work synthetic; it is therefore a departure from correct language to use the word *analysis*, as many on the Continent do, as the antithesis of geometry; it is opposed, as already mentioned, to synthesis, and to that alone.

"Calculations of this nature require a very high analysis for their successful performance, such as is far beyond the scope and object of this work to attempt."—*Herschel: Astron.* 3th ed. (1838), § 204.

II. Chem.: The examination of bodies with the view of ascertaining of what substances they are composed, and in what proportion these substances are contained in them. The former is called *qualitative* and the latter *quantitative analysis*.

"The following method may be adopted for this kind of quantitative analysis."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 203.

Chemical analysis is classified into *Blowpipe*, *Qualitative*, *Gravimetric*, and *Volumetric analysis*; and the *Proximate* and the *Ultimate analysis* of organic bodies.

1. *Blowpipe Analysis*: The substances examined by the blowpipe are (1) heated alone on charcoal; (2) heated on a platinum wire with borax (q.v.); (3) with microcosmic salt, $\text{NaH}(\text{NH}_4)\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; (4) with sodium carbonate; (5) on a piece of charcoal which has been moistened with a few drops of nitrate of cobalt; (6) fused with potassium nitrate. The reactions are given under the respective metals (q.v.). (Consult Plattner on the Blowpipe.)

2. *Qualitative Analysis* is employed to find out the composition and properties of any unknown substance, and to separate different substances from each other. It is performed in the following manner.—The substance is dissolved in distilled water, or in aqua-regia; if insoluble in these it is fused with sodium carbonate. The commoner bases and acids contained in the solution are tested for as follows:—

Add hydrochloric acid. A *white precipitate* is either AgCl (argentic chloride), Hg_2Cl_2 (mercurous chloride), or PbCl_2 (plumbic chloride).

Filter; pass H_2S (sulphuretted hydrogen gas) through the filtrate. A *black precipitate* is either PbS (plumbic sulphide), CuS (cupric sulphide), Hg_2S (mercuric sulphide), or Bi_2S_3 (sulphide of bismuth). A *yellow precipitate* is either CdS (cadmium sulphide), As_2S_3 or As_2S_5 (sulphides of arsenic), or SnS_2 (stannic sulphide). A *brown precipitate* is SnS (stannous sulphide). An *orange precipitate* is Sb_2S_3 (antimonic sulphide).

Filter; boil the filtrate to expel H_2S , add a few drops of nitric acid, and boil to oxidise the iron; then add chloride of ammonium and ammonia. A *red precipitate* is Fe_2O_3 (ferric

oxide). A *bluish-green precipitate* is Cr_2O_3 (chromic oxide). A *white precipitate* is Al_2O_3 (aluminic oxide), or phosphates, borates, and oxalates.

Filter; to the filtrate add sulphide of ammonium. A *black precipitate* is either CoS (sulphide of cobalt), or NiS (sulphide of nickel). A *pink precipitate* turning brown is MnS (sulphide of manganese). A *white precipitate* is ZnS (sulphide of zinc).

Filter; to the filtrate add ammonium carbonate. A *white precipitate* is either BaCO_3 , SrCO_3 or CaCO_3 (carbonates of barium, strontium, or calcium).

Filter; divide the filtrate into two parts. To one part add Na_2HPO_4 (sodium phosphate). A *white precipitate* is $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)\text{PO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, indicating the presence of magnesia. The other part is evaporated to dryness, heated strongly to drive off the ammoniacal salts, and if there is a residue it is tested for potash and soda.

Ammoniacal salts are tested for in the original solution by adding caustic potash, which liberates ammonia, NH_3 , which is recognised by its smell, and by its turning red litmus paper blue.

The sulphides of arsenic, antimony, and tin are soluble in sulphide of ammonium, and are re-precipitated by HCl .

The tests for the other rarer metals and acids, and the confirmatory tests for the above, are given under their respective names (q.v.).

Acids may be tested for as follows:—Carbonic, hydrosulphuric, hydrocyanic acids are liberated by stronger acids with effervescence. Carbonic, arsenious, arsenic, chromic, boric, phosphoric, oxalic, hydrofluoric, and silicic acids give from a neutral solution a *white precipitate*, with BaCl_2 (barium chloride), which dissolves in hydrochloric acid; but sulphuric acid gives a *white precipitate* insoluble in acetic acid.

Tartaric and citric acids are recognised by the precipitate charring when heated, and emitting fumes of peculiar odour.

Chloride of calcium, with phosphoric and boric acids, gives a *white precipitate*, which is soluble in acetic acid; also with oxalic and hydrofluoric acids, a *white precipitate*, insoluble in acetic acid.

Nitrate of silver (AgNO_3) gives a *black precipitate* with hydrosulphuric acid, a *yellow precipitate* with arsenous, phosphoric, and silicic acid; a *red precipitate* with chromic and arsenic acid; and a *white precipitate* with boric and oxalic acids. All these precipitates are soluble in nitric acid.

Nitrate of silver (AgNO_3) gives a precipitate insoluble in nitric acid with hydrochloric, hydrocyanic, hydrobromic, and hydriodic acids.

Ferric chloride (Fe_2Cl_6) gives a *red colour* with acetic acid and sulphocyanic acid; a *black precipitate* with gallic and tannic acids; a *blue precipitate* with ferrocyanides.

Nitric acid (HNO_3) and chloric acid (HClO_3) are not precipitated by any reagent. Their salts deflagrate on ignited charcoal.

For confirmatory tests for acids, see under their respective names. (See Fresenius's, Galoway's, or Will's *Qualitative Analysis*.)

3. *Gravimetric Analysis*, or quantitative analysis by weight, is the method of separating out of a weighed quantity of a compound its constituents, either in a pure state or in the form of some new substance of known composition, and accurately weighing the products; from the results of these operations the percentage of the constituents contained in the substance can be determined. (For methods see Fresenius' *Quantitative Analysis*.)

4. *Volumetric Analysis*, or quantitative analysis by measure, determines the amount of the constituents contained in a given solution by—

(a) Neutralisation of a measured quantity of the liquid by a certain volume of a standard solution of acid or alkali.

(b) By the quantity of a standard solution of an oxidising or reducing agent required to oxidise or reduce a measured quantity of the liquid to be tested.

(c) By observing when no further precipitation takes place on adding the standard solution of the reagent to a known volume of the liquid to be tested. (See Sutton's *Volumetric Analysis* and Mohr's *Titrimethode*.)

5. By *Proximate Analysis* we determine the amount of sugar, fat, resin, alkaloid, &c., contained in an organic compound, each of these

being removed and separated by different solvents, &c.

6. By *Ultimate Analysis* of an organic substance we determine the percentage of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus contained in it. Thus the amount of carbon and hydrogen is determined by burning a weighed quantity of the substance in a combustion tube along with oxide of copper, and collecting the water produced in a weighed U tube filled with chloride of calcium, and the carbonic acid gas in weighed bulbs filled with caustic potash. (See Fresenius' *Quantitative Analysis*.)

III. Other sciences, Logic, Metaphysics, Philology, &c.: The separation of anything which becomes the object of scientific inquiry into its constituent elements; also the result thus obtained.

"Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are the result of experiments, or other certain truths."—*Newson: Opticks*.

"By anatomico-physiological analysis we separate the solids and fluids of the body into their various kinds, and classify and arrange them according to their characters and properties."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, Intro., p. 24.

"By primatic analysis Sir William Herschel separated the luminous from the non-luminous rays of the sun, and he also sought to render the obscure rays visible by concentration."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii, §, p. 185.

"... it will be seen that synthesis, or putting together, is the keynote of the ancient languages, as analysis, or dissolving, is of the moderns."—*Bozmas: Compar. Gram.*, *Aryan Lang.* of India, vol. I, p. 113.

"... this first step in the analysis of the object of belief."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed. (1846), p. 24.

ăn-a-lýst, s. [In Fr. *analyste*; Port. *analista*.] One who analyses; one who practises or understands analysis.

"I beg leave to repeat and insist that I consider the geometrical *analysis* as a logician, i.e., so far forth as he reasons and argues."—*Berkeley: The Analyst*, § 20.

ăn-a-lýt-ic, ăn-a-lýt-i-cal, a. [In Fr. *analytique*; Sp. & Ital. *analítico*; Port. *analítico*. From Gr. *ἀνάλυτικός* (*analytikós*).] Pertaining to analysis; resolving anything, of whatever character, into its constituent parts. (It is opposed to *synthetical*.) [ANALYTIC, s.]

"If, however, Logic be divided into the *Analytic* branch and the *Synthetic*, he [Bentham] has left behind him traces of his labours in both departments."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. I, p. 81.

ăn-a-lýt-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *analytical*; -ly.] In an analytical manner.

"If it was *analytically* and carefully done . . ."

—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 185.

ăn-a-lýt-ics, *ăn-a-lýt-ick, s. [From Eng. *analytic* (q.v.). In Fr. *analytique*; Fr. *analytique*.]

Logic: The department of logic which treats of analysis.

¶ The form *analytick* is in *Glossogr. Nova*.

"Towards the composition and structure of which form it is incident to handle the parts thereof which are propositions, and the parts of propositions which are simple words, and this of that part of logic which is comprehended in the *analytics*."—*Aristotle*.

ăn-a-lýt-a-ble, a. [Eng. *analyzable*; -able.] Capable of being analyzed.

"... the mental processes into which they enter are more readily *analyzable*."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. II., p. 35, § 287.

ăn-a-lýt-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *analyzable*; -able; -ness.] The state of being analyzable. (Webster.)

ăn-a-lýt-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *analyzable*; -ation.] The act of analyzing. (*Genl. Mag. Worcester*.)

ăn-a-lýtē, ăn-a-lýtē, v. t. [In Sw. *analysera*; Dau. *analysere*; Ger. *analysiren*; Fr. *analyser*; Port. *analisar*.] [ANALYSIS, s.] To resolve anything, of whatever character, into its constituent elements.

"... if we *analyze* language, that is to say, if we track words back to their most primitive elements, we arrive not at letters, but at roots."—*Max Müller: Sci. of Lang.*, 6th ed., vol. II. (1871), p. 83.

"No one, I presume, can *analyze* the sensations of pleasure or pain."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. III.

*ăn-a-lýtē, s. [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις* (*analysis*).] Analysis. [ANALYSIS, s.]

"The *analyze* of it [a little tractate] may be spared, since it is in many hands."—*Hacket: Life of Archb. Williams*, vol. II., p. 104. (Trench: *On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 15.)

ăn-a-lýtēd, ăn-a-lýtēd, pa. par. [ANALYZE, ANALYSE, v.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōa; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

án-a-lýz-ér, án-a-lýs-ér, s. [Eng. *analyzer* or *analyse*; -er.]

1. *Gen.*: One who or that which analyses.
2. *Optics*: The name given to a crystal mirror or other instrument used to exhibit the fact of light having undergone polarisation.
"Every instrument for investigating the properties of polarised light consists essentially of two parts, one for polarising the light, the other for ascertaining the fact of light having undergone polarisation. The former part is called the polarizer, the latter the analyzer."—*Atkinson: Gano's Physics*, 3rd ed., p. 532.
"Our incipient blue cloud is a virtual Nicol's prism, and between it and the red prism we can produce all the effects obtainable between the polariser and analyzer of a polariscope."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., x. 274.

án-a-lýz-íng, án-a-lýs-íng, pr. par.
[ANALYZE, ANALYSE, v.]

***án-ám-áyl, v.t.** [ENAMEL.]

án-a-mírt'-a, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Menispermaceæ, or Menispermads. The *A. cocculus* produces the seed called *Cocculus Indicus*, which is poisonous, but yields a fatty oil on being crushed.

án-ám-nō-sis, s. [Gr. *ἀνάμνησις* (*anamnēsis*) = recollection, from *ἀναμνήσκω* (*anamimnēskō*) = to remind one of anything; *áva* (*ana*) = again, and *μνήσκω* (*mimnēskō*) = to remind.]

Rhet.: A figure calling to mind anything which has been forgotten. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

án-ám-nēst'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *ἀναμνηστικός* (*anamnēstikos*) = able to recall to mind.]

1. *As adj.*: Pertaining to anamnesis; acting as a remembrancer.
2. *As substantive*: A medicine believed to restore the memory. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

án-ám-ní-á'-ta, án-ám-ní-ó'-ta, or less correctly án-ám-ní-ó'-na'-ta, s. pl.
Vertebrates that have no amnion.

án-a-morph'-ism, s. Same as ANAMORPHOSIS.

án-a-morph-ō-sis, án-a-morph-ō-sý, s. [In Ger., Fr., & Port. *anamorphose*. From Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις* (*anamorphōsis*) = a forming anew; *áva* (*ana*) = again, and *μόρφωσις* (*morphōsis*) = (1) shaping, moulding; (2) from *μορφή* (*morphē*) = to give form to; *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

Perspective: A projection of any object in such a way, that if looked at from one point of view it will appear deformed; whilst from another it is properly proportioned. Sometimes the object is so projected that to the naked eye it appears deformed, whilst a mirror of a particular shape will at once present it in its proper aspect.

án-ám'-sis, s. [Altered from Gr. *ἀνακαμψις* (*anakaampsis*) = a turning round or back; return.] A genus of fishes of the family Labridæ (Wrasses). They are from the Indian Ocean.
¶ *Cuvier, &c.*, spell this word *anampses*.

án-á-na, án-á-nas, án-á-nás'-sa, s. [In Dan., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Ital. *ananas*; Port. *ananas* or *ananaç*. From *nanas*, the Guiana name.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (Of the forms *anana*, *ananas*, and *anayasa*.) The pine-apple.

1. The pine-apple.
"Witness, thou best *ánna*, thou, the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond what'er
The poets imagine in the golden age."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

2. A fruit of the same family—the *Bromelia Pinguin*, called in the West Indies *Penguin*; but, of course, not to be confounded with the well-known bird of the same name.

II. *Technically*. (Of the form *anayasa* only.)

Botany: A genus of Bromeliaceæ (Bromel-
works), to which the pine-apple, *A. sativa*,
belongs. [PINE-APPLE.]

án-án-chý'-tēs, s. [From Gr. *ἀ, priv.*: *ἀγχω* (*anchō*) = to press tight, to strangle. "Not pressed." (*Owen*).] A genus of Echinoderms occurring in Cretaceous strata.

án-án'-drí-a, s. [See ANANDROUS.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraçæ (Composites). The *A. discoidea* has mucilaginous and other leaves. (*Linley: Veget. Kingd.*, p. 708.)

án-án'-droús, a. [Gr. *ἀνάνδρος* (*anandros*) = without a husband; *ánip* (*anēr*), genit. *ánipós* (*andros*) = a man, . . . a husband.]

Bot.: Pertaining to a flower which is destitute of stamens; as are the females of all



ANANDROUS FLOWERS.

1. Mulberry. 2. Common Birch. 3. Bulrush.
4. Hop. 5. Bottle Sedge.

monœcious and dioecious plants; for example, the willows.

***án-áng'-ér, v.t.** [ANGER.] To anger, to incense.

" . . . and when the emperour herde this, he was greatly amoured and sore *ánanged*."—*Virgilus* (ed. Thom).

án-áng'-u-lar, a. [Gr. *án* (*an*), priv., and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Not angular.

***án-án'-trēs, conj.** [ENAMENTER.]

án-a-pēst, án-a-pēst, s. [In Ger. *anapäst*; Fr. *anapest*; Sp. & Port. *anapesto*; Lat. *anapæstus*. From Gr. *ἀναπæστος* (*anapæstos*), as substantive = anapest; as adj. = struck back; *ánarais* (*anapaio*) = to strike again or back; *áva* (*ana*) = again; *παίω* (*paio*) = to strike.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of three syllables: the first two short, and the third long. It may, from one point of view, be considered the reverse of a dactyl, which has the first syllable long, and the second and third short. In Latin, *Hēlēniē* is an anapest. In English it is difficult to find single words, each constituting an anapest; the tendency in our language being to pronounce trisyllables as dactyls. *Overflow* and various other words beginning with *over* may be made anapests; thus, *ō vēr | fōwē, ō | vēr | rēach*, though they might also be made amphimacers, *ō | vēr | fōwē, ō | vēr | rēach*. The following is an anapestic line:—
Tō yōur hōmes | criēd thē lēa | dēr ōf Is | rā - ēl's hōst.

"An anapest is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long."
Sir J. Davies: Orchestra, st. 70.

án-a-pæs'-tic, † án-a-pēs'-tic, * án-a-pēs'-tick, a. & s. [In Fr. *anapestique*; Lat. *anapæsticus*; Gr. *ἀναπæστικός* (*anapæstikos*).]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to an anapest.
Anapestic Verse: A verse consisting mainly of anapests. [ANAPÆST.]

" . . . our common burlesque Alexandrine or anapestic verse."—*Percy on the Met. of P. Poesman's Poems*.

2. *As substantive*: An anapestic line or verse.

" . . . several seeming examples, where an anapestic is terminated with a trochee, or a tribrachy, or a cretic."—*Benley: Phal. III.*

án-a-pæst'-i-cal, † án-a-pēs'-tic-al, a. [Eng. *anapestic*, *anapestic*; -al.] The same as ANAPÆSTIC, *adj.* (Worcester.)

án-a-pæst'-i-cal-ly, † án-a-pēs'-tic-ly, adv. [Eng. *anapestical*, *anapestical*; -ly.] After the manner of an anapest, or an anapestic verse. (*Christian Observer*. Worcester.)

***a-ná-pēs, s.** [See def.] A corruption of "of Naples," used to describe a kind of fustian formerly made in that city. (N. E. D.)

"A went toward the band of fustian anapes."—*Lanham: Letter 33*.

án-áph-ōr-a, s. [In Ger. *anapher*; Fr. *anaphore*; Port. & Lat. *anaphora*. From Gr. *ἀναφορά* (*anaphora*) = a bringing up, a raising; *ávaφw* (*anaphero*) = to bring or carry up; *áva* (*ana*) = up, and *φw* (*phero*) = to carry.]

Rhetoric: The commencement of successive sentences or of successive verses with the same word or words, as—

Where is the wise? Where is the scribe?
Where is the disputer of this world?

án-áph-rōd-ig'-i-a, s. [Gr. *ἀναφροdisia* (*anaphrodisia*); *án* (*an*), priv., & *ἀφροdisia* (*aphrodisia*), neut. pl. of *ἀφροdisios* (*aphrodisios*) = belonging to venery; *ἀφροdisiē* (*Aphroditē*) = Venus.] Sexual impotence.

án-áph-rō-diç'-i-ac, s. [Eng. *anaphrodisia*(a); -ac.]

Pharm.: A medicine intended to diminish sexual feeling. Garrod divides remedies of this kind into direct and indirect: the former acting as sedatives on the spinal cord; the latter lowering the tone of the general system.

án-a-plēr-ōt'-ic, * án-a-plēr-ōt'-ick, a. & s. [Lat. *anapleroticus*; Gr. *ἀναπληρωτικός* (*anaplerōtikos*) = a filling up; *ávaπλw* (*anaplerōō*) = to fill up; *áva* (*ana*) = up, and *πλw* (*plēroō*) = to fill; *πλήρης* (*plērēs*) = full.]

1. *As adjective*: Which fills up; especially used of "filling up" flesh in an emaciated body.

"Anaplerotic medicines are such as fill up ulcers with flesh."—*Glossographia Nova*.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine fitted to "fill up" flesh in an emaciated body.

án-a-pōph'-ý-sis, s. [Gr. *án* (*an*), priv. = not, and *ápōphusis* (*apophusis*) = (1) an offshoot; (2) *Anat.*, the process of a bone; the prominence to which a tendon is attached.]

Anat.: A process connected with the neural arch, which projects more or less backwards, and is generally rather slender or styliform. (See *Flower's Osteology of the Mammalia*, 18.0, pp. 15, 16.)

án-arch, s. [Gr. *ἀναρχος* (*anarchos*), *anl.* = without head or chief.] One who is the author of anarchy; one who plots or effects the overthrow of legitimate government.

"Thus Satan: and him thus the *Anarch* oil,
With interlurping speech and visage uncouthed,
Answered."—*Milton: P. L.*, ll. 988.

án-arch-ic, * án-arch-ick, án-arch-i-cal, a. [Eng. *anarch*; -ic; -ical.] Pertaining to anarchy, tending to subvert legitimate government.

"Which they regarded as anarchic and revolutionary."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. 1, vol. 11, p. 401.

án-arch-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *anarchical*; -ly.] In an anarchical manner; in opposition to established authority; lawlessly.

án-arch-ism, s. [Eng. *anarch*; -ism.] Anarchy; the principles or practice of anarchism.
"It will prove the mother of absolute anarchism."—*Sir E. Denning: Speeches*, p. 153.

án-arch-ist, s. [As if from Gr. *ἀναρχιστής* (*anarchistēs*).] One who aims at or succeeds in producing anarchy; one who opposes.

"There is no pretence at all to suspect that the Egyptians were universally atheists and *ánarchists*."—*Cassowary: Intellectual System*, bk. i, c. 4.

án-arch-ý, s. [Fr. *anarchie*; from Gr. *ἀναρχία* (*anarchia*), *ánarpos* (*anarchos*) = without a head or chief; *án* (*an*), priv., and *ápōs* (*archos*) = leader.]

1. Absence or insufficiency of government; social and political confusion owing to the want of strong controlling power.

"That a community should be hurried into errors alternately by fear of tyranny and by fear of *ánarchy* is doubtless a great evil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. A social theory which would do away with all authority except that sanctioned by conviction, and which is intended to secure individual liberty against the encroachments of the state. [SOCIALISM.]

3. Disorder, confusion.
"Where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal *ánarchy*."—*Milton: P. L.*, ll. 603.

ból, bōy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; /go, ðem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng
-tion, -sion, -tioun, -cioun = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, &c. = bel. -tro = tēr.

ân-ar'-rich-as, s. [Gr. ἀναρρίχασμαι (*anarrichasomai*) = to scramble up.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii, and family Gobiidae. It contains the *A. lupus*, called in England the Wolf-fish; in Scotland, the Sea-wolf or Sea-cat; and in the Orkneys, the Swine-fish. It is more common in the north than in the south of Britain. In our latitudes it attains the length of six or seven feet. It has a cat-like head, wolf-like voracity, and a by no means prepossessing appearance.

ân-arth'-rôus, a. [Gr. ἀναρθρος (*anarthros*) = without joints; ἀν (an), priv., ἀρθρον (arthron) = a joint, . . . the article; ἀρᾶσκειν (*araiskein*) = to join.] It is the reduplicated form of ἀρᾶ (arâ), which occurs only as a root.

1. Entom. : Without joints.
2. Grammar : Without the article.

ân-nâs, s. [Lat. *anas*, genit. *anâtis* = a duck.] The typical genus of the Anatidae, a family of wading birds, and of the Anatinae, one of its sub-families. It contains the most characteristic of the ducks. The wild duck is the *Anas boschas* of naturalists. (*Boschas* is the Greek βοσκᾶς (*boskas*) = a kind of duck.) [WILD DUCK.] Most, if not all, the species of the genus breed in the cold regions, and migrate to our own or similar temperate countries at the approach of winter.

ân-a-sar'-ca, s. [In Fr. *anasarque*; Port. *anisarara*; Gr. ἀνά (ana) = up, and σάρξ (sarx), genit. σαρκός (sarkos) = flesh.]

Med. : A disease characterised by a dropsical effusion of serum into the cellular tissue. It may be acute or chronic, local or general. The dropsical effusion which often appears in children after scarlatina, and that which after heart disease in old age creeps up from the lower limbs till it terminates life, with other dropsical effusions, are all ranked under anasarca. Anasarca may either generally or locally attend upon organic disease of any part of the body.

" . . . that dropsical effusion which is commonly called *Anasarca*."—*Todd & Bowman : Phys. Anat.*, l. 53.

ân-a-sar'-cous, a. [Eng. *anasarca*; -ous.] Pertaining to anasarca.

"This *anasarcous* swelling is commonly observed first in the face."—*Dr. J. Darrell : Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i., p. 79.

ân-a-stâl'-tic, a. [Gr. ἀνασταλτικός (*anastaltikos*) = fitted for checking; ἀναστέλλω (*anastello*) = (1) to send or raise up; (2) to draw back, to restrain; ἀνά (ana) = again, and στέλλω (*stello*) = to set in order, to send.] Old Med. : Astringent.

ân-âs'-ta-sis, s. [Gr. ἀνάστασις (*anastasis*) = (1) a making to stand up, (2) a removal, (3) a or the resurrection; ἀνίστημι (*anistemi*) = to make to stand up, to raise from sleep or from death; ἀνά (ana) = up or again; and ἵστέμι (*histemi*) = to cease to stand, to raise.]

* 1. Old Med. : Hippocrates used the word in various senses, as for (a) a migration of humours, and (b) a rising up or recovery from sickness.

2. Theol. : The resurrection. In the Greek of Matt. xxii. 28 and many other parts of the New Testament. (Sometimes a work on the resurrection is called *Anastasis*.)

ân-a-stât'-ic, a. [Gr. ἀνάστατος (*anastatos*).] Pertaining to the raising up of any person or thing.

anastatic printing, s. A method of lithography invented by Wood in 1841, designed to reproduce drawings, engravings, printed matter, &c., whether recent or old. If, for instance, it be sought to obtain the fac-simile of an old newspaper, the paper is first wetted with dilute phosphoric acid, and then placed between sheets of blotting paper to remove the superfluous moisture. It is then found that the acid has corroded the blanks, but has not affected the printed letters. The sheet is next placed in contact with a plate, and pressure applied, which makes a fac-simile of the letters in reverse order on the plate. Gum is next applied, and more ink, then a little acid, and finally again ink, when the printing stands out as clear and distinct as in the original.

ân-a-stât'-i-ca, s. [Gr. ἀνάστατος (*anastatos*) = made to stand up, from ἀνάστασις (*anastasis*) (q.v.).] A genus of plants belonging

to the order Brassicaceæ, or Cruciferae. The *A. hierochientina* is the celebrated "Rose of Jericho." It is an annual, inhabiting the Egyptian desert. It is so highly hygroscopic that when fully developed it contracts its rigid branches so as to constitute a ball. Exposed then to the action of the wind, it is driven hither and thither. If, however, it be brought in contact with water, the ball-form vanishes, and the branches again acquire their natural expansion. Superstitious tales about this so-called rose are afloat in the East. It is said to have first bloomed on Christmas Eve, and continued in flower till Easter; at its birth heralding the advent of the Redeemer, and immediately before its departure honouring his resurrection. It is almost unnecessary to add, that for these fancies there is no foundation whatever in fact. (*Gardener's Chronicle*, 1842, p. 363. *Lindley : Veg. Kingd.*, 1847, p. 354.)

ân-a-stôm-ât'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. ἀνά (ana) = through, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

1. As adjective : Having the quality of opening vessels, or of removing obstructions.

2. As substantive : A medicine having the quality of opening the mouths of the vessels of the body and removing obstructions. Examples : deobstruents, cathartics, and sudorifics. (*Glossogr. Nova*.)

ân-nâs'-tô-môse, **ân-nâs'-tô-mize**, v. t. [In French *anastomoser*; Port. *anastomosarse*. From Gr. ἀναστόμοω (*anastomoo*) = to furnish with a mouth; ἀνά (ana) = throughout, and στόμα (*stoma*) = to stop the mouth of; στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Nat. Science : To blend together mouth to mouth. (Used of vessels or cells which, retaining their distinction throughout a great part of their extent, still either really or apparently blend together at their mouths; to inoculate.)

"Anastomosing (*anastomosing*): the ramifications of anything which are united at the points where they come in contact are said to *anastomose*. The term is confined to veins."—*Lindley : Intro. to Bot.*, p. 466.

"The capillaries are very fine, their meshes large, and they *anastomose* throughout."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii. (1856), p. 274.

ân-nâs'-tô-môse-ing, pr. par. & a. [ANASTOMOSE.]

" . . . the branching or anastomosing character of its fibrille."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, l. 74.

" . . . the length of the transverse anastomosing capillaries."—*Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 166.

ân-nâs'-tô-mô-sis, s. [In Fr. & Port. *anastomose*; Gr. ἀναστόμωσις (*anastomosis*) = an opening, an outlet, a discharge.] [ANASTOMOSE.]

1. A uniting by the mouths of vessels distinct during the greater part of their course. (Used especially of the veins and arteries in the human or animal body, and of the veins in plants.)

"One of the most simple of these *anastomoses* is found in the union of two arteries, originating from different trunks to form one."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 323.

2. An interlacing, as of any branched system; a network.

"The *anastomosis* of nerves thus formed differs from the more correctly named *anastomosis* of blood-vessels; for in the latter case the cauls of the anastomosing vessels communicate, and their contents are mingled; but in the former the nerve-tubes simply lie in juxtaposition, without any coalescence of their walls, or any admixture of the material contained within them."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 218.

ân-a-stôm-ôt'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. ἀναστομωτικός (*anastomotikos*) = fit for opening.]

1. As adjective : Pertaining to anastomosis.

"An *anastomotic* branch."—*Todd & Bowman : Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 116.

2. As substantive. Old Med. : A medicine designed to open the mouths of the extreme blood-vessels. (See Parr's *London Med. Dict.*, 1809, vol. i., p. 107.)

ân-âs'-trôph-ê, **ân-âs'-trôph-ÿ**, s. [In Ger., Fr., & Sp. *anastrophe*. From Gr. ἀναστροφή (*anastrophê*) = a turning back or wheeling round; ἀναστροφή (*anastrophê*) = to turn upside down, to turn back; ἀνά (ana) = back, and στροφή (*strophê*) = to twist, to turn.]

Rhet. & Gram. : A figure by which the natural order of the words in a sentence or in a clause is reversed. (*Glossogr. Nov.*)

ân-a-tâse, s. [Gr. ἀνάτασις (*anataxis*) = extension; ἀνατείνω (*anateino*) = to stretch up; ἀνά (ana) = up, and τείνω (*teino*) = to stretch.

Named *anataxis* = extension, from the length of its crystals as compared with their breadth; they are, however, minute in size.] A mineral, called also Octahedrite (q.v.).

ân-âth'-êm-a, † **ân-a-thêmo**, * **ân-ath-êm**, s. [In Gr. *anathem*; Sp. & Ital. *anatemala*; Port. & Lat. *anathema*. In Greek there were two similar words, one ἀνάθημα (*anathêma*), and the other ἀνάθεμα (*anathema*). Both in Latin became *anathema*. In Greek the first signified a votive offering set up in a temple to be preserved; the second, ultimately at least, a similar offering devoted to destruction. It is from the latter that the English word *anathema* comes. Both are from ἀνατίθημι (*anathîmi*) = to lay upon, to set up as a votive gift; ἀνά (ana) = up, and τίθημι (*tithêmi*) = to put, to place.]

I. In the New Testament :

1. The act of pronouncing "accursed," the solemn giving over of a person to God for utter destruction, corresponding to what is called in Hebrew חֲלֵרֶם (*chli'rem*), or חֲרָם (*chli'rem*), 1 Kings xx. 42. (See Trench's *Synonyms of the New Testament*, pp. 17–22.)

2. The object of such a curse.

"If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema*."—1 Cor. xvi. 22.

II. Church History :

1. Excommunication and denunciation by a pope, a council, or a bishop, of a real or reputed offender. This was called the *judiciary anathema*. Scott thus describes it :—

"At length, roused in tone and brow,
Eternally he questioned him—And thou,
Unhappy ! what last thou to plead,
Why I denounce not on thy deed
That awful doom which doometh all
Shut paradise and opens hell;
Anathema of power so dread,
It blends the living with the dead,
Bids each good angel soar away,
And every ill claim his prey;
Expels thee from the church's care,
And deafens Heaven against thy prayer;
Arms every hand against thy life,
Bans all who aid thee in the strife—
Nay, each whose succour, cold and scant,
With meanness allies relieves thy want;
Haunts thee while living, and, when dead,
Dwells on thy yet devoted head,
Rends Honour's scutcheon from thy hearse,
Stills or thy hie the holy verse,
And spurs thy corpse from hallow'd ground.
Flung like vile carrion to the hound;
Such is the dire and desperate doom
For sacrilege, decreed by Rome."

Scott : *Lord of the Isles*, l. 28.

"Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *brutes* fulminant upon the schismatical."—*South's Sermons*.

" . . . the Apostle, who hath denounced an *anathema* to him, . . ."—*Sheldon : Miracles of Antichrist*, 1616, p. 5.

"Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemas*, at one time or other, most of the orthodox churches of the world."—*Ibid.*, p. 129.

2. The *abjutory anathema* pronounced by a convert in renouncing his "errors" or "heresies."

ân-âth'-êm-ât'-i-cal, a. [Gr. ἀναθεματικός (*anathematikos*).] Relating to an anathema; containing an anathema. (*Johnson*.)

ân-âth'-êm-ât'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *anathematical*; -ly.] In an anathematical manner. (*Johnson*.)

ân-âth'-êm-at-ism, s. [In Port. *anathematismo*; Gr. ἀναθεματισμός (*anathematismos*).] An excommunication, a cursing.

"Sundry civil effects—excommunication and *anathematism* by law do work."—*Dr. Tooker : Of the Fabrique of the Church* (1604).

ân-âth'-êm-at-i-zâ-tion, s. [In Fr. *anathematization*; Port. *anathematizaço*.] The act of anathematizing, an excommunication, an accursing.

"*Anathematization*, excommunication, and accursing are synonymous."—*Compend of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1830), xxxv.

ân-âth'-êm-at-ize, v. t. [In Fr. *anathematiser*; Sp. *anatematizar*; Port. *anathematizar*; Ital. *anatematizzare*; Lat. *anathematizo*; Gr. ἀναθεματίζω (*anathematizô*).]

1. Lit. : To excommunicate, to accurse, to put under a ban.

"The pope once every year (on Maunday Thursday) excommunicates and *anathematizes* all heretics."—*Bp. Barlowe : Remains*, p. 220.

2. Fig. : Publicly to denounce.

"That venality was denounced on the hustings, *anathematized* from the pulpit, and huried upon the stage."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ân-âth'-êm-at-ized, pa. par. & a. [ANATHEMATIZE.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôc, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. ew = û.

an-āth-em-at-īz-ēr, s. [Eng. *anathematize*; -er.] One who excommunicates, curses, or denounces.

"How many famous churches have been most unjustly thunderstruck with direful censures of excommunications, upon pretence of this crime, which have been less guilty than their anathematizers!" — *Sp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

an-āth-em-at-īz-īng, pr. par. [ANATHEMATIZE.]

† **an-ā-thēme, s.** [ANATHEMA.]

an-āth-ēr-ūm, s. [Gr. *án* (an) = without, and *thēr* (thēr) = the beard or spike of an ear of corn; awn. Awnless.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineae, or Grasses.



ANATHERUM NARDUS : ROOT, STEM, AND FLOWER.
(One-sixth natural size.)

The *A. muricatum* is said to be acrid, aromatic, stimulating, and diaphoretic; while the *A. nardus* possesses similar qualities to such an extent, that it is called the Ginger-grass. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 113.)

an-āt-ī-dō, s. [From Lat. *anas* = the Duck genus.] A family of birds, the last of the Natatorial, or Swimming order. They have a flattened bill covered with a soft skin, and furnished at the edges with a series of lamellæ, with which they sift the mud in which they seek their food. The family contains geese and swans as well as ducks, and has been divided into the following sub-families: Anatinae (True ducks); Fuligulinae (Pochards); Mergulinae (Mergansers); Cygninae (Swans); Anserinae (Geese); and Phenicopterinae (Flamingoes), the last-named sub-family connecting the family Anatidae and the order Natatores, or Swimming, with the Grallatores, or Wading Birds.

* **an-āt-if-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *anas*, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing ducks or geese, i.e., barnacles. [BARNACLE, 2.]

"If there be *anatiferos* trees whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles, yet if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again." — *Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

an-ā-tī-næ, s. [Lat. *anatinus* = pertaining to a duck.] The typical sub-family of the Anatidae. [ANAS, ANATIDÆ.]

† **an-āt-ō-cīsm, s.** [In Fr. *anatocisme*; Sp. *anatocismo*; Lat. *anatocismus*; Gr. *ἀνατοκισμός* (*anatokismos*) = compound interest; *áva* (ana) = again, and *τόκος* (*tokos*) = (1) a bringing forth, (2) offspring, (3) interest of money; *τίκτω* (*tiktō*) = to bring forth.] Compound interest. (*Glossogr. Nov.*)

† **an-ā-tōm-ic, an-ā-tōm-ī-cal, a.** [Fr. *anatomique*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *anatomico* = anatomical; Lat. *anatomicos* = an anatomist; Gr. *ἀνατομικός* (*anatōmikos*) = skilled in anatomy.] Relating or pertaining to anatomy. [ANATOMY.]

1. Spec. : Used for the purpose of anatomy.

"An anatomical knife." — *Watts: Logic*.

2. Proceeding on the principles of anatomy; as exhibited by anatomy.

"... the various tissues, the anatomical character of which will be discussed in subsequent pages." — *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 46.

"... the anatomical evidence by which they may be supported." — *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 47.

3. Separated into minute portions, as if by the knife of an anatomist.

"The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we look into the minute anatomical parts of matter, is little different from, hardness." — *Locke*.

an-ā-tōm-ī-cal-īy, adv. [Eng. *anatomical*; -ly.] In an anatomical manner; on the recognised principles of anatomy; in the way required by anatomy; by anatomical research.

"The presence of nerves, and their mode of subdivision, have not as yet been satisfactorily demonstrated anatomically." — *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 70.

"... it ceases to be anatomically recognisable." — *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 168.

an-āt-ōm-ist, s. [In Sw. *anatometist*; Fr. *anatomiste*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *anatomista*.]

1. Lit. : One who dissects the bodies of men or animals to ascertain their internal organization. One who dissects plants with a similar object in view is never simply called an anatomist; he is denominated a *vegetable anatomist*. Adjectives are prefixed to the noun to indicate the departments of animal anatomy which a cultivator of the science specially studies; as—

Comparative anatomist : One versed in comparative anatomy.

"Pursuing the comparison through the complexities of the bony framework, the comparative anatomist would first glance at the more obvious characters." — *Owen: Classic of the Mammalia*, pp. 77, 78.

Morbid anatomist : One whose special department of the science is morbid anatomy. [ANATOMY.]

"... the researches of the morbid anatomist." — *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 318.

¶ The chief names in antiquity which have come down to our time as anatomists are those of the second Hippocrates, who was born B.C. 460, and died about 377; Aristotle, who made his chief anatomical investigations between B.C. 334 and 327; Herophilus and Erasistratus of Alexandria, in the third century B.C. (?); Celsus, A.D. 3 to 5 (?), and the most illustrious, in this respect, of all, Galen of Pergamus, who was born in A.D. 131, and died about the beginning of the third century. In modern times the revival of anatomical study began in Italy, and quite a crowd of illustrious inquirers flourished in that country before much was done in this department of science in the other parts of Europe. The first was Mondini of Bologna, who flourished about A.D. 1315. Of the rest may be mentioned Eustachi, about 1495 or 1500, after whom a tube in the ear is called, and a valvular membrane in the heart [EUSTACHIAN]; Fallopi, or Fallopius, who was born about 1523, and died in 1562, and who gave a name to the Fallopiian tubes of the uterus; Cæsalpini, after whom the Cæsalpiniæ genus of plants is called; and finally, Malpighi, born in 1628, and died 1694, after whom the Malpighia genus of plants and a gland are named. Of the early English anatomists, the most illustrious was Harvey, who was born in 1578, published his immortal work, in which the circulation of the blood is intimated, in 1628, and died in 1657. The later anatomists who have rendered good service to the science are too numerous to be mentioned here.

2. Fig. : One who examines the internal structure of anything; one who keenly dissects anything submitted to his scrutiny.

an-ā-tōm-ī-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *anatomize*; -ation.] The act or process of anatomizing. (*Webster*.)

an-āt-ōm-ize, v. t. [In Sw. *anatometisera*; Fr. *anatometiser*; Sp. Port. *anatometisar*; Ital. *anatometizzare*.]

1. Lit. : To dissect an animal with the view of ascertaining its internal structure. Similarly, to dissect a plant.

"Our industry must even be unpolished every particle of that body which we are to uphold." — *Boerhaave*.

2. Mentally to dissect or separate into minute portions, with the view of thoroughly understanding it, any object presented to the senses, or any idea suggested to the mind.

"... his psychological dissection went no farther than the extrinsecities of the subject he had laid out for anatomizing." — *Bowring: Denham's Works* (1848), vol. i., p. 11.

"I think it will be most useful to begin, as it were, by dissecting the dead body of language, by anatomying its phobetic structure." — *Max Müller: Science of Lang.* (6th ed.), vol. ii. (1877), p. 80.

an-āt-ōm-ized, pa. par. [ANATOMIZE.]

an-āt-ōm-iz-īng, pr. par. [ANATOMIZING.]

an-āt-ōm-y, *an-āt-ōm-ē, s. [In Sw. & Dan. *anatomi*; Gr. & Fr. *anatomie*; Sp. & Ital. *anatomia*; Lat. *anatomia*, *anatomica*, *anatomice*. From Gr. *ἀνατομή* (*anatōmē*) = a

cutting up, a dissection; *ἀνατέμνω* (*anatēmnō*) = to cut up; *áva* (*ana*) = up, and *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act or process of dissecting the body of a man or an animal, with the view of ascertaining its internal organization, its development, and the changes which its structures undergo in disease. The act or process of similarly treating a plant. (In this first sense anatomy is an art.)

2. The knowledge of the internal structure of human or animal bodies, or of plants, acquired by such dissections. (In this second sense anatomy is a science.)

II. Figuratively:

1. A skeleton.

"Oh that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell anatomy,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice."

Shakespeare: A. John, tit. 4.

2. The body.

"N. Oh, tell me, friar, tell me,
In what vile part of this anatomy
Doth my name lodge? tell me, that I may sack
The hateful mansion!"

Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, tit. 3.

3. In ridicule : A thin, meagre-looking person. "They brought one Pisch, a hungry lean-faced villain, A mere anatomy, a mountebank, A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller, A needy, hollow-eyed sharp-looking wretch, A living dead man." — *Shakespeare: Com. of Errors*, v. 1.

4. Such elaborate division and subdivision of anything as remind one of dissections by an anatomist.

"It is therefore in the anatomy of the mind as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels as will for ever escape our observation." — *Pope*.

B. Technically:

I. Science: The knowledge of the structure of organised bodies obtained by their dissection. (See A., I. 1, 2.) It is naturally divided into (1) Animal Anatomy, generally called by way of eminence simply *Anatomy*, and (2) Vegetable Anatomy.

1. *Animal Anatomy*. To this the name of *Zoöatomy* is sometimes applied. It is naturally subdivided into (a) Human and (b) Comparative Anatomy.

(a) *Human Anatomy*, or the anatomy of the human subject. It is sometimes called *Anthropotomy* (q.v.). The prejudice against allowing the body of a relative, or even a corpse of any kind, to be dissected, long retarded the progress of this highly important and useful department of human knowledge, the ancients, and many moderns too, being obliged to limit their dissections to the dead bodies of the lower animals, drawing analogies thence to the human frame instead of directly studying the corpses of mankind. Happily this difficulty has now been in large measure overcome in all civilised countries. Human anatomy is generally divided into three subdivisions, *Descriptive*, *General*, and *Pathological* or *Morbid Anatomy*. The first investigates the various organs of the human body as they are in health, and the third as they are in disease; whilst the second inquires into the tissues, structures, or characteristics which are common to several organs. Sometimes *Descriptive Anatomy*, as distinguished from that which is *General*, is called *Particular* or *Special*. Sometimes, again, a new category is added, *Surgical Anatomy*, which treats of the position of the several organs with the view to possible surgical operations.

(b) *Comparative Anatomy*: The science which compares the structure of man with that of the inferior animals, and also that of the several classes, orders, &c., of the animal kingdom among each other, to ascertain the resemblances and dissimilarities in their analogous structures and organs. The knowledge thus acquired is then used for purposes of classification and for the study of development. This is the science of Cuvier, Owen, and Huxley.

"There is no just ground to fear that the time required to gain the requisite elementary knowledge of *Comparative Anatomy* will detract from that which ought to have been exclusively occupied in the study of human anatomy and surgery." — *Owen: Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals* (1843), p. 1.

¶ Akin to Comparative Anatomy are *Physiological Anatomy*, defined by Todd and Bowman (*Anat.*, vol. i., p. 28) as "that kind of anatomy which investigates structure, with a special view to function," &c.; and *Transcendental*

Anatomy, which inquires into the plan or model on which the animal structure and its several parts have been framed.

2. **Vegtable Anatomy**: The similar dissection of a plant, or any part of it, to ascertain its structure. It is sometimes called also **Phytotomy** (q.v.).

"... little was known of vegetable physiology, nothing of vegetable anatomy."—*Lindley: Intro. to Bot.* (3rd ed., 1859), Pref.

II. Art:

1. The art described under **A.**, I. 1 (q.v.).

2. **Artificial anatomy**: The art of making models in wax, or some similar material, of the several parts of the frame in health and disease.

ân-a-trép-tíc, *a.* [Gr. ἀνατρεπτικός (*anatrephtikos*) = turning over, overthrowing; ἀνατρέπω (*anatrepō*) = to turn up or over, to overthrow: ἀνά (*aná*) = up, and τρέπω (*trépō*) = to turn.] Overturning, overthrowing. (*Enfield*.)

***a-nā-trōn**, ***a-nā-trūm**, *s.* [Gr. νίτρον (*nítroon*) = natron, not saltpetre, but potassa, soda, or both. Lat. *nitrum*; Ital. *natrum*.] Old names for **NATRON** (q.v.).

ân-ât-rōp-ōus, *a.* [Gr. ἀνατρέπω (*anatrepō*) = to turn up or over.]

Bot.: The term applied to the position of an ovule of which the whole inside has been so reversed that the apex of the nucleus, and consequently the foramen, corresponds with the base of the ovule, with which, however, it maintains a connection by means of a vascular cord called the *raphe*. Examples: the almond, the apple, the ranunculus, &c. (*Lindley: Intro. to Bot.*)

ân-âux-īts, *s.* [Gr. ἀναυξής (*anauxēs*) = not increasing: ἀν (*an*), priv., and αὔξω (*auzō*) = αὐξάνω (*auzanō*) = to cause to increase.] A mineral, according to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of clay, but placed by Dana under the same number as *Comolite*. It is translucent, is of greenish-white colour and pearly lustre, and contains about 55.7 parts of silica, a large percentage of alumina, 11.5 of water, a little magnesia, and protoxide of iron. It occurs at Bilin, in Bohemia.

ân-būr-y, **ân-bēr-rý**, **âm-būr-y**, *s.* [A.S. *ampre*, *ompre* = a crooked swelling vein.]

1. A soft wart on a horse's neck.

*2. The disease called "fingers and toes" in turnips. The roots of turnips grown in too wet soil or otherwise unfavourable conditions, rot, and send forth an offensive smell. Insects are then attracted to the decaying structure, and deposit their eggs, which in due time generate larvae, whose office it is to consume the putrid bulb. One of the species most commonly found is the *Trichocera hiemalis*, or Winter Gnat.

†**ânçe**, *adv.* [ONCE.] Once. (*Scotch*.)

"... the poor Colonel was only ont *ânçe*."—*Scott: Waterley*, ch. lxiii.

-ânçe, or **ân'-cý**. An English suffix, corresponding to and derived from the Lat. *-antia*; as Eng. *abundance*, Lat. *abundantia*. It is the state of; as *abundance* = the state of abounding; *temperance* = the state of being temperate.

***ân-cëll'e**, *s.* [From Lat. *ancilla*.] A hand-maid.

"Glorius virgin, mayden, morder off God,
Doughter and *ancelle*, which milkest with-all
The sone of God with thy brestes bred."
The Romaunce of Parleyan (ed. E.S. 221), 4,455-7.

ân'-cëst-ör, ***âun'-cëst-ör**, ***ân'-cëst-ro**, ***ân'-cës-sou're**, *s.* [Fr. *ancêtre*; O. Fr. *anceusor*; Sp. & Port. (pl.) *antecesores*; Ital. *antecessore*. From Lat. *antecessor* = he who goes before; *antecedo* = to go before.] One from whom a person is descended, whether on the father or mother's side. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, one who previously held the office to which one has now succeeded.

† The Old English term which *ancestors* displaced when it came into the language was *Fore-elders*. (*Barnes: Early Eng.*, p. 104.)

"But I will for their sakes remember the covenant of their *ancestors*, whom I brought forth out of the land of Egypt."—*Lev. xxvi. 45*.

ân'-cës-tör'-i-al, *a.* [Eng. *ancestor*; -*ial*.] Ancestral.

"... they wish to adhere to their *ancestral* form of a regal government."—*Leavis: Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xi., § 1.

ân'-cës-träl, **ân'-cës-trël**, *a.* [Formed as from Lat. *antecessorialis*.] Pertaining to ancestors; derived from or possessed by ancestors.

"He generally vegetated as quietly as the elms of the avenue which led to his *ancestral* grange."—*Maccutlay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ân'-cës-trëss, *s.* [O. Eng. *ancestry*; -*ess*.] A female ancestor. (More usually *ancestor* is used in a feminine sense.)

ân'-cës-trý, ***ân'-cës-tríe**, ***âun'-cës-tríe**, ***âun'-cës-trýe**, *s.* [O. Eng. *ancestry*; -*y*.]

1. The whole series or succession of persons, the last pair of whom were one's father and mother; the men and women who lived in one's country before he was born, and came of the same race as he now is.

"... Many precious rites
And customs of our rural *ancestry*
Are gone or stealing from us."

Wordsworth: The Excursion, bk. ii.

2. High birth, aristocratic or otherwise honourable lineage.

"Who so will seek, by right deserts, t'attaine,
Unto the type of true nobility;
And not by painted shewes, and titles vaine,
Derived farre from famous *ancestry*."

Spenser: Sonnets; True Nobility.

"Heirs to their labours, like all high-born heirs,
Vain of our *ancestry* as they of theirs."
Byron: Opening of Drury Lane Theatre, 1812.

***ânch'-ënt-rý**, *s.* [ANCIENTRY.]

***ân'-chë-şou'n**, *s.* [ENCHESON.]

ânch-i-ô-tá, *s.* [Named after P. Anchieta, a Brazilian writer on plants.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Violaceae, or Violet-works. *A. salutaris*, a creeping bush, smelling



ANCHIETA SALUTARIS: BRANCH, FLOWER, AND SEED.
(One-fourth natural size.)

like cabbage, is a native of Brazil, and is considered by the inhabitants of that country as useful in skin diseases. It is also a purgative. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 839.)

ânch-i-lōps, *s.* [Gr. ἀγχίλωψ (*anchilōps*) = a sore at the inner corner of the eye: ἀχί (*anchi*) = near; λ, euphonic; and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye.] Same meaning as the Greek word.

ânch-i-thër'-i-ūm, *s.* [Gr. ἀχί (*anchi*) = near; θηρίον (*thērion*) = a beast, specially a wild beast hunted.] A fossil mammal belonging to the family Palæotheriidae. It has been called also *Hippartherium*, suggesting an affinity to the horse in the neighbouring family of Equidae. The *A. Aurelianense* occurs in Miocene rocks in Spain, France, Germany, and in Nebraska, but has not hitherto been found in Britain.

"The second and fourth toes may be subsequently developed as in the rhinoceros; or they may be represented only by mere splint-like rudiments of their metacarpals, as in the horse. All intermediate conditions are met with in various extinct forms, as *Palæotherium*, *Ancitherium*, and *Hipparion*."—*Flower: Outc. of the Manxman* (1870), p. 264.

ân'-chō'-lō-âc'-îd, *s.* [From Gr. ἀχέειν (*anchein*) = to throttle, with reference to its suffocating fumes.]

Chemistry: Læpargylic acid, $C_9H_{16}O_4 = (C_2H_3O)_2(CO)_2 \cdot OH_2$. A dibasic acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on Chinese wax or the fatty acids of cocoa-nut oil.

ânch'-ör (1), **ân'-cre**, **ân'-kre**, **ân'-kër**, *s.* [A.S. *ancor*, *ancor*, *ancor*. In Sw. *ankar*, *ankare*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *anker*; Irish *ankair*, *ancotr*, *ingid*; Gael. *acair*; Cornish

ankar; Arm. *ancor*; Fr. *ancrer*; Sp. *ancla*, *ancora*; Port. and Ital. *ancora*; Lat. *ancora*, less properly *anchura*; Gr. ἀγκυρα (*angkura*); Russ. *iacor*; Pers. *anghar*. All from a root *anc* or *ang* = a bend. In Sansc. *ak*, *ankam*, *akē* = to bend; *ankas* = a bend or curve.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit.**: The well-known instrument for mooring a ship. (Described at length under **B.** 1.)

† Of the several nautical phrases arranged under **B.** 1, some have made their way into ordinary English. Specially—

To cast anchor:

(a) **Lit.**: To drop the anchor into the sea with the design of mooring the vessel.

"Regularly at that season several English ships cast anchor in the bay."—*Maccutlay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) **Fig.**: To infix itself firmly in a rock, as a tree does on a mountain side.

"Aloft the ash and warrior oak,
Cast anchor in the rifted rock."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, I. xii.

To drop the anchor, or to drop anchor: To let it run down into the sea. The same as *cast anchor*.

"Entering with the tide,
He dropped his anchor and his oars he ply'd,
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moord, and made with haulers fast."
Dryden.

To lie at anchor: To remain steady in the water without drifting; being held to a nearly fixed spot by the anchor.

To ride at anchor: The same as to lie at anchor, but employing more motion.

"Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides."
Pope.

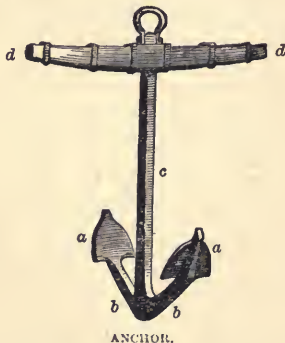
To weigh anchor: To heave or raise the anchor from the ground to which it is fastened.

2. **Fig. Scripture**, &c.: That which gives stability and security to hope or faith or the affections.

"Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil."—*Heb. vi. 19*.

B. Technically:

1. **Mech. & Naut.**: A well-known instrument for preventing a ship from drifting, by mooring her to the bottom of the sea, provided that the water is shallow enough to permit of this being done. Its invention was at a very early period. Those of the early Greeks were simply large stones, sacks filled with sand, or logs of wood loaded with lead. Then the Tuscans, or Midas king of Phrygia, introduced a tooth, or *fluke*, which was ultimately exchanged for two. The modern anchor consists of a long bar or shank of iron (c), branching out



ANCHOR.

at the lower extremity into two arms (b) ending in flukes (a), barbed at their extremity, and with a stock of oak or wood (d) at the upper one, while it terminates in a ring, to which a rope or chain is affixed. The arms or flukes are designed to penetrate and fix themselves in the sea-bottom. They consist of a *blade*, a *palm*, and a *bill*. The one end of the shank is made square to receive and hold the stock steadily in its place without turning. To keep the stock also from shifting along the shank, there are raised on it from the solid iron, or welded on it, two square tenon-like projections, called *nuts*. The end of the shank next the stock is called the *small round*. The other extremity, where the arms and the shank unite, is called the *crown*; and the points of the angle between the arms and the shank,

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wë**, **wët**, **hëre**, **camel**, **hër**, **thère**; **pine**, **pît**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pôt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wolf**, **wörk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **quite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = é. ey = â. ew = û.

the throat. A distance equal to that between the throat of one arm and its bill [BILL] is marked on the shank from the place where it joins the arms, and is called the *trend*. The use of the shank is to present an attachment for the cable. [CABLE, SHACKLE, GANGER.] That of the stock is to make the anchor fall in such a way as to enable one of the flukes easily to infix itself in the ground. Large vessels have more anchors than one, which are stowed in different parts of the ship. The *best bower* to the starboard, the *small bower* [BOWER] to the port-cathead, with the flukes on the bill-board, the *sheet anchor* on the after part of the fore-channels on the starboard side, and the *spare anchor* on the port side. [For other anchors, see STREAM, KEDGE, GRAPNEL, MUSHROOM, FLOATING, MOORING.]

2. *Naut.* Some technical phrases which have found their way into English literature have already been given. [A. 1.] Others are the following:—

An anchor is said to *come home* when it is wrenched out of the ground and dragged forward by the violence of the wind or the sea, or by the strength of a current. It is *fool* if it become entangled with the cable; *a-wash*, when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water; *a-peak*, when the cable is so drawn as to bring the ship directly over it; *a-cockbill* [A-COCKBILL], when hanging vertically; *a-tip*, when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; and *a-weight*, when it has been drawn just out of the ground and hangs vertically.

At anchor is the same as *anchored*.

To *back an anchor* is to lay down a small anchor a-head of the one by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the principal one to aid in preventing its "coming home."

To *cut the anchor*: To draw the anchor to the cathead by means of a machine called the "cat."

To *fish the anchor*: To employ a machine called a "fish" to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the bow.

To *steer the ship to her anchor*: To steer the ship to the spot where the anchor lies while the cable is being heaved on board the ship.

To *shoe the anchor*: To cover the flukes of it with a triangular plank of wood to enable it to fix itself more tenaciously in a soft bottom.

To *sweep the anchor*: To dredge at the bottom of the anchoring ground for a lost anchor.

To *throw the anchor*. The same as *Cast the anchor* (A. 1).

3. *Art.* The shape of a buckle, the latter being usually described as having a tongue and an anchor. [TODD'S JOHNSON.]

4. *Arch.* A kind of carving somewhat resembling an anchor. It is generally used as part of the enrichment of the bottoms of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, or as that of the boustins of bed-mouldings in Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian cornices, anchors and eggs being carved alternately throughout the whole building.

5. *Her.* An anchor is an emblem of hope.

C. In composition, *anchor* is a substantive.

anchor-ground, *s.* Ground suitable for anchoring. It should not be too deep, or too shallow, or rocky. [ANCHORAGE.]

anchor-hold, *s.*

1. *Lit.* The hold or fastness of the anchor. 2. *Fig.* Security.

"... as the one and only assurance and fast anchor-hold of our souls' health."—Camden.

anchor-ice, *s.* Ice formed on and incrusting the bottom of a stream or body of water.

anchor-lining, *s.* [BILL-BOARDS.]

anchor-smith, *s.* A smith who forges anchors.

anchor-stock, *s.* The transverse beam of wood or bar of iron near the ring of an anchor.

ānch-ōr, *ān-cre, *ān-kre, *v.t. & i.* [From the substantive. In Sw. *ankra*; Dan. *ankre*; Dut. *ankeren*; Ger. *ankern*; Fr. *ancrer*; Sp. *ancilar*, *ancorar*; Port. *ancorar*; Ital. *ancorarsi*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Naut.* To moor by means of an anchor. 2. *Fig.* To fix firmly, to cause to rest.

"... and great Pompey Would stand, and make his eyes grow in my brow; There would he anchor his aspect, and die With looking on his life." Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, l. 5.

"Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchored in the deep abyss of space." Cooper: *Retirement*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Naut.* To come to an anchor.

"Hoarse o'er her side the rustling cable rings: The sails are furled; and anchoring round she swings." Byron: *Corsair*, l. 4.

2. *Fig.* To fix (the eye) upon.

"Poethianus anchors upon Inogen: And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye On him." Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 6.

*ānch-ōr (2), *s.* [ANCHORITE.]

*ānch-ōr (3), *s.* [ANKER.]

ānch-ōr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *anchor*, -able.] Able to be used as a place of anchorage.

"... and the sea every where twenty leagues from land anchorable."—Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, p. 40.

ānch-ōr-a-car-pā-čē-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *āγκυρα* (*ankura*) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = the wrist, the carpus.]

Zool. The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadae. They attach themselves to their prey by means of long, arm-shaped appendages springing from the thorax, united to each other at the tip, and terminating in a horny button in the centre. It contains two families represented in Britain—the Lerneopadidae and the Anchorellidae.

ānch-ōr-a-čēr-ā-čē-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *āγκυρα* (*ankura*) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool. The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadae. They attach themselves to their prey by means of the head itself, which is furnished with one or more pairs of horn-shaped appendages, projecting laterally. It contains two families, represented in Britain—the Penellidae and the Lerneoceradae.

ānch-ōr-a-ge (*age* = *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *anchor*; -age. In Fr. *ancre*; Sp. *ancorage*.]

*1. The hold of the sea-bottom by the anchor.

"Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production, for if that supposal should fail us, all our anchorage were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea."—Wotton.

2. The set of anchors belonging to a vessel.

"The bark that hath discharg'd her freight Returns with precious lading to the bay From whence at first she weigh'd her anchorage." Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, l. 2.

3. Duty paid at a port for permission to anchor.

"This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the anchorage in the harbour, and business of measurable commodities, as coals, salt, &c., in the town of Fowey."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

4. A place suitable for anchoring in—that is, a place in which the water is of convenient depth, and the bottom such as will permit the anchor to hold. (This meaning, which is not in Johnson, as if it were unknown in his time, is now the almost exclusive signification of the word *anchorage*.)

"... the water was so deep that no anchorage could be found."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xi.

ānch-ōr-a-stōm-ā-čē-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *āγκυρα* (*ankura*) = (1) an anchor, (2) a hook; and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.] The name given by Milne-Edwards to a tribe of Entomostracans belonging to the order Lerneadae. They attach themselves to their prey by means of their stout foot-jaws, which are armed with strong hooks. It contains one British family, the Chondracanthidae.

ānch-ōred, *pa. par. & a.* [ANCHOR, *v.*]

As adjective:

1. Held by an anchor.

"In the anchor'd bark." Byron: *Corsair*, l. 7.

2. Shaped like an anchor; forked. (Used of a serpent's tongue.)

"Shooting her anchor'd tongue, Threatening her venom'd teeth." Moore: *Song of the Soul*, II. li. 29.

3. *Her.* An anchored cross is one the four extremities of which resemble the flukes of an anchor, as shown in the illustration. It is called also *anchry* or *ancri*. It is designed to be emblematic of hope through the cross of Christ. Cf. Heb. vi. 19, "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast."



ANCHORED CROSS.

ānch-ōr-ēl-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *anchora* or *ancora* = little anchor.] A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Anchorellidae. The *A. uncinata* is parasitic on the cod and the haddock. The *A. rigosa* was taken upon a cod.

ānch-ōr-ēl-la-dae, *s. pl.* [From *anchorella* (q.v.).] A family of Entomostracans, belonging to the order Lerneadae and the tribe Anchoracarpacea. It contains only one British genus, *Anchorella* (q.v.).

ān-čhōr-ēss, *ān-črēs, *s.* [Eng. *anchor* = anchorite; -ess, to mark the feminine gender.] A female anchorite.

"Anchoresses that dwell Mewed up in walls."—Fairfax: *Tasso*.

"To this secluded spot, now famous more Than any grove, mount, plain had been before, By relique, vision, burial, or birth, Of anchorites or hermits."

Brown: *Brit. Pastorals*, II. 4.

ānch-ōr-ēt-īc, **ānch-ōr-ēt-ī-cal**, *a.*

[Eng. *anchoret*, -ic, -ical. In Fr. *anachorétique*; Sp. *anacoretico*; Port. *anachoretico*; Gr. *ἀναχωρητικός* (*anachōrētikos*).] Pertaining to an anchorite; after the manner of an hermit.

ānch-ōr-ēt-īsh, *a.* [Eng. *anchoret*; -ish.] Resembling an anchorite in some way.

ānch-ōr-ēt-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *anchoret*; -ism.] The state, condition, or mode of life of an anchorite.

ānch-ōr-īng, *pr. par.* [ANCHOR, *v.*]

ānch-ōr-ite, **ānch-ōr-ēt**, **ān-āch-ōr-ēt**, *ān-āch-ōr-ite, *ānch-ōr, *ān-kēr, *s.* [A.S. *ancor*; Fr. *anachorète*; Sp. & Ital. *anacoreta*; Port. & Lat. *anachoretus*; Gr. *ἀναχωρητής* (*anachōrētēs*), from *ἀναχωρέω* (*anachōrēō*) = to go back, to retire: *ἀνά* (*ana*) = backwards, and *χωρέω* (*chōrēō*) = to make room for another, to retire; *χωρός* (*chōros*) = space, room.]

1. *Church History*: Any person who, from religious motives, has renounced the world, and retired from it into seclusion. (For the distinctions between the various kind of Ascetics, see that word. See also EREMITES.) The peculiarity of the anchorites, properly so called, was, that though they had retired for solitude to the wilderness, yet they lived there in fixed abodes (generally caves or hovels) in place of wandering about. When they did travel they slept wherever night overtook them, so that visitors might not know where to find them. They were most numerous in the Egyptian desert, where they lived on roots and plants, believing that to afflict the body was the best method of spiritually benefiting the soul. Most of them were laymen; there were also female anchorites. They first arose, it is said, about the middle of the third century, and in the seventh the Church extended its control over them, and ultimately threw difficulties in the way of any one who wished to adopt such a mode of life. [ASCETIC, EREMITIC, MONASTICISM, MONK, &c.] [MEASUREMENT: *Church Hist.*, Cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 15.]

2. *In a general sense*: Any person of similar habits to those of the old anchorites now described. The mistaken desire to retreat from the "world" to the wilderness is not distinctively Christian; it tends to manifest itself to a greater or less extent in all religions and in all ages. Anchorites of various Hindu ascetic sects are at present to be found among the jungles and hills of India, and they were much more numerous when the dominant faith in that land was Buddhism.

"To desperation turn my trust and hope!"

An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope!"

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, III. 2.

"Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit, Vow'd to this trench, like an anchorite."

Donna.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -stous = șūs. -ble = beł. -cre, -kre = kēr. -tre = tēr.

ān'-ghōv-ŷ, ān'-chō-vŷ, s. [In Sw. *anjois*; Dan. *anshovis*; Dut. *ansjovis*; Ger. *anschove*; Fr. *anchois*; Sp. *anchova*, *anchova*; Port. *anchova*; Ital. *acciuga*; Lat. *aphya*, *apna*; Gr. *ἀφύη* (*aphuē*), usually translated an anchovy or sardine, but according to Yarrell and Adams, the mackerel-midge (*Molella glauca*).] [*Liddell & Scott*.] A fish, the *Engraulis encrasicolus* of Fleming; the *E. vulgaris* of Cuvier. It belongs to the Clupeidae, or Herrings family. In general, its length is from four to five inches; but specimens have been found seven and a-half inches



ANCHOVY (ENGRAULIS ENCRASICOLUS)

long. It is common in the Mediterranean and parts of the ocean. It occurs also, though not very commonly, on the shores of Britain. Shoals of anchovies annually enter the Mediterranean, and various fisheries exist along its northern shores, the most celebrated being at Gorgona, a small island west of Leghorn. Sometimes another species, the *E. melitto*, is either mixed with, or substituted for the genuine fish. There is a large importation of anchovies into London.

anchovy-pear, s. The English name of the genus *Grias*, which is placed by Lindley doubtfully under the order Barringtoniaceae (Barringtoniads). *Grias cauliflora*, the stem-flowering anchovy-pear, is an elegant tree, with large leaves, which grows in the West Indies. The fruit, which is eaten, tastes like that of the mango, and is pickled in the same way.

anchovy-sauce, s. A sauce made of the fish called anchovy.

ān'-chū'-sa, s. [In Ital. *ancusa*; Sp. & Lat. *anchusa*. From Gr. *ἀγκυσα* (*angchousa*) = alkanet; *ἀγκυ* (*angchō*) = to press tight, to strangle; so called from a ridiculous notion entertained by Dioscorides that one might kill a viper if he irritated its throat by spitting into its mouth after having chewed the leaves of alkanet.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceae (Borage-worts). Two species are generally inserted in the British flora, but both are doubtfully native. They are the *A. officinalis*, the Common, and the *A. sempervivens*, the Evergreen Alkanet. *Lycopsis arvensis* is sometimes called *Anchusa arvensis*. The real alkanet, once termed *Anchusa tinctoria*, now figures as *Alkanna tinctoria*. [*ALKANNA*, *ALKANET*.] A beautiful species, sometimes cultivated in flower-borders, is *Anchusa paniculata* or *italica*.

ān'-chū'-sīc, a. [Mod. Lat. *anchus(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in a plant or plants of the genus *Anchusa* (q.v.)

anchusic-acid, s. [ANCHUSINE.]

ānch-ū'-sīno, s. [Eng. *anchusa*; *-ine*.] A red colouring matter obtained from the plant formerly called *Anchusa tinctoria*, but now *Alkanna tinctoria*.

ānch-ŷ-lōē'-ēr-ās, s. [Gr. *ἀγκύλος* (*angkylos*) = crooked, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = horn.] A shell belonging to the class Cephalopoda. The *A. Callioensis* occurs in the Kelloway rock.

ānch-ŷ-lōse, ānk-ŷ-lōse, *ānc-ŷ-lōse, v.t. & i. [Gr. *ἀγκυλω* (*angkyloō*), 1 fut. *ἀγκυλώσας* (*angkyloōsas*) = to crook, hook, or bend; *ἀγκύλη* (*angkylē*) = the bend of the arm; *ἀγκυλός* (*angkylos*) = a bend or hollow.]

A. Trans. To stiffen by consolidating the surfaces of (as of two bones). More frequently used in the passive.]

"They [the teeth] are always lodged in sockets; and never *anchylosed* with the substance of the jaw."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, pp. 11, 12.

B. Intrans. To grow stiff (as a joint); to grow together (as the surfaces of two bones).

ānch-ŷ-lōsed, ānk-ŷ-lōsed, ānc-ŷ-lōsed, pa. par. or a. [ANCHYLOSE.]

1. Grown together (as two bones), stiffened (as a joint).

"Coalesced and *anchylosed* zygapophyses."—*Mars: The Oct.*, p. 43.

2. Cramped, rigid.

ānch-ŷ-lō'-sis, ānk-ŷ-lō'-sis, ānc-ŷ-lō'-sis, s. [Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις* (*angkyloōsis*) = a stiffening of the joints or of the eyelids.] [ANCHYLOSED.]

Anat. The coalescence of two bones, so as to prevent motion between them. If anything keep a joint motionless for a long time, the bones which constitute it have a tendency to become anchylosed, in which case all flexibility is lost. In other cases, when anchylosis is the lesser of two evils, the bones which nature is about to weld together should be kept in the positions in which they will be of the greatest use when the union between them takes place.

"Had immobility been the object to be attained, that might have been more effectually accomplished by the fusion of the extremities of the segments together, as in *anchylosis*."—*Ford & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, p. 158.

ānch-ŷ-lō'-ic, ānk-ŷ-lō'-ic, ānc-ŷ-lō'-ic, a. [From Eng. *anchylosis*.] Pertaining to anchylosis.

***ān'-cien-ŷŷ**, s. [Eng. *ancient*(*ŷ*); *-cy*. In Fr. *ancien* *neté*.] Antiquity. [ANCIENTY.]

"And the rest of the bishops follow him, in their due precedence, according to the dignity and *ancien* of their respective sees."—*Jura Cleri*, p. 42.

ān'-cient, a. & s. [Fr. *ancien*; Sp. *anciano*; Ital. *anziano*, from *anzi* = before. Cognate with Lat. *antiquus* = old, ancient; *anticus* = in front, foremost; and *ante* = before.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. Old, estimated tacitly or explicitly by the standard of human life.

(a) Pertaining to persons advanced in years. (Opposed to *young*.)

"... Then they began at the *ancient* men which were before the house."—*Ezek.* ix. 6.

(b) Pertaining to things which have existed for some considerable time in one's history. (Opposed to *recent*.)

"But they, upon their *ancient* malice, will Forget with the least cause, these his new honours."—*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. Old, estimated by the average duration of that to which the term *ancient* is applied.

"... some far-spreading wood Of *ancient* growth."—*Cooper: Task*, bk. 1.

"... an *ancient* castle overgrown with weeds and ivy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Old, estimated by the historic standard of time.

(a) Opposed to modern, and especially referring, at the present day, to the centuries anterior to the fall of the Roman Empire. (In this sense, which is the most common use of the word, it is opposed to *modern*.)

"The whole history of *ancient* and of modern times records no other such triumph of statesmanship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(b) In the mouth of one who lived at an early period of the world's history, it meant an age prior to his own.

"Is this your joyous city, whose antiquity is of *ancient* days?"—*Ira*, xxiii. 7.

4. Old, estimated by the geological standard of duration.

"Processes now going on in nature on a small scale, or initiated artificially by man, may enable us to comprehend imperfectly in what manner some of these infinitely grander *ancient* metamorphoses were effected."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. i.

5. From eternity.

"Thales affirms that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning."—*Raleigh*.

¶ The words *ancient* and *old* are akin in meaning, and it is not easy to draw an absolutely precise line between their respective significations. *Old*, being opposed to *new*, is especially used of anything which is fresh when new, but has a tendency to wear out when old, or has nearly reached its proper term of existence, as an *old* hat; but it is also used when the lapse of time has increased instead of diminished the value of an article, as *old* wine. So also we speak of the *old* masters, meaning those who lived long ago, not those who are advanced in years. Finally, *old* generally indicates a lesser amount of duration than *ancient*. [OLD.]

II. Technically:

In Law:

(a) *Ancient* demesnes or *ancient* domains: Such manors as, after the survey the results of which were recorded in Domesday book, were found to belong to the Crown. (Cowel.)

(b) *Ancient sergeant*: The eldest of the Queen's sergeants. (Wharton.)

(c) *Ancient tenure*: The tenure by which the manors which belonged to the Crown in the times of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror were held. (Cowel.)

(d) *Ancient writings*: Legal documents more than thirty years old. (Wharton.)

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. An old man, especially when invested with important office in the community.

"The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people, and the princes thereof."—*Isa.* iii. 14.

"The *ancient* and honourable, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail."—*Ibid.* ix. 15.

*2. A predecessor in anything.

"He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients*."—*Hooker*.

¶ The reference is to Paul's statement, "Andronicus and Julia, my kinsmen and my fellow-prisoners, who also were in Christ before me," (Rom. xvi. 7.)

3. (*Plur.*) Those who lived long ago. To us in general this means before the fall of the Roman empire, the relapse into semi-barbarism which followed its overthrow making a great gap in time between the civilisation of what may be called the old world and that now existing. In this sense, *ancients* is opposed to *moderns*. This is the common use of the word. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis employs it thus in the title of his book, *The Astronomy of the Ancients*.

"Some by old words to fame have made pretence, *Ancients* in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense."—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 293, 325.

¶ To those who lived in the early ages of the world, of course the term signified men of a considerably prior date.

"As saith the proverb of the *ancients*. . . ."

1 *Sam.* xxiv. 13.

4. The Being existent from eternity.

"I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient* of days did sit."—*Dan.* vii. 9 (see also verses 13, 22).

B. Technically. In the Inns of Court. * (a) In the Middle Temple, those who had passed their readings. (b) In Gray's Inn, the oldest barristers, the society consisting of benchers, *ancients*, barristers, and students under the bar. (c) In the Inns of the Chancery, the division is into *ancients* and students, or clerks. (Wharton: *Law Lexicon*, ed. Will.)

* **ān'-cient, *ān'-shent**, s. [A corruption of Fr. *enseign*, from Low Lat. *insignia*, Lat. *insigne* = a standard.] [ENSCION.]

I. Of things:

1. A flag, ensign, or streamer of a ship, and formerly the flag or ensign also of a regiment.

"... ten times more dishonourable than an *ad-facied* *ancient*."—*Shakspeare: 1 Hen. IV.* iv. 2.

"It was a spectacle extremely delightful to behold the jacks, the pendants, and the *ancients* sporting in the wind."—*Don Quixote* (ed. 1687), p. 569. (Boucher.)

2. *Heraldry*: (a) In the form *anshent* = the guidon used at funerals. (b) A small flag ending in a point. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

II. Of persons: The bearer of a flag, a flag-bearer, an ensign-bearer, an ensign in a regiment.

"This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.—The same indeed, a very valiant fellow."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, v. 1.

"'Tis one Iago, *ancient* to the general."—*Ibid.*, ii. 4.

"... *Ancient* Pistol."—*Shakspeare: 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

"... and now my whole charge consists of *ancients*, corporals, lieutenant, gentlemen of companies."—*Shakspeare: 1 Hen. IV.* iv. 2.

ān'-cient-ŷŷ, adv. [Eng. *ancient*; *-ly*.] In ancient times; in times long gone by; the antiquity being estimated in any of the ways mentioned under ANCIENT (q.v.).

"The colwort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth."—*Bacon*.

"... for new varieties are still occasionally produced by our most *ancient* domesticated productions."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.

ān'-cient-nēss, s. [Eng. *ancient*; *-ness*.] The state of having existed from ancient or old times; antiquity.

"The *Fescennine* and *Saturnian* were the same; they were called *Saturnian* from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy."—*Dryden*.

† **ān'-cient-ry, *ān'-chent-ry**, s. [Eng. *ancient*; *-ry*. In Fr. *ancien* *neté*; Ital. *ancianita*.]

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. ew = ū.

1. The honour or dignity of having ancestry capable of being traced a long way back.

"Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to enable themselves by wresting their ancestry from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. The people of ancient lineage taken collectively.

"Wronging the ancienty."—*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

3. Antiquity, or imitation of it.

"Heralds may here take notice of the antiquity of their art; and, for their greater credit, blazon abroad this precious piece of ancienty; for before the time of Semiramis we hear no news of coats or crests!"—*Gregory's Pastimes*, p. 258.

"You think the ten or twelve first lines the best; now I am for the fourteen last; add, that they contain not one word of ancienty."—*West to Gray*, Lett. 5, 13.

* **an-cient-ty**, s. [Eng. ancient; -ty.] Age; antiquity. [ANCIENTY.]

"Is not the forenamed count of ancienty about a thousand years ago?"—*Martin: Marriage of Priests*, sign. 1, ii. b.

an-ci-lē, s. [Lat. *ancilla*] A shield said to have fallen from heaven during the reign of Numa Pompilius. It was believed to be the shield of Mars; and as the prosperity of Rome was supposed to depend upon its preservation, eleven others were made like it, that any one wishing to steal it might not know which to take. (Could it have been originally a lump of meteoric iron?)

"Recorded to have been sent from heaven in a more celestial manner than the ancile of ancient Rome."—*Poet: On the Number 666*, p. 176.

"The Trojans secured their palladium; the Romans their ancile; and now the Roman Catholics have so great care of their images."—*Brevint: Savi & Samuël at Endor*, p. 355.

an-cil-lar-i-a, s. [Lat. *ancilla* = a maid-servant.] A genus of shells belonging to the family Buccinidae. Both the shell and the animal resemble those of *Oliva*. Recent—twenty-three species from the Red Sea, India, Madagascar, Australia, and the Pacific Ocean. Fossil, twenty-one. Eocene—Britain, France, &c. (*Woodward*, 1851.)

* **an-cil-lar-y**, * **an-cil-lar-y**, a. [Lat. *ancillar* = pertaining to female servants.]

1. Lit.: Pertaining to female servants or their occupation; subservient.

2. Auxiliary, aiding.

"It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be merely ancillary to other inferior jurisdictions."—*Blackstone*.

an-cil-lē, s. [Lat. *ancilla*.] A maid-servant. (*Chaucer*.)

an-cip-i-tal, **an-cip-i-to-us**, a. [Lat. *anceps*, genit. *incipitis* = (1) two-headed; (2) having two sides, double.]

Bot.: (The translation of the Latin *anceps*.) Two-edged, compressed, with two sharp edges, as the stem of an iris.

an-cis-trō-clā-dē-æ, s. pl. [From *Ancistrocladus* (q.v.).] A new order of plants proposed by Planchon for the reception of a solitary and anomalous genus *Ancistrocladus*. The inflorescence is in panicles, with ten stamens in one row, five shorter than the others. The ovary is one-celled, with a single ovule. The fruit is a nut, crowned by the persistent calyx. Its nearest affinity is with the *Dipterocarpaceae*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

an-cis-trō-clā-dūs, s. [Gr. *ἀγκίστρον* (*ang-kis-trōn*) = a fish-hook; *ἄγκλος* (*anglos*) = a bend or hollow; *κλάδος* (*kladōs*) = a slip or shoot of a tree; *κλάω* (*klāō*) = to break, to break off.] A genus of East Indian climbing plants, the type of Planchon's order *Ancistrocladeæ* (q.v.).

an-cle, s. [ANKLE.]

* **ānc-ō-me**, * **ōnc-ō-me**, * **ūnc-ō-me**, s. [A.S.] A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts. (*Kersey's Dict.*)

"Swell bigger and bigger till it has come to an ancone."—*Martin: Eastward Ho!*, iii. 1.

ānc-ōn, s. [Lat. *ancon*, genit. *anconis*; Gr. *ἄγκων* (*ang-kōn*) = the bend or hollow of the arm, the elbow.]

1. *Anatomy*: The apex of the elbow.

2. *Architecture* (plural *ancones*): (1) Ornaments on the keystones of arches, or on the side of door-cases; (2) the corners of walls or beams.

3. *Zool. & Agric.*: A name for a breed of sheep, now extinct. It originated from a malformed lamb with short crooked legs, so that it and its progeny in which this peculiarity was perpetuated were unable to leap fences. (Used also adjectively.)

"This is known to have been the case with the ancon sheep."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. 1.

ān-cō-nē-al, a. [Eng. *ancon*; -eal.] Pertaining to the ancon or apex of the elbow.

"Serving as the point of attachment to the extensor muscles of the forearm, called the olecranon or anconal process."—*Flores: Osteology of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 245.

ān-cō-nē-ūs, **ān-cō-nē-ūs**, s. [Lat. *ancon*; Gr. *ἄγκων* (*ang-kōn*) = the elbow.]

Anat.: A muscle used in distending the fore-arm or cubit. (*Glossographia Nova*, &c.)

ān-cōn-ōid, a. [Gr. *ἄγκων* (*ang-kōn*) = elbow, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Elbow-shaped, angular.

ān-cōn-y, s. [Gr. *ἄγκων* (*ang-kōn*) = the elbow (?).]

Iron manufacture: A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. (*Chambers*). [BLOOM.]

* **ān-cre**, s. [ANCHOR.]

* **ān-cred**, pa. par. & a. [ANCHORED.]

* **ān-crēs**, s. [ANCHORESS.]

ān-cyl-ōd-ōn, s. [Gr. *ἀγκύλος* (*ang-kulos*) = bent, crooked, and *ὄδους* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* = a tooth.] A genus of fishes of the family Sciaenidae.

ān-cy-lō-sed, pa. par. & a. [ANCHYLOSED.]

ān-cy-lō-sis, s. [ANCHYLOSIS.]

ān-cy-lōt-ōm-ūs, s. [Gr. *ἀγκύλη* (*ang-kulē*) = (1) a bend in the arm; (2) a joint bent or stiffened by disease; (3) a loop, a thong: *τέμνω* (*temno*) = to cut.]

Surgery: (1.) A crooked knife or bistoury. (2.) A knife for dividing the *frenum lingue* in tongue-tied persons. (*Hooper's Lexic. Med.*)

ān-cyl-ūs, s. [Gr. *ἀγκύλος* (*ang-kulos*), adj. = crooked, curved, rounded.] A genus of fluviatile shells belonging to the family Limnæidae. They have limpet-like shells, and are called river-limpets. In 1875 Tait estimated the recent species at forty-nine, and the fossil at eleven; the latter from the Eocene. Two, *A. fluviatilis* and *A. oblongus*, occur recent in Britain.

ānd, * **ānde**, conj. & s. [A.S. *and*; Dut. *en*; Ger. *und*. The English and and an = if, are essentially the same word, and were of old used almost interchangeably.] [AN.]

A. As conjunction:

* 1. As expressing contingency.

"And thou wilt gyven us any good." *Pierce the Plowman's Crede* (1394, ed. Skent), 393.

(a) As standing for *if*, *though*, or *although*. "It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs."—*Bacon*.

(b) As joined to *if*, and therefore redundant.

"I pray thee, Laurence, an' if thou seest my boy, Bid him make haste." *Shakspeare: Two Gent. of Verona*, iii. 1.

2. As a simple connecting particle, conjoining words with words, clauses with clauses, or sentences with sentences. This is now the normal use of the word *and*.

"Shem, and Ham, and Japheth."—*Gen.* vii. 13.

"Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the sea, and let fowl multiply in the earth."—*Gen.* i. 22.

"And he put them altogether into ward three days. And Joseph said unto them the third day, This do, and live: for I fear God."—*Gen.* xlii. 17, 18.

B. As substantive:

"Thou servest me, I ween, wifes and with *and*."—*St. T. More: Works*, p. 54.

¶ In *Gen.* iii. 16. "Thy sorrow and thy conception" = the sorrow of thy conception.

In this respect the English simply copies the Hebrew. A similar idiom exists in Latin.

Virgil speaks of hurling "molem et montes" (a mass and mountains) = a mass of mountains.

* **ānd** as a suffix.

Old English dialects: The present participle termination in northern dialects, now superseded by the southern *-ing*.

"His glitterand armour shined far away." *Spenser: F. Q.*, l. vii. 23.

ānd'-a, s. (? Native name.)

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiales (Spurge-worts). Habitat, Brazil. The *Anda* is remarkable for the purgative properties of its seeds, in this respect resembling the not remotely allied plant, the well-known castor-oil. The Brazilians use them in indigestion, liver-complaints, jaundice, and dropsy. They are called *Purga da Paulista*. Their rind roasted on the fire is used in diarrhoea brought on by cold. If steeped when fresh in water, they render the liquid so narcotic that it is sufficient to stupefy fish. The oil is well adapted for the purposes of the painter. The fruit is edible. (*Lindley: Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, 1836, p. 114.)

† **ānd-āb'-a-tism**, s. [From Lat. *andabata* = a gladiator whose helmet was without any opening for the eyes.] Uncertainty.

"To state the question, that we might not fail to *andabatem*, we are to understand, that as there be two kinds of perfection, one of our way, the other of our country to which we are travelling; so there are two kinds also of fulfilling God's law, one of this life, the other of the next."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses* (1658), p. 121.

ānd-a-lūs-ite, s. & a. [From *Andalusia*, in Spain, where it was first found; and *-ite* = *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

A. As substantive: A mineral classed by Dana with his Subsilicates. It is orthorhombic. The hardness in typical specimens is 7-5, but in some opaque kinds only 3-6. Its sp. gr. 3.1 to 3.2, 3.05 to 3.35; its lustre vitreous; its colour whitish-red, flesh-red, violet, pearl-grey, reddish-brown, or olive-green. There is strong double refraction. The composition is silica, 33 to 40.17; alumina, 50.96 to 61.9; sesquioxide of iron, 0.30 to 5.71; sesquioxide of manganese, 0.53 to 0.83; magnesia, 0.17 to 1.14; lime, 0.21 to 4.12; soda, 0.16; potassa, 0.30 to 1.50; water, 0.25 to 2.70. Dana divides *andalusite* into "Var. 1, Ordinary; 2, Chiastolite (macle)." *Andalusite* is found in argillaceous schist, in gneiss, in mica-schist, and rarely in serpentine. It is sometimes allied to kaolin, to mica, or to cyanite. It occurs at Andalusia in Spain, in Germany, Austria, France, and Russia; at Killiney Bay, near Dublin, in Ireland; near Ballachulish, in Scotland; and at Cumberland in England. Myelin has the composition of cyanite and *andalusite*.

B. As adjective: Dana has an *Andalusite* group of minerals defined as anisometric, containing only sesquioxides. It includes *andalusite*, *fibrolite*, *kyanite*, and *topaz*.

an-dān-tō, s. & adv. [Ital. *andante* = going, the pr. par. of *andare* = to go.] [WEND.]

1. *As substantive*: A moderately slow movement between *largo* and *allegro*. It is the third in order of the five kinds of musical movement.

"... and gives to prayer The *adagio* and *andante* it demands." *Cooper: Trek*, bk. II.

2. *As adverb*: In the time described above.

ān-dān-ti-nō, adv., a., & s. [Ital.] A movement quicker than *andante*, of which the word *andantino* is a diminutive. It is intermediate between *andante* and *allegretto*.

ān-dar-āc, s. [SANDARAC.] Red orpiment.

ān-dā-tēs, s. [Celtic.] A goddess or female power worshipped in Britain in pagan times.

"And to *Andate*, female power I who gave (For so they fancied) glorious victory." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 13.

ān-dē-an, a. [See def.] Pertaining to, living in, or found on the Andes, a mountain-chain extending along the Pacific coast of South America.

ānd'-ōg-ite, s. [In Ger. *andesin*. From the Andes mountains, in which it occurs.] A triclinic mineral classed by Dana in his thirteenth, or Felspar group of Unisilicates. The hardness is 5-6; the sp. gr. 2.61 to 2.74; the colour white, gray, greenish, yellowish, or flesh red; the lustre sub-vitreous, inclining to pearly. It consists of silica, 57.15 to 60.29; alumina, 17.62 to 26.78; sesquioxide of iron, 0.30 to 8.35; magnesia, 0.03 to 1.85; lime, 2.24 to 9.23; soda, 2.91 to 7.99; potassa, 0.05 to 3.99; and water, 0.34 to 3.84. It is often, if not always, altered oligoclase, and itself it sometimes changes to kaolin. It occurs in the Andes, in Canada, in France, and Austria. Saccharite, a variety of it, is found in Silesia. [ANDESITE.]

bōil, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **exp-ct**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -sious = **shūs**. -cien = **shēn**. -cient = **shēnt**. -le = **el**; -cre = **ker**.

ān'-dō-syto, *s.* [From *andesite*, but with *yte* in place of *ite*, to 'show that it is a rock, and not a mineral.] A syenite-like rock occurring in the Andes. One of its ingredients is the mineral Andesite (q.v.).

ān-dīr'-a, *s.* [The Brazilian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the Papilionaceae sub-order. About twelve species are known, all tropical American trees of moderate height, with alternate equally pinnate leaves about a foot long, and axillary or terminal panicles of generally showy flowers. The fruit is one-seeded, drupaceous, and in aspect like a plum. *A. inermis* is the cabbage-tree of the West Indies. [CABBAGE-TREE.] Its bark and that of *A. retusa* are antelmintic. In small quantities it is drastic, emetic, purgative, and narcotic, while in larger doses it is actually poisonous. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 548.)

ān-dīr'-a-gua'-ca, *s.* [A South American name of the Vampire Bat, *Phyllostoma spectr.*] [PHYLLOSTOMIDÆ, VAMPIRE.] (See Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. v., p. 71.)

ān-dīr'-ōn, hān-dīr'-ōn, *āwnd'-ir-ōn, *āwnd'-yrne, *āwnd'-ēr, *s.* [In *A. brand-isen* is a branding-iron or rod, a tripod (Bosworth), but this does not seem the origin of the English word. Sw. *brandjern*; Fr. & Arm. *lan-tier*; Mediæ. Lat. *andena* = an andiron. Skinner derives it (a) from *hand* and *irons*, or (b) from *and* and *irons*, or (c) from *brand* and *irons*. In Yorkshire the term *end-irons* (see b) is applied to two coarse iron plates used to contract the fire-place.



ANDIRONS.

These being movable may be placed at a distance from each other when a large fire is wanted, and nearer when what is needed is only a small one. Boucher thinks that *and* in *andirons* is the A.S. separable prep. *and*, Gr. *anti* (anti), implying opposition, and that *and-irons* are pieces of iron opposed to each other. Wedgwood believes the true etymology is the Flemish *wend-ijzer*, from *wenden* = to turn; *andiron* would then be the rack in front of the kitchen dogs in which the spit turns.]

Generally in the plural: A pair of and-irons = fire-dogs. A utensil consisting of two upright and generally ornamented pillars at some distance from each other, with a horizontal bar connecting them together. It was originally designed, as it still is in America, to prop up the extremities of logs of wood whilst they were being burnt. Then it was used to support the ends of a spit.

"... Her andirons
(I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids." *Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, II. 4.

andiron brass, *s.* Lustrous brass, suitable to be used in the construction of andirons.

"And besides, I take it, *andiron brass*, which they call white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre." Bacon: *Physiol. Rem.*

ān-dra-dite, *s.* [Named after the Portuguese mineralogist, D'Andrada, who first described it.] A mineral arranged by Dana as a sub-variety of garnet, and the variety chrome-garnet. He designates it "E. Lime Iron-garnet." It is the same as Allochroite. Its colors are various shades of yellow, green, brownish red, brown, and black. It is subdivided by Dana into—1. Simple Lime Iron-garnet: (a) Topazolite; (b) Colophonite; (c) Melanite, including Pyreneite; (d) Dark-green Garnet, including Jelletite. 2. Manganesian Lime Iron-garnet: (a) Rothofite, including

Polyadelphite; (b) Aplome. 3. Yttriferous Lime Iron-garnet, or Ytter-garnet. Sub-division 1 seems to include Caldeite, the place of which is not yet thoroughly determined.

ān-draē-a, *s.* [Called after J. C. R. André, a German botanist.] The typical genus of the *Andræaceæ* (q.v.).

ān-draē-a'-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [From *Andræa* (q.v.).] Split-mosses. An order of acrogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Muscales, or Muscal alliance. It contains only the single genus *Andræa*, which agrees with mosses in having a calyptra and operculum, and with Jungmanniaceæ in having a valvular theca. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at thirteen.

ān-drañ-āt-ōm-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*), gen. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man as opposed to a woman; and *ἀνατομή* (*anatome*) = dissection.] [ANATOMY.] The dissection of a human being, especially of the male sex.

ān-drō-as-bērg'-ō-lite, *s.* [(1) Andreasberg, a bailiwick and town of the province of Hanover, in the Harz mountains, with mines of iron, cobalt, copper, and silver in the vicinity; (2) -lite.] A mineral, the same as *Harmotome* (q.v.).

ān-drōn-a, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀνθήρ* (*anthērēn*) = a wasp.] A genus of bees—the typical one of the family Andrenidæ. The British species are numerous; all are small, solitary bees.

ān-drōn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *Andrena* (q.v.).] A family of bees, one of two constituting the sub-tribe Anthophila. They differ from the Apidæ, the other family, in having a short and blunt trunk, and in other respects. The species are all solitary in their habits.

ān-drē-ō-lite, *s.* [In Ger. *andrealich*.] [ANDREASBERGOLITE.] A mineral, the same as *Harmotome* (q.v.).

ān-drōs'-pē-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*); genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, as distinguished from a woman; and *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: Rüper's name for the male system or apparatus of a plant; in other words, for the stamens. (Lindley: *Introd. to Botany*)

ān-drōg'-ra-phīs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man; *γραφίς* (*graphis*) = a style for writing.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Acanthaceæ. *A. paniculata*, called in India Kariyat, is a bitter tonic and stomachic, very similar to quassia. It is used in general debility, in convalescence after fever, and in an advanced stage of dysentery.

ān-drōg'-yn-al, *a.* [Formed as if from Lat. *androgynalis*.] [ANDROGYNE.] The same as *ANDROGYNOUS* (q.v.).

ān-drōg'-yn-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *androgynal*; -ly.] With the characteristics of hermaphrodites; at once male and female.

ān-drōg'-yn-ē, *s.* [In Lat. *s. fem.* = a masculine, heroic woman; in Gr. feminine of *ἀνδρόγυνος* (*androgynos*) = a hermaphrodite: from *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a male; and *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.] A hermaphrodite.

ān-drōg'-yn-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *androgynus* = a hermaphrodite.] Presenting the characteristics of both sexes in the same individual; at once male and female; pertaining to a hermaphrodite.

Bot.: Producing both male and female organs on the same root, or in the same flower. (Loudon: *Cyclo. of Plants*, 1829, Gloss.)

ān-drōid, ān-drōid-ēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] The name given to any machine constructed to imitate some of the movements or actions of a man, as, for example, to an automaton flute-player.

ān-drō mā'-nī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man; *μανία* (*mania*) = madness.]

1. (See extract.)

"There is an element in the feminine world that is suffering from what I shall venture to call *andromania*. . . . *Andromania* is a passionate aping of everything that is manly."—Dr. Parkhurst: *Ladies' Home Journal*, February, 1895.

2. The same as *NYMPHOMANIA* (q.v.).

ān-drō-mā'-nī-āc, *s.* A woman showing evidence of or suffering from andromania. [See *ANDROMANIA*.]

Ān-drōm'-ēd-a, *s.* [Lat. and Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and Cassiope. It was fabled that she was chained to a rock by order of Jupiter Ammon, and then exposed to the attacks of a monster. Perseus released, and afterwards married her. On her death she was changed into the constellation which bears her name. (*Ovid: Metam.*, iv. 670, &c.)

2. *Astron.*: A constellation, fancifully supposed to resemble a woman chained. It is in the northern hemisphere, and is surrounded by Cassiopeia, Lacerta, Pegasus, Pisces, Triangulum, and Perseus. It contains the bright stars Alnath and Mirach, and Alpheid is on the boundary-line between it and Pegasus. There is in the girdle of Andromeda a fine elliptic nebula, visible to the naked eye, and continually mistaken by the uninitiated for a comet. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 874.)

"... from eastern point
Of Libra to the deep star that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iii.

3. *Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ, or Heath-worts. A species (the *A. polifolia*, or Marsh Andromeda) occurs



MARSH ANDROMEDA (ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE).

in the bogs of Britain, the desolate character of the localities which it inhabits recalling to classical minds of fanciful tendency the barren rock to which Andromeda was chained (see No. 1). The Marsh Andromeda is an evergreen shrub, with beautiful rose-colored drooping flowers. Its shoots poison sheep, as do those of the *A. Mariana*, which grows in America; and the *A. ovalifolia*, of Nepal, acts with similar effect upon goats. *A. hypnoides*, which looks when in leaf like a moss, covers great tracts of ground in the Lapland Alps, and adorns them with its red flowers.

ān-drō-pēt-al-ōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*) = a man, and *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, but used by botanists for a petal.]

Botany: Having stamens transformed into petals, as sometimes takes place when a single flower is converted into a double one.

Ān-drōph'-a-gī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *Ἀνδροφάγος* (*Androphagōs*), the people described below; *ἀνδρόφαγος* (*androphagos*) = eating human flesh; *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*) = a man, and *φάειν* (*phagēin*) = to eat.] A race of cannibals, adjacent to Scythia, mentioned by Herodotus; hence cannibals generally.

Ān-drōph'-ōr-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*) = a man, a male; and *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = to bear.]

Bot.: Mirlab's name for 'the tribe formed by the union of the filaments in monadelphous plants. (Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*)

ān-drōp'-ō-gōn, *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *andropogon*; from Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*anēr*) = a man, and *πάγων* (*pagōn*) = a beard; there being on the flowers a beard-like tuft of hairs.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Graminaceæ, or Grasses. The *A. sorghum*, better known as *Holcus sorghum*, is extensively cultivated in India as a cereal. It is the Jowaree or Jondia of that country, and is called in English Great Millet. Another species, also grown in the Deccan as a cereal, is *A. saccharatus*, or Shaloo. Other species are the *A. Schenckianus*, or Lemon-grass [LEMON-GRASS]; the *A. calamus*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. -gua = gwa.

aromaticus [CALAMUS]; and the *A. Iswaran-cusa*. The fragrant roots of the *A. muricatus*, called throughout India *Khus*, are used for making tattles [TATRY], or for similar purposes.

ân-drô-sâc-ê, s. [Fr. *Androsacé*. In Latin *Androsaces*, Greek *ἀνδρόσακες* (*androsakes*), is not a plant, but a madrepora, from *ân* (*ânêr*), genit. *ânôpos* (*andros*) = man, and *ôsakos* (*sakos*) = a shield, to which the large round hollow leaf of the most common species has a certain resemblance. A genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceae. Elegant mountain plants found on the continent of Europe. None are wild in Britain.

ân-drô-sêm-ûm, s. [Lat. *androsæmon*; Gr. *ἀνδρόσαιμον* (*androsaimon*), tit. = man's blood; *ân* (*ânêr*), genit. *ânôpos* (*andros*) = a man, and *aiûma* (*haima*) = blood.]

* 1. *Ancient classic writers*: A species of St. John's Wort, with blood-red juice: *Hypericum androsæmon*, *montanum* or *ciatium*.

2. *Modern Botany*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Hypericaceae, or Tutsans. The *A. officinale* is tonic and astringent.

ân-drô-sphînx, s. [Gr. *ἀνδρόσφιγξ* (*androsphînx*), from *ân* (*ânêr*) = a man, and *ôphîγξ* (*sphînx*).] A man-sphinx, that is, a sphinx with the bust of a man, and not, as is usually the case, with that of a woman.

ân-drôt-ôm-ÿ, s. [Gr. *ἀνδροτόμιον* (*androto-mîon*), tit. = to cut a man; *ân* (*ânêr*) = a man, and *teûma* (*temû*) = to cut.] Dissection of the human body, in contradistinction from zootomy, or dissection of the bodies belonging to the inferior animals. (Johnson.)

-ân-drouûs, in compos. [Gr. *ân* (*ânêr*) = a man, a male.]

Bot.: Pertaining to the stamina. It is used only in composition, as *monandrous* plants, those with one stamen; *diandrous*, those with two, &c.

* **ând-swêre**, v. & s. [ANSWER.]

* **ând-vile**, s. [ANVIL.]

ânô, a. [ONE.] One. (Scotch.)
—*Sir Walter Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

† **ânô**, v.t. [Ger. *einen* = to agree.] To agree, to accord. (Scotch.)

"Sav a happyde hym to ta the Kyng.
And sayd for his rawnowyn."
Wynntoun, III. III. 42.

† **ânô-â-bîl**, a. [O. Fr. *anible* = capable; Lat. *inhabilis* = unmarried.] Unmarried. (Scotch.)
"... *aneabil* or singill woman."—*Reg. Maj.*, bk. II., a. 19, § 3. (Jamieson.)

* **a-nôal**. [ANELE.]

a-nôar, adv. [Eng. *a*; -near.] Near.

"The lady shrieks, and, well a-near!
Doth fall in travail with her fear."
Shakspeare: *Pericles*, III. (Intro.)

a-nôath, prep. & adv. [A.S. *beneathan* = beneath.] Beneath. (Scotch.)

"See, yonder the Ratton's Skerry—he aye held his
beh above the water in ny day—but he a'sneath it
now."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

ân-êc-dô-tal, a. [Eng. *anecdote*; -al.] Pertaining to anecdotes. (Prof. Wilson.)

ân-êc-dôte, s. [In Sw. *anekdot*; Dan. & Ger. *anekdot*; Dut. & Fr. *anecdote*; Port. *anekdota*; Ital. *aneddoto*; Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος* (*anek-dotos*) = something not published, but kept secret: *ân* (*ân*), priv., and *êkdotos* (*ekdotos*) = given out; *êk* (*ek*) = out, and *dotós* (*dotos*) = granted; *didômi* (*didômi*) = to give.]

1. Originally something kept unpublished, secret history, or an ancient work not in fact published, though there was no intention of keeping its contents undivulged. The best collection of anecdotes, in this first sense of the word, is generally said to have been that of Muratori, in A.D. 1709: but the thing, if not the name, must have been much older.

"Some modern anecdotes are
He nodded in his elbow chair." Prior.

2. A short but generally striking narrative of some single event in a person's history, related generally with a view of exhibiting his characteristic peculiarities. Among the best collections of anecdotes, in the modern sense, are the "Percy Anecdotes," sent forth by George Byerley and Joseph Clinton Robinson.

* **ân-êc-dôt-ic**, * **ân-êc-dôt-i-cal**, a. [Eng. *anecdote*, -ic, -ial. In Fr. *anecdotique*; Port. *anedotico*.]

1. Pertaining to anecdotes.

"Particular anecdotal traditions, whose authority is unknown or suspicious."—*Notingbroke to Pope*.

2. In the habit of relating anecdotes.

ân-êc-dôt-ist, s. [Eng. *anecdote*; -ist. In Port. *anedotista*.] One who relates anecdotes by word of mouth or by the pen. (Ogilvie.)

* **ân-ê-diûg**, s. [AANDE, AIND, AYNDE.] Breathing. (Scotch.)

"All thar fleeche of swate wes wete.
An sic a slow rais out than then,
Oif aneding bath of horse and men." Barbour.

* **ân-ê-fâld**, a. [ÆFAULD.] (Scotch.)

* **ân-ê-hêde**, s. [A.S. *an*, *æn* = one; suffix *had* = Eng. hood or head; as in A.S. *vrudunahad* = Eng. widowhood; *maidenhad* = Eng. maidenhead or maidenhood.] Oneness, union.
"The aneche of Godd with mannis soule."—*Richard Rolle de Hamptoe*, viii. (ed. Perry), p. 14.

* **ân-ei-mî-a**, **ân-ê-mî-a**, s. [Gr. *ἀνείμων* (*anémôn*) = without clothing; *â*, priv., and *eima* (*eima*) = dress, a garment; *ênvimi* (*hen-nimi*) = to dress. So called from the naked appearance of the spikes of inflorescence.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Polydaceae, or Ferns. *A. tomentosa* smells like myrrh. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 79.)

* **ân-êl-âce**, **ân-êl-â-qi-ô**, s. [ANLACE.]

* **ân-ê-lô** (1), **a-nôal**, * **ân-nôyl**, v.t. [A.S. *æl* = oil.] To administer extreme unction to.
"Hyt ys not gode to be helut.
How a wyrt schol be crîe."
—*Instructions for Parish Priests* (ed. Peacock), 1811-12.

* **a-nôle** (2), v.t. [Derivation uncertain, probably from Lat. *anhele* = to pant.] To attack, to worry. (R. Morris.) To approach. (Sir F. Madden.)

"Bothe wyth bulles and berez and bores other
quyte
And etaynez that hym a-nelode, of the heghe
Iella." Sir Gawayne (ed. R. Morris), 722, 723.

* **ân-ê-lêc-tric**, a. & s. [Gr. *ân* (*an*), priv., and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).]

1. As adjective: Non-electric.

2. As substantive (plur.): A term formerly used to designate those bodies which were commonly believed to be incapable of becoming electrical by friction.

"... bodies were formerly divided into ideoelectrics, or those which become electrical by friction, and *anoelectrics*, or those which do not possess this property."—*Atkinson: Gannet's Physics*, 3rd ed. (1868), p. 585.

ân-ê-lêc-trô-de, s. [Gr. *ân* (*ana*) = up; and Eng. *electrode* (q.v.).]
Elec.: The positive electrode or pole of a galvanic battery. (Faraday.) [ANODE.]

ân-ê-lêc-trôt-ô-nûs, s. [Pref. *an-*, and Eng., &c. *electrotonus* (q.v.).] The condition of the nerve close to the positive pole. (Gannet: *Physics* (ed. Atkinson), p. 924.)

* **ân-ê-lÿ**, adv. [A.S. *an* = one; Eng. suff. -ly = like.] Only; alone.

"I fande Ihesu in deserte, standande in the monte,
anely prayande." *Richard Rolle de Hamptoe*.

* **ân-êl-ÿo**, v.t. [Lat. *anhele*.] To aspire, to breathe. (Scotch.)

* **ân-ê-lÿ-nês**, s. [O. Eng. *anely* (q.v.); -nes = -ness.] Loneliness.

"... nochte in wantone joyence, bot in bytter
grefynge, nochte emange man, bot in anelynes."—*Richard Rolle de Hamptoe*, I. (ed. Perry), p. 6.

ân-ê-m-ôg-râph-ÿ, s. [Gr. *ânemos* (*anemos*) = the wind, and *γραφή* (*graphê*) = a description.] A description of the winds.

ân-ê-m-ôl-ôg-ÿ, s. [Gr. *ânemos* (*anemos*) = the wind, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the winds.

ân-ê-m-ôm-êt-êr, s. [In Ger. *anemometer*; Fr. *anémomètre*; Port. *anemometro*; Gr. *ânemos* (*anemos*) = the wind, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the velocity of the wind, on which its strength depends. Anemometers have been made of three kinds: 1st, those in which a windmill twists string round an axle against pressure; 2nd, those in which a defined surface, say of a foot square, is pressed

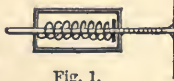


Fig. 1.

against a spring (Fig. 1); 3rd, those in which water or some other liquid is made to stand at a higher level in one leg of an inverted siphon than in the other (Fig. 2). The anemometer now most commonly in use is more akin to the first, which also was the earliest type of the instrument, than it is to the second or the third. Four light metallic hemispheres, called from Dr. Robinson, who first employed them, Robinson's cups (Fig. 3), are made to revolve like a vane or weather-cock, and are found to do so at the rate of exactly one-third the velocity of the wind. The result is then recorded in pencil marks by a self-registering apparatus.

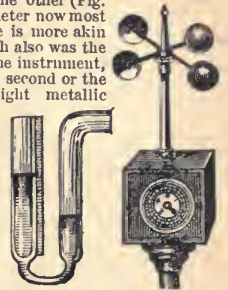


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

ân-ê-m-ôm-êt-rÿ, s. [In Fr. *anémometrie*; Port. *anemometria*. (For etym. see ANEMOMETER.)] A measurement of the velocity and strength of the wind. [ANEMOMETER.]

ân-ê-m-ôn-ê, **ân-ê-m-ôn-ÿ**, s. (In Dan., Ger., Dut., Fr., Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *anemone*; in Port. also *anemola*. Gr. *ἀνέμων* (*anémônê*), lit. = wind-flower, from *ânemos* (*anemos*) = the wind; because the flowers are easily moved by the wind.)

A. Ord. Lang. (Of the forms *anemone* and *anemony*.) Any wild or cultivated plant of the botanical genus *Anemone*. (See B., 1.)

"From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemones, auriculars, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves."
Thomson: *Spring*, 586.

B. Technically. (Of the form *anemone* only.)

1. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceae, or Crowfoots. What to



ANEMONE. (ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE.)

the uninitiated seems a corolla is in reality a petaloid calyx highly developed. Two anemones are genuine natives of Britain: the *A. nemorosa*, or Wood, and the *A. pulsatilla*, or Pasque-flower Anemone. Two others, the *A. Apennina* and *A. ranunculoides*, are naturalised. *A. coronaria* and *hortensis* are common garden flowers.



SEA ANEMONES.

2. Zool.: A popular name for those marine radiated animals which present some

resemblance to the anemone, but really look more like the Chrysanthemum or some others of the Compositae. The "anemone" meaning the Sea-anemone is *A. mesembryanthemum*, called also the Bendlet; the Snake-headed Anemone is the *Sagartia vitata*, and the Plumose Anemone is the *Actinobola dianthus*.

ân-êm-ô-nî-â, s. [ANEMONINE.]

† **ân-êm-ôn'-îc, a.** [Eng. *anemone*; -îc.] Pertaining to the anemone.

ân-êm-ôn-ine, ân-êm-ôn-in, ân-êm-ô-nî-â, s. A chemical substance obtained from various species of anemone. It burns like camphor.

ân-êm-ôn-ÿ, s. [ANEMONE.]

ân-êm-ô-scôpe, s. [In Fr. *anémoscope*; Sp. *anemoscopio*; from Gr. *ânemos* (*anemos*) = the wind, and *skopêō* (*skopêō*) = to look at.] An instrument for rendering visible the direction of the wind. In that commonly used there is a vane exposed to the wind acting upon an index moving round a dial-plate on which the thirty-two points of the compass are engraved.

ân-ên-cê-phâl'-î-â, s. [For etymology see ANENCEPHALUS.] Absence of the brain, or a portion of it.

ân-ên-cê-ph'-âl-îc, a. [Eng. &c., *anencephalus* (q.v.); Eng. -îc.] Brainless; without a brain.

"In the *anencephalic* foetus in which all the encephalon, but part of the medulla oblongata is wanting by congenital defect . . ."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, li. 311.

ân-ên-cê-ph'-âl-ôus, a. [Eng. &c., *anencephalus* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. -ous.] Brainless; anencephalic.

" . . . an *anencephalous* foetus."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, Vol. 1, p. 217.

ân-ên-cê-ph'-âl-îs, s. [Gr. *ân* (*an*), priv., and *ênkephalos* (*engkephalos*) = the brain; adj. = without brain.]

Animal Physiol.: A foetus born without the brain.

* **an-end (1), *an-ende (1), *an-end-es, *an-ont, *an-ente, *an-ent-is, *an-ent, *an-ens, *an-empt-es, *o-nenoe, *an-ent, *an-enst, prep.** [A contraction for *anent* or *onent*, representing the true form *anefen* or *onfen* = A.S. *on-efen* = even with, near, on an equality with.]

1. Opposite.

"Bot a wunde ful wyde and weete con wyse,
An-ende bys herth thurgh hyde to-rente."

Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 1,134-5.

2. Respecting, regarding, concerning. (Eng., in the forms *an ende* and *anente*; Scotch, in the form *anent*.)

"An-ende rygh twys men, yet sayt a game
Dauld in sauter, if euer ye say hit."

Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 696-7.

an-end (2), *an-ende, on-end (a or on

= on, in, and, end), adv.

1. Ordinary Language:

1. On end, perpendicularly.

2. Lastly.

"I drede on *ende* quat schulde byfalle,
Lest ho me es-chaped that I ther chace."

Alliterative Poems; Pearl (ed. Morris), 186-7.

II. *Naut.*: A term applied to the situation of any mast or boom when standing perpendicularly to the plane of the deck, to that of the tops, &c. Top-masts are also said to be *an-end* when they are hoisted up to their usual station at the head of the lower masts.

ân-ê-pâl-lêc'-ta, s. pl. [Gr. *ânepallaktos* (*anepallaktos*) = not interchanging; *ân*, priv., *épallâssō* (*epallâssō*) = to change over, to interchange; *êtri* (*êtri*) = upon, or over, and *allâssō* (*allâssō*) = to change.] The term applied by Aristotle to those animals in which the upper and lower teeth do not interlock; namely, the herbivorous quadrupeds. (*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 2.)

ân-êr-ly, a. Single, solitary. (*Scotch*.)

ân-êr-ôid, a. & s. [Gr. *ân*, priv., and *nhôros* (*nhôros*) = wet, damp; from *nâw* (*naō*) = to flow.]

A. As adjective: Not containing any liquid. (Used chiefly in the expression, "Aneroid barometer.")

Aneroid Barometer: A barometer not containing a liquid, but constructed on a totally different principle from a mercurial barometer.



ANEROID BAROMETER.

Various forms of the instrument exist. One of these consists of a cylindrical metal box exhausted of air, and having its lid of thin corrugated metal. As the pressure increases, the lid, which is highly elastic, and has a spring inside, is forced inwards; whilst, again, as it diminishes, it is forced outwards. Delicate multiplying levers then transmit these motions to an index which moves on a scale, and is graduated empirically by a mercurial barometer. It is wonderfully delicate, but is apt to get out of order, particularly when it has been exposed to great variations of pressure. From its portability it is much used for determining the heights of mountains. (*Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed., 1868, pp. 130-1.)

B. As substantive: A barometer of the kind described under A.

ânes (often pronounced *êng*), adv. [A.S. *anes*, genit. m. and n. of *an*, *en* = (1) one, (2) single, sole, another; *âne*, *æne* = once, at once.]

1. At one time, at once; once. (*Scotch*.)

"I downa take mukkle siller at *anes* . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

2. Only, solely.

ânes êr-rand, adv. [O. Eng. *anes* = sole; Eng. *errand*. *Lit.* = sole errand.] Of set purpose. (*Scotch*.)

" . . . if he was coming alive again *anes errand*."

—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. x.

ân-ês-îs, s. [Gr. *ânêsis* (*anêsis*) = (1) a loosening, relaxing, (2) remission, abatement; *ânêmi* (*anêmi*) = to send up or forth, . . . to slacken, to relax: *âvâ* (*ana*) = up, and *îmi* (*hiêmi*) = to set a-going.]

Med.: The abatement of morbid symptoms.

a-nêp-ô-rhîz'-â, s. [Gr. *ânêson* (*anêson*), or *ânêsson* (*anêsson*), the same as *ânêthon* (*anêthon*) = dill anise, and *rhîza* (*rhîza*) = root.] A genus of plants of the Umbelliferous order, of which one species, the *A. capensis*, is used in Southern Africa as an esculent. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 976.)

a-nêth'-ôl, s. [Lat. *anethum* = anise; *oleum* = oil.] [OIL OF ANISE.]

a-nêth'-ûm, s. [In Fr. *aneth*; Ital. *aneto*; Sp. *eneldo*; Port. *endro*. From Lat. *anethum*; Gr. *ânêthon* (*anêthon*) = anise or dill.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceae, or Umbelliferae. *A. graveolens* is the dill. Its fruit is aromatic and carminative.

a-neu'ch (iguttural), adv. [ENOUGH.] Enough. (*Scotch*.)

ân-eür-îsm, †ân-eür-ÿsm, s. [In Fr. *anévrisme*, *anévrysme*; Sp. & Port. *aneurisma*; Gr. *ânévrysma* (*anévrysma*) and *ânévrysma* (*aneurysmos*), from *ânévryō* (*anevryō*) = to widen, to open; *ênvryō* (*evryō*) = to make wide or broad; *ênvrys* (*evrys*) = wide, broad.]

Med.: A morbid dilatation of the aorta, or one of the other great arteries of the body. Four varieties of this malady have been described. In the first the whole circumference of the artery is dilated; in the second, or true aneurism, the dilatation is confined to one side of the artery, which then takes the form of a sac; in the third, or false aneurism,

the internal and middle coats of the artery are ulcerated or ruptured, while those which are external or cellular expand into a sac; in the fourth, or mixed variety, the false supervenes upon the true aneurism, or upon dilatation. (*Dr. J. Hope, Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. i, p. 104.)

ân-eür-îsm'-al, a. [Eng. *aneurism*; -al. In Fr. *anévrismal*, *anévrismal*; Port. *aneurismal*.] Pertaining to an aneurism; affected by an aneurism.

" . . . a rational treatment of *aneurismal* and wounded arteries."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1, p. 29.

a-new, adv. [Eng. *a=on*; *new*. In Sw. *a nuo*.]

1. Another time; over again; afresh, again.

" . . . when, lo! the North *anew*,
With stormy nations black, on England pour'd
Woes the sev rest'er a people felt."

—*Thomson: Liberty*, pt. iv.

2. Newly, in a new manner, freshly.

"He who begins late is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul . . ."

—*Rogers*.

anfract, s. [ANVIL.]

ân-frâc-tû-ôse, a. [From Lat. *anfractuoso* = winding, crooked.] [ANFRACTUOSITY.] Anfractuoso.

"Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuoso* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults how the sound is redoubled."—*Gray*.

ân-frâc-tû-ôs'-î-tÿ, s. [Eng. *anfractuoso*; -ity. In Fr. *anfractuosité*; Lat. *anfractus* = (1) a curving or bending, an orbit; (2) a tortuous route.] [ANFRACTUOUS.] The quality or state of being anfractuoso; tortuosity.

" . . . their surface is generally smooth: the *anfractuosités*, when present, are few and simple."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 24.

ân-frâc-tû-ôus, a. [In Fr. *anfractueux*; Port. *anfractuoso*. From Lat. *anfractus*, adj. = broken, bent, round, winding, crooked; *an-* = ambi- = around, and *fractus* = broken, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Winding, crooked, mazy; full of winding passages; spiral.

" . . . with *anfractuoso* spires and cochlear turnings about it."—*Fuller: Worthies*; *London*.

2. Fig.: Tortuous.

" . . . *anfractuoso* and involved consequences."—*Br. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii, c. 2.

B. Technically:

Botany: Spiral, resembling in direction the spires of a corkscrew, or full of turnings and winding passages. (*Lindley*.)

ân-frâc-tû-ôus-nêss, s. [Eng. *anfractuoso*; -ness. The quality of being anfractuoso; anfractuosity, tortuosity. (*Bailey*.)

* **an-gard-ly, *an-gare-ly, *an-gar-ly, *an-gurd-ly, adv.** Angrily. [ANGRY.]

* **ân-gûr-î-â-tion, s.** [In Fr. *angarie* = to follow after, to persecute; Ital. *angariare* = to force, to overcharge; *angariatore* = an oppressor; *angariare* = to compel, to oppress; *angheria* = force, compulsion; Lat. *angario*; Gr. *ângarêvō* (*angarevō*) [see Matt. v. 41, in Gr.] = to press one to serve, as an *ângarōs* (*angaros*) (in Lat. *angarius*) a slight modification of a Persian word, *angaria* = a mounted courier; Gr. *ângarêia* (*angareia*) = (1) *Spec.*, such service, (2) *Gen.*, service to a lord, villenage.] Compulsion, service forcibly exacted.

"But if in these earthly *angariations* one mile, according to our Saviour's counsel, may bring on another; yet, in spiritual evil ways, no compulsion can prevail upon a resolved spirit."—*Br. Hall: Temptations Repelled*.

"This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced *angariation* (as if God would force grace and salvation upon us against our will), nor some sudden prostration to good."—*Br. Hall: Rom.*, p. 134.

"The earth yields us fruit, but it is only perhaps once a year, and that not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labour and patience."—*Ibid.*, p. 43.

ân-gei-ôl-ô-gÿ, s. [Gr. *ângelion* (*angelion*) = a vessel; *lógos* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The doctrine of the vessels of the body. (*Brande*.)

ân-gei-ô-tên'-îc, a. [Gr. *ângelion* (*angelion*) = (1) a vessel, (2) a blood-vessel; *teivō* (*teivō*), fut. *teivō* (*teivō*) = to stretch, strain, extend.] *Lit.* = straining the blood-vessels. (See below.)

angeiotonic fever, s. A name of inflammatory fever. Pinel believed its seat to be in the organs of circulation. (*Dr. Tweedie: Cyclo. of Pract. Med.*, vol. ii, p. 162.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. ew = û.

án-gel-ót-óm-ý, s. [ANGIOTOMY.]

án-gel, ***án-gle** (1), s. & a. [In A.S. *engel*, *angel*; Sw. *Dan*, *Dut.*, & *Ger.* *engel*; Russ. *angel*; Irish *amgaol*, *amgaol*; Fr. *ange*; Sp. *angel*; Port. *anjo*; Ital. *angelo*; Lat. *angelus*. From Gr. ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = (1) a messenger, (2) an angel, (3) the message brought; ἄγγελος (*angellos*) = to bear a message, to announce.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: *A messenger, one employed to carry a message, a *locum tenens*, a man of business. (In this sense it is masc. or fem.)

"Resigns his crown to angel Carwell's trust."

Marvell: *Brianonia and Raleigh*, 122.

¶ Grosart, the editor of Marvell's works, considers that this is the true explanation of the very common "Angel Inn." (Andrew Marvell: *Poems*, ed. Grosart, vol. i., p. 335.)

2. Spec. Lit.: One of an order of spiritual beings superior to man in power and intelligence, vast in power, holy in character, and thoroughly devoted to the worship and service of God, who employs them as his heavenly messengers. Their existence is made known to us by Scripture, and is recognised also in the Parsee sacred books.

"... noe man, noe angel, noe god."—*Orchography and Conglutin of the Britan Troupe* (ed. Wheatley).

"And the angel answering said unto him, I am Gabriel, that stand in the presence of God."—*Luke*, i. 19.

"We find, as far as credit is to be given to the celestial hierarchy of that supposed Dionysus, the senator of Athens, the first place or degree is given to the angels of love, which are termed Seraphim; the second to the angels of light, which are termed Cherubim; and the third, and so following places, to thrones, principalities, and the rest, which are all angels of power and ministry, so as the angels of knowledge and illumination are placed before the angels of office and domination."—*Lord Bacon*, *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

¶ We learn from Scripture that many angels, originally holy like the rest, fell from their pristine purity, becoming so transformed in character that all their powers are now used for the purpose of doing evil instead of good. These are to be identified with the devils so frequently mentioned in holy writ.

"And the angels which kept out their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day."—*Jude* 6.

"He cast upon them the fierceness of his anger, wrath, and indignation, and trouble, by sending evil angels among them."—*Ps.* lxxviii. 49.

3. Figuratively:

(a) Christ in angelic form or otherwise. (Compare Gen. xxxi. 11—13, with John i. 18.)

(b) A spirit which has assumed the aspect of some human being. The reference probably is to the Jewish belief that each person has his or her guardian angel.

"But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. They said they, it is his angel."—*Acts* xii. 15.

(c) The representative of each of the seven Asiatic churches. "Unto the angel of the church of Ephesus write" (Rev. ii. 1); and "unto the angel of the church of Smyrna write," ver. 8. (See also ii. 12, 18; iii. 1, 7, 14.)

(d) An appellation given by an intimate friend, or especially by a lover, to the object of his or her affection.

"For Brutus, as you know, was Cæsar's angel: Judge, O you gods, how dearly Cæsar loved him!"—*Shakespeare*: *Julius Cæsar*, Act. iii. 2.

(e) A person of seeming innocence, purity, and benevolence.

"Oh, what may man within him hide, Though angel on the outward side."—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, Act. iii. 2.

4. The name of a beautiful fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris*, which has large green scales, and the lamina above the gills armed with blue spines. It is one of the Chatodonts, from the coast of Carolina, and is quite different from the British angel-fish (q.v.).

II. Technically:

Nimis: A gold coin, named from the fact that on one side of it was a representation



ANGEL OF EDWARD VI.

of the Archangel Michael in conflict with the Dragon (Rev. xii. 7). The reverse had a ship

with a large cross for the mast, the letter E on the right side, and a rose on the left; whilst against the ship was a shield with the usual arms. It was first struck in France in 1340, and was introduced into England by Edward IV. in 1465. Between his reign and that of Charles I. it varied in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s. It is not now current either in France or England. The last struck in England were in the reign of Charles I. (*H. Noel Humphreys*: *Coins of England*, 5th ed., 1848; and other authorities.)

Of hoarding abhors; the improved angels Set them at liberty.—"Shakespeare": *K. John*, iii. 2. . . . and a counterfeit angel is made more like a true angel than if it were an angel coined of China gold."—*Bacon*: *Inter. of Nat.*, ch. xi.

B. As adjective: Angelical.

"All angel now—yet little less than all."

While still a pilgrim in our world below."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles* (Conclusion).

C. In composition, Angel is generally a substantive, but sometimes it is an adjective.

angel-age, s. [Eng. *angel*; and *age* = time of life.] An age or period of life at which a certain character is possessed, or certain actions done. It is not the same as **ANGELAGE** (q.v.).

"Why should you two, That, happily, have been as chaste as I am, Fairer, I think, by much for yet your faces, Like ancient well-built pines, show worthy ruins, After that angel-age turn mortal devils?"—*Bacon*, *And. Pl.* *Valentinian*, i. 2.

angel-bed, s. A bed without posts.

angel-choir, s. A choir of angels, especially that which sang when Christ's birth was announced to the shepherds at Bethlehem (*Luke* ii. 13, 14).

"God set the diadem upon his head, And angel-choirs attended."—*Cooper*: *The Task*, bk. vi.

angel-fish, s. A fish of the Squalidae, or Shark family, the reverse of angelic in its look, but which derived its name from the fact that its extended pectoral fins present the appearance of wings. It is called also Monk-fish, Fiddle-fish, Shark-ray, and Kingston. It is



ANGEL-FISH.

the *Squatina angelus* of Duméril, the *Squalus squatina* of Linnaeus. It has an affinity to the Rays, as well as to the Sharks. It lies close to the bottom of the sea, and feeds ravenously on flat-fishes. It sometimes attains the length of seven or eight feet. It is more common in the south than in the north of Britain, and is not uncommon on the coasts of the United States. (*Farrell*: *British Fishes*, vol. ii., pp. 407 to 409.)

angel-form, s. A form deemed to be or resemble that of an angel.

"To weeping grottoes and prophetic glooms, Where angel-forms athwart the solemn dusk."—*Thomson*: *Seasons*, *Autumn*.

angel-guest, s. An angel who has been received as a guest.

"To entertain our angel-guest,"—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. v.

angel-hand, s. The hand of an angel.

"Fleeter than the starry brands Flung at night from angel-hands."—*Moore*: *Paradise and the Peri*.

angel-head, s. The head of an angel cut in stone or other material.

"What, always dreaming over heavenly things, Like angel-heads in stone with pigeon-wings!"—*Cooper*: *Conspiration*.

angel-like, a. & adv. Like an angel; in an angelic manner.

"How angel-like he sings!"—*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

angel-peopled, a. Peopled with angels. (*Jewsbury*.)

angel-quire, s. pl. A quire (choir) of angels.

"And join thy voice unto the angel-quire."—*Milton*: *The Morning of Christ's Nativity*.

angel-seeming, a. Appearing as if they were angels.

"Than these same guileful angel-seeming sprites, Who thus in dreams, voluptuous, soft, and bland, Pour'd all th' Arabian heaven upon our sights."—*Thomson*: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 45.

angel-trumpet, s. A trumpet used by angels.

"Where the bright seraphim, in burning row, Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow."—*Milton*: *At a Solemn Music*.

angel-water, s. A scented water prepared in Portugal. It consists of rose, orange blossom, and myrtle water commingled together, and additionally perfumed with musk and ambergris.

angel-welcome, s. A welcome by angels. (*Bowering*.)

angel-wing, s. The wing of an angel.

"Subjected to his service, angel-wings And flaming ministers, to watch and tend Their earthly charge."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

angel-winged, a. Possessed of wings resembling those of angels.

Fig.: Rising to a high and serene atmosphere.

"She [philosophy] all angel-winged The heights of science and of virtue gains, Where all is calm and clear."—*Thomson*: *Spring*.

angel-worship, s. The worshipping of angels.

"Angel-worship is plainly forbidden in the text of St. Paul, which is now considering (Col. ii. 18), as also in Rev. xii. 10, xxii. 9."—*Trapp*: *Poetry truly stated*, pt. ii.

***án-gél** (2), ***án-géll**, s. [A.S. *angel* = a hook, a fishing-hook.] A hook. (*Scotch*.)

angel-hede, s. The hooked or barbed head of an arrow.

"An angel-hede to the hakis he drew."—*Wattice*, iv. 554. (*Jamieson*.)

án-gél (3), s. [Apparently a corruption of Eng. *angle* (q.v.). In Fr. *ange* = chain-shot.]

angel-shot, s. Chain-shot; cannon-shot cut in halves, which are then connected together by means of a chain.

án-gél-áge, s. [Eng. *angel*; suffix *-age*.] The existence or the state of angels.

án-gél-ót, s. [Dimin. of *angel*.] An old English coin, in value equal to half an "angel." [*Anglic*, s.]

án-gél-hood, s. [Eng. *angel*; snff. *-hood*.] Angelic nature or character; the state of being an angel. (*E. B. Browning*: *Song for Rugged Schools*.)

án-gél-ic (1), ***án-gél-ick**, ***án-gél-ique**, **án-gél-ic-al**, a. [In Dan. *angelig*; Ger. *angelika*; Fr. *angelique*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *angelico*; Lat. *angelicus*, from Gr. ἄγγελικος (*angelikos*).]

1. Gen.: Pertaining to a messenger of any kind.

"Angelick Cromwell, who out-wings the wind."—*Marvell*: *First Anniversary*, 126.

2. Spec.: Pertaining to an angel, or the hierarchy of angels; resembling an angel; like what an angel might have done; of a nature like that of the angels; superhuman.

"The union of womanly tenderness and angelic patience."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Angelic Doctor*: A title given to St. Thomas Aquinas.

angelic-hymn, s. The hymn sung by angels to the shepherds. (*Luke* ii. 14.)

angelic-salutation, s. The Hail-Mary (q.v.).

án-gél-ic (2), a. [From Eng., &c., *angelica* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the Angelica plant.

angelic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_7O_2 = C_4H_7.CO.OH$. A monatomic acid belonging to the acrylic series, obtained by boiling the root of *Angelica archangelica* with lime and water, and distilling the concentrated liquid with dilute sulphuric acid. Angelic acid forms long needle crystals, which melt at 45°, and boil at 190°.

án-gél-ic-a, s. [In Ger. *angelika*; Dut. *engelwortel*; Fr. *angelique*; Sp. *angelica*; Dan., Port., & Ital. *angelica*. From Lat. *angelus*; Gr. ἄγγελος (*angelos*) = an angel. So called from its medicinal qualities.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceae, or Umbelliferae. It contains one species, the

baíl, **boý**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-tion, -sion, -tioun, -cioun = **shün**: -tion, -sion = **zhün**. -tious, -sious, -cious = **shüs**. -ble, &c. = **bel** -ique = **icla**.

A. sylvestris, or Wild Angelica, truly indigenous in Britain, and one, the *A. archangelica*, or Garden Angelica, naturalised. It



ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS: BRANCH, FLOWER, AND SEED. (ONE-FIFTH NATURAL SIZE.)

is sometimes cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are blanched and eaten as celery, or candied with sugar. It is regarded as stimulant and anti-pesitential.

"In his hand he carried,
Angelica uprooted,
With delicious fragrance
Filling all the place."

Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, ch. xvi.

angelica-root, *s.* The root of the *Archangelica officinalis*. It is fragrant, bitter, and pungent. When first tasted it is sweet, but leaves behind a glowing heat in the mouth. The Laplanders eat the stalks, roasted in hot ashes, for coughs, hoarseness, &c., and boil the tender flowers in milk to promote perspiration in catarrh attended with fever. In a candied state it is eaten as a sweetmeat. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 776.)

angelica-stalk, *s.* The stalk of an angelica plant.

"Now will I confess it.
Better things are jewels
Than angelica-stalks are
For a Queen to wear."

Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, ch. xvi.

angelica-tree, *s.* *Aralia spinosa*. Its leaves are like those of the Angelica, whence its name. It is a small tree ornamental for lawns.

ân-gôl-ô-ni-a, *s.* [Sp. *angelon*; from Lat. *angelus* = Gr. *ἄγγελος* (*angelos*) = an angel.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceae (Fig-worts). *A. salicariaefolia*, or Violet Angelonia, is a herbaceous stove-plant, with fine large light-blue flowers.

ân-gôl-ô-ph-ân-y, *s.* [Gr. *ἄγγελος* (*angelos*) = an angel; *φαῖνα* (*phainô*) = to bring to light; to make to appear.] The appearance or manifestations of angels.

"... the Theophany and Angelophany of the Old and New Testament."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Martineau's transl.), vol. I., § 14, p. 67.

ân-gôl-ôt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Numism.*: An ancient French coin struck at Paris whilst that capital was temporarily in English occupation. It was so called from having on it the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of England and France.

2. A small cheese made in Normandy.

3. *Music*: A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute. (In this sense it is probably derived from the Fr. *anche*, the reed of a wind instrument. (*Johnson*.)

ân-gôl-ûs, *s.* [Lat. = angel.] A prayer to the Virgin, instituted by Pope Urban II., offered in Roman Catholic countries in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, at the sound of a bell called the *Angelus*. It is so called because it begins with the words "Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ" (the angel of the Lord announced to Mary). (HAIL-MARY.)

"Sweetly over the village the bell of the *Angelus* sounded."
Longfellow: Evangeline, l. 4.

âng-êr, *s.* [A.S. *ange* = straitened, sorrowful, troubled, from Icel. *angr* = grief, sorrow. *Ang* in compounds = trouble. It implies narrowness, constraint, or difficulty; as *angust*, *angustum* = difficult, narrow; *angbreost* = an asthma, a difficulty of breathing (Anguish). Cognate with *enge* = narrow, confined. Mediæv. Lat. *angaria* = vexation, trouble, distress, anxiety; Lat. *ango*; Greek *ἄγω* (*angô*) = to press tight.]

* 1. Originally: Any vexation, distress, or uneasiness of mind having its origin—

(a) In bodily pain.

"I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot."—*Temple*.

¶ Though the substantive has now lost this sense, the adjective still retains it; for we speak of "an angry wound."

(b) In any other cause. *Spec.*, grief.

"She held hire hard in thralls wane,
And dede hire forge and anger mine."
Sory of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 971-72.

2. *Now*: An emotion or passion of the human heart excited by the spectacle of wrongdoing, especially to one's self. When it arises, the heart beats more frequently, the blood circulates more rapidly, the voice becomes loud and menacing, all thought of personal danger passes away, and a desire is felt, if indeed it be not carried out, of punishing the offender. Essentially anger is a virtuous emotion, planted in the breast to intimidate and restrain wrong-doers; but through human infirmity, it is almost sure to be abused in one of four ways. A person under its influence may be hasty, passionate, fretful, or revengeful.

"... anger is like
A full-hot horse, who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, l. 1.

"A slight flush
Of moral anger previously had thrined
The old man's cheek."—*Wordsworth: Exc.*, bk. v.

¶ In Scripture it is frequently attributed to God.

"And the Lord's anger was kindled the same time, and he awar, saying,"—*Numb.*, xxii. 10.

"... let not thine anger burn against thy servant."—*Gen.*, xlv. 18.

¶ In poetry anger has sometimes, though rarely, a plural. In this case it ceases to be an abstract word, because a concrete one = successive acts or states of indulgence of anger.

"Delicious epites and darling angers."
Tennyson: Madeline.

âng-êr, *v.t. & i.* [From the substantive.]

A. Transitive:

* 1. To render painful (used of the body); to trouble, to vex (used of the mind).

"He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and angreth malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations."—*Bacon*.

2. To inspire with anger, to provoke.

Used—

(a) *Of man:*

"By them that are no people, and by a foolish nation I will anger you."—*Romans*, x. 19.

(b) *Of God:*

"They angered him also at the waters of strife."
—*Ps.*, cvi. 32.

B. Intransitive: To become angry. (*Scotch*.)

"When neebors anger at a place
Burns: *Scotch Drink*.

âng-êr-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANGER, *v*]

"The flush of angry'd shame
O'erdoes thy calmer glances."

Tennyson: Madeline, s.

âng-êr-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *anger*; *ful*(l).] Angry. (*Sylvester: The Arke*, 205.)

âng-êr-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ANGER, *v*.]

âng-êr-lêss, *a.* [Eng. *anger*; *-less*.] Calm; without anger. (*Sylvester: The Arke*, 222.)

† **âng-êr-lý**, * **âng-êr-lich**, *adv.* [Eng. *anger*, *-ly*; *A.S. lic* = like.] Angriily; like an angry person.

"And angerlich y wandrede the Austyns to proue."

Pierce the Plowman's Crede (ed. Skeat), 268.

"Why, how now, Hecate? you look angryly."

Shakespeare: Macbeth, iii. 5.

* **âng-êr-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *anger*; *-ness*.] The state of being angry.

"Hall, innocent of angerness!"

MS. cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, l. 316.

ân-gi-ên-chý-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγγειον* (*angeton*) = a vessel, and *ἐγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = an infusion; *ἐγχέω* (*engchê*) = to pour in; *εν* (*en*) = in, and *χέω* (*chê*) = to pour.]

Bot.: Professor Morren's name for vascular tissue. It is his fourth division of tissue, and comprehends (1) Pleurencyhma, or woody tissue; (2) Trachencyhma, or spiral vessels; (3) Modified trachencyhma, or ducts; (4) Cinenchyma, or laticiferous vessels.

ân-gi-nâ, *s.* [In Fr. *angine*; Port. & Lat. *angina* = the quinsy. From Lat. *ango*, Gr. *ἄγω* (*angcho*) = to press tight, especially the throat; to strangle.]

Medicine:

* 1. A quinsy or other inflammatory disease of the throat.

"*Angina*. . . . It is an inflammation on the parts of the throat subservient to respiration, speech, and deglutition. It is called a strangulation of the fauces, more properly an inflammation of the internal fauces."—*Parr: Med. Diet.* (1809), l. 116.

2. The angina pectoris (q.v.).

"*Angina* occurs in both sexes."—*Dr. John Forbes: Cyc. Pract. Med.*, vol. I., p. 83.

angina pectoris, *s.* [Lat. = angina of the breast.] The name first given by Dr. Heberden in 1768, and since then universally adopted as the designation of a very painful disease, called by him also a disorder of the breast; by some others "spasm of the chest," or "heart-stroke," and popularly "breast-pang." It is characterised by intense pain in the præcordial region, attended by a feeling of suffocation and a fearful sense of impending death. These symptoms may continue for a few minutes, half an hour, or even an hour or more. During the paroxysm the pulse is low, with the body cold, and often covered with clammy perspiration. Death does not often result from the first seizure, but the malady tends to return at more or less remote intervals, generally proving fatal at last. There are several varieties of it: an organic and a functional form; and again a pure or idiopathic and a complex or sympathetic one have been recognised. Angina is produced by disease of the heart. It specially attacks elderly persons of plethoric habits, men oftener than women, generally coming on when they are walking, and yet more if they are running up-stairs or exerting great effort on ascending a hill. Stimulants should be administered during the continuance of a paroxysm; but it requires a radical improvement of the general health to produce a permanent effect on the disorder.

ân-gi-nôse, *a.* [Lat. *anginosus*, fem. *anginosa*.] Pertaining to angina (q.v.).

anginose scarlatina, *s.* [Lat. *scarlatina anginosa*.] A variety of scarlatina, more severe than Scarlatina simplex, and less dangerous than Scarlatina maligna. [SCARLATINA.] (*Tanner: Manual of Medicine*.)

ân-gi-nôus, *a.* [Lat. *anginosus*; Fr. *angineux*.] Pertaining to the Angina pectoris.

"... the anginous symptoms being either feebly manifested . . ."—*Cyclo. Pract. Med.*, vol. I., p. 87.

fâto, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, nôt, or, wôrô, wôlf, wôrôk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

ăn-gi-ô-carp-i-an-s, *s. pl.* [ANGIOCARPOUS.]

Bot.: Mû-ri's second class of fruits. The fruit is *seeded* in envelopes not forming part of the calyx. It is opposed to Gymnocarpians (q.v.). (*Lindey: Intro. to Bot.*, p. 232.)

ăn-gi-ô-carp-oûs, *a.* [Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel, a pail, a receptacle; from *àngyos* (*angos*) = a vessel, a jar, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]

Bot.: With fruit seated in an envelope not constituting part of the calyx.

ăn-gi-ôg-râph-y, *s.* [In Fr. *angiographie*. From Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = . . . a vessel (of the human body), and *γραφή* (*graphê*) = a drawing, a writing, a description.]

Anat.: A description of the vessels of the human body, arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c.

ăn-gi-ôl-ô-gy, *s.* [In Fr. *angiology*; Sp. & Port. *angiologia*. From Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat.: The science which treats of the arteries, veins, and other vessels in the human body.

ăn-gi-ô-môn-ô-spêrm-oûs, *a.* [Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel; *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone; and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: Producing one seed only, and that not naked, but in a seed-vessel.

ăn-gi-ôp-têr-is, *s.* [Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel; *πτερίς* (*ptêris*) = a kind of fern.] A genus of plants belonging to the alliance Filicales (Ferns), and the order Dnaeaceae (Dnaeworts). The *A. erecta* is used with a fern of another genus in the South Sea Islands in preparing cocoa-nut oil. (*Lindey: Veget. Kingd.*, p. 79.)

ăn-gi-ô-scope, *s.* [Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel, and *σκοπέω* (*skopêo*) = to look at, to contemplate.] An instrument designed to be employed in the study of the capillary vessels of an organised body.

ăn-gi-ô-spêrm, *s.* [Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A plant presenting the characters of Linnaeus's order Angiospermia (q.v.).

ăn-gi-ô-spêrm-i-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *àngyio-spermios* (*angiospermios*) = having the seed in a capsule; also *ἐνγείωσπέρματος* (*engaiospêrmatos*), from *ἐν* (*en*) = in, *àngyion* (*angelion*) = vessel, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: In the artificial classification of Linnaeus the second-order of the class Didynamia. It includes those didynamous plants which have their seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as contradistinguished from those in which they are apparently "naked." (GYMNOSPERMIA.) Most of the Scrophulariaceae and their immediate allies fall under this Linnaean order.

ăn-gi-ô-spêrm-oûs, *a.* [ANGIOSPERMIA.]

Bot.: Having the seeds inclosed in a pericarp. It is opposed to Gymnospermous (q.v.). [ANGIOSPERMIA.]

ăn-gi-ô-s-pôr-oûs, *a.* [Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel, and *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed, a spore; *σπείρω* (*speirô*) = to sow.]

Botany: Having the spores enclosed in a hollow shell or bag: e.g., Lycopodon.

ăn-gi-ôl-ô-m-y, *s.* [In Fr. *angiologie*; Sp. & Port. *angiologia*. From Gr. *àngyion* (*angelion*) = a vessel of the body, and *τομή* (*tomê*) = a cut, from *τέμνω* (*temnô*) = to cut.]

Med.: The cutting open of a vein, an artery, or some other vessel of the body.

ăn-g-lar-ite, *s.* [From Anglar, one of the places where it is found.] A mineral, a massive variety of Vivianite (q.v.).

ăn-g-le (1), *s.* [A.S. *angel*, *angl*, *angl* = a hook, a fishing hook; Dan. *angel*; Dut. *hengel*.] A fishing rod, with its attached line and hook.

"They take up all of them with the angle, they catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag."—*Ibid.*, l. 15.

"The patient fisher takes his silent stand, Intent, his angle trembling in his hand: With looks unmoved he hopes the scaly breed, And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed."

Pope: *Windsor Forest*, 137–140.

angle-rod, *s.* A fishing rod.

"The second bigness is used for *angle-rod*. . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii., § 65.

ăn-g-lo, *v. t. & t.* [From the substantive. In Dan. *angle*; Dut. *hengelen*; Ger. *angeln*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To fish with a rod, line, and hook.

"The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,

Feast on the waters with the prey they take."

"But *angled* in the higher pool,"

Tennyson: *The Miller's Daughter*.

2. *Fig.*: To attempt to gain human hearts by the use of tempting bait of one kind or other.

"She knew her distance, and did *angle* for me,

Maddling my eagerness with her restraint."

Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

† **B. Transitive:**

1. To fish for (as with rod and line).

"If he spoke courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some dangerous plot."—*Sidney*.

2. To allure, to draw.

"You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the Thatch'd Hou e."—*Wulton: Compl. Angler*, bk. 1.

ăn-g-le (2), *s.* [In Fr. *angle*; Sp. and Port. *angulo*; Ital. *angolo*; from Lat. *angulus* = an angle, a corner; Gr. *àngylos* (*angylos*) = crooked. In Wel. *angle* is an angle. Cognate with A.S. *angel*, *angl* = a hook (see ANGLE, No. 1); Teut. *ang* or *eng* = a narrow strip.]

A. Ordinary Language: The opening between two lines which meet one another; a corner, as of a room.

"For, where the rock and wall

Met in an *angle*, hung a tiny roof."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 11.

B. Technically: The inclination of two lines to one another.

1. *Geometry*. Angles may be ranked under two leading divisions, *plane* and *solid* angles. A *plane* angle is the inclination of two lines to one another in a plane, which two lines meet together, but are not in the same straight line. [PLANE.] A *solid* angle is that which is made by the meeting in one point of more than two plane angles, which, however, are not in the same plane. [SOLID.] Each of the leading divisions, *plane* and *solid* angles, may again be subdivided into *rectilinear*, *curvilinear*, and *mixed* angles. A *plane rectilinear angle* is the inclination to each other of two straight lines, which meet together, but are not in the same straight line (Fig. 1).

A *curvilinear angle* is the inclination to each other of two curved lines, which meet in one point (Fig. 2). A *mixed angle* is one formed by the meeting of a curve and a straight line (Fig. 3).

Angles are measured by arcs (Fig. 4, M N, P Q), and it is immaterial with what radius the latter are described. The result is generally stated in degrees, minutes, and seconds, thus—36° 14' 23" = 36 degrees, 14 minutes, and 23 seconds. When an angle is isolated from other angles, it may be named by a single letter, as A (Figs. 1 to 4); but when two or more angles meet at one point they are named by three letters, never by one or two. In such cases the letter at that point is always named in the middle. Thus, in Fig. 5 there are two angles, the first of which may be named indifferently B C A or A C B, but not B A C; and the second D C A or A C D, but not C A D. The point at which the lines forming the angle meet is called the *angular point*, or the *vertex* of the angle, and the lines themselves the *sides* or *legs* of the angle. In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A is the angular point of the respective angles, the legs or sides being unlettered. In Fig. 5, C is the angular point, and B C, A C, and C D, or C B, C A, and D C are the sides or legs.

Plane rectilinear angles are generally divided into *right* and *oblique*, or into *right*, *obtuse*, and *acute*. When a straight line standing upon another straight line makes the two adjacent angles (those on the right and left of it) equal to one another, each of them is called a *right angle*. An *oblique angle* is one which is not a right angle. An *obtuse angle* is that which is greater than one right angle, but less than two. An *acute angle* is that which is less than a right angle: both

are oblique. The angles marked A in Figs. 1 and 4 are acute angles. In Fig. 5, if A C make the adjacent angles A C B and A C D equal to each other, then each of them is a right angle. In Fig. 6, A C D is an obtuse angle, and A C B an acute angle. Analogous terms exist in the case of curvilinear and mixed angles. Thus, in Figs. 2 and 3, A is an acute angle. A spherical angle is one formed by the intersection or the meeting of two great circles of a sphere. Many other designations are applied to angles; thus, in Geometry there are *opposite*, *exterior*, *interior*, *alternate*, *vertical*, and other angles, also angles of contact, &c. (See the italicised words.)

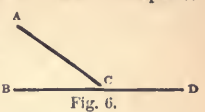


Fig. 6.

2. *Mech.* In this science there are angles of direction, of friction, of repose, &c.

3. *Optics* has angles of incidence, of reflection, of refraction, of deviation, of polarisation, &c.

4. *Astronomy* has angles of position, of situation, of elevation, inclination, depression, &c. (For these see the italicised words with which angle is combined.)

5. *Fortification*. *Dead Angle*: An angle so formed that a small plot of ground in front of it can neither be seen nor defended from the parapet.

6. *Anatomy*. The *angle of the jaw* is the point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramus, descending from the condyle, meets the horizontal inferior border. (*Flower: Osteol. of the Mammalia*, 1870, p. 122.)

¶ **Facial Angle.** [FACIAL.]

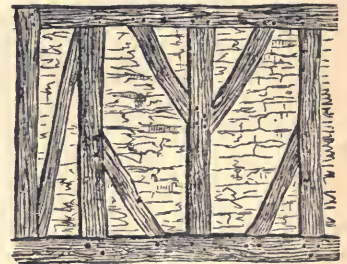
angle-bar, *s.*

Joinery: A vertical bar at one of the angles of a polygonally-shaped window.

angle-bead, *s.* A bead of wood or other material affixed vertically to the exterior angle of a room or similar erection, and placed in the same plane with the plaster. It is called also *staff-bead*.

angle-brace, angle-tie, *s.*

Carpentry: A piece of timber affixed to two adjacent sides of a quadrangular frame, so as



ANGLE-BRACE.

to make, with the angle to which it is opposite, a right-angled triangle. If the wood join the two opposite angles of the rectangle, then it is called the *diagonal brace* or *tie*.

angle-bracket, *s.* A bracket placed at the point where two straight lines containing an angle meet, but not at right angles to either of those sides.

angle-capital, *s.*

Architecture: A term used in describing Ionic capitals. It signifies such a capital on the flank column of a portico, having the volutes placed at an angle of 45° with the plane of the front and returning friezes.

angle-float, *s.*

Plastering: A float made to any internal angle of a room. [FLOAT.]

angle-iron, *s.* Plates of iron, angular in form, used for the edges of any structure.

angle-modillion, *s.* [MODILLION.]

angle-rafter, *s.*

Architecture: A rafter placed along the angle of a hipped roof.

angle-shades, *s.* A fine British moth, *Phlogophora meticeola*, the generic name, which means *bearing flame*, alluding to the shape of the markings on the anterior wings.

bôil, **bôy**; **wout**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thîn**, **thîs**; **sln**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**îng**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. —**tious**, **-sious** = **shûs**. —**cien** = **shên**, **-cient** = **shçnt**. —**ble** = **bêl**; **-gle** = **gêl**.

The insect has long, slender ciliated antennae, the abdomen tufted, and the wings dentate. The upper wings are pale rosy white, clouded with olive brown, each with a large triangular purplish mark in the centre, and beyond it a white band. The hinder wings are whitish, with a dusky central crescent, and two or three faint transverse-waved dusky lines. The expansion of the wings is nearly two inches. The caterpillar is green, with a row of oblong white spots on the back, and a continuous white line on each side. It feeds on culinary vegetables and various field plants. The moth is common in England, and is found also in Scotland; it is met with most plentifully in April, June, and September, there being apparently three broods in the season. (*Jardine: Naturalist's Library*, vol. xl., 235, 236.)

angle-staff, *s.* A vertical head of wood or other material affixed to the exterior angle of a building, in line with the plaster.

angle-tie, *s.* [ANGLE-BRACE.]

ân'-gled, *a.* [Eng. *angle* (2); -*ed*.] Furnished with angles. (Used chiefly in composition.)

"... fifty-angled custards."

B. Jonson: Masques, Nupt. Triumph.

"The thrice three-angled beech-nut shell."

Sp. Hall: Sat. iii. 1.

ân-gle-mô-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *angulus*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument used by geologists to measure the dip of strata, the angle of joint-planes, &c. (*Brande*.)

âng-lér, *s.* [Eng. *angle*; -*er*. In Ger. *angler*; Dut. *hengelaar*.]

1. Gen.: One who angles; one who fishes with a rod.

"Five or six years after the Revolution, an indefatigable angler published an account of Scotland. — *Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Spec.: A fish called also Sea-Devil, Frog, or Frog-fish; and in Scotland, Wide-gab, signifying wide mouth. It is the *Lophius piscatorius* of Linnaeus, and is placed under the order Acanthopterygii, and the family which has the pectoral fins feet-like. It has an enormous head, on which are placed two elongated ap-



THE ANGLER-FISH.

pendages or filaments, the first of them broad and flattened at the end. These, being movable, are manœuvred as if they were bait; and when small fishes approach to examine them, the angler, hidden amid mud and sand, which it has stirred up by means of its pectoral and ventral fins, seizes them at once; hence its name. It occurs along the British coasts, and is three, or occasionally five feet long. (*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes*.)

ân-gle-seý Môr-ris, *s.* [From *Anglesey*, or *Anglesea*, the island, and Mr. William Morris, its discoverer.] The name given by Pennant to a supposed distinct genus and species, *Leptocephalus morrisii*, of the family Muraenidae, or Eels. This form is now known to be only an arrested stage in the development of the conger-eel.

âng-lês-îte, *s.* [Named from the isle of Anglesea, in which it was first found.] A mineral classed by Dana under the Celestite group of Anhydrous Sulphates, Chromates, and Tellurates. Anglesite has been called also "Lead mineralised by vitriolic acid and iron," "Lead Vitriol," and "Sulphate of Lead." It is orthorhombic. The hardness is 2.75–3; the sp. gr. 6.12 to 6.39. The lustre is resinous, vitreous, or adamantine; the colour white, tinged with yellow, gray, green, or blue. Anglesite varies from transparent to opaque. It is very brittle. The composition is sulphuric acid, 26.4; oxide of lead, 73.6 = 100. In addition to Anglesea, it is found in Cornwall, Derbyshire, Cumberland, in Scotland at Leadhills, in Australia, America, and elsewhere. A variety of it is called Sardinian (q.v.).

Cupreous Anglesite: A mineral, the same as LINARITE (q.v.).

Âng-lî-can, † **Âng-lîc**, *a. & s.* [In Dut. *Anglicansch*; Ger. *Anglicaner* (s.); Fr. *Anglican*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Anglicano*; Lat. *Anglicanus*. From *Anglia*, a Latin name of Britain, which at a yet unascertained date superseded that of *Britannia*, which had been formerly employed. The Lat. *Anglia* is from A.S. or O.S. *Anglen*, now *Angeln*, a district in the south-east of Schleswig, extending from the river Schlei, in the south, to the Fleusburg Hills on the north, with an area of about 330 square miles, and a population at present amounting to about 50,000. *Angeln* comes from A.S. *ange*, *enge* = narrow.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to England; English.

"... the sober principles and old establishment of the Anglican church." — *Pelt: Life of Hammond*, §1.

2. Pertaining to one holding the religious views described under B., 1 or 2. Spec., pertaining to one holding high church views or to high churchism.

B. As substantive:

1. In the sixteenth century: One who held Roman Catholic doctrine, but preferred the rule of the English king or parliament to that of the Papacy.

"Secondly" [the reference is to A.D. 1539], "there were the Anglicans, strictly orthodox in the speculative system of the faith, content to separate from Rome, but only that they might bear Italian fruit more profusely and luxuriantly when rooted in their own soil." — *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. I., vol. iii., ch. xvi.

2. Now:

(a) A member of the Church of England belonging to the High Church party.

(b) An English churchman, whether high, low, or broad.

"The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholics, Anglicans, or Calvinists, actually were, or at least they had the decorum to pretend to be, strong Dogmatists." — *Burke: Letter to H. Burke*.

Âng-lî-can-îsm, *s.* [Eng. *Anglican*; -*ism*. In Fr. *Anglicanisme*.]

1. The Anglican system of doctrine or adherence to it.

2. Admiration of England leading to efforts to copy its institutions.

Âng-lî-cê, *adv.* [Lat.]

1. In English. (Used of language or idiom.)

2. After the manner of the English. (Used of manners or customs.)

¶ This word is frequently written thus—*Anglicê*.

Âng-lî-çî-fy, *v.t.* [*Anglicî*, genit. sing. of nomin. pl. of Lat. *Anglicus*; suff. -*fy*, from *facio* = to make.] To make English; to Anglicise.

Âng-lî-çîsm, *s.* [In Ger. *Anglicismus*; Fr. *anglicisme*; Port. & Ital. *anglicismo*.] The English idiom, such as Englishmen are almost sure to introduce when they attempt to speak or write an ancient classic or a modern Continental tongue.

"They corrupt their style with untintored Anglicisms." — *Milton*.

Âng-lî-çîze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Anglic*; -*ize*. In Ger. *Anglicisiren*.] To make English; to assimilate to the English language in idiom, or to the English people in pronunciation, manners, customs, or sympathy.

"He [the letter U] pleaded, that the same place and powers, which Y had in the Greek language, he stood fully intitled to in the English; and that therefore of right he ought to be possessed of the place of Y even in all Greek words *Anglicised*, as system, hypocrite, &c." — *Edwards: Crit.*, p. 375.

"The glaring affectation of Anglicising Latin words." — *Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, li. 282.

Âng-lî-çîzed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANGLICIZE.]

Âng-lî-çî-zîng, *pr. par.* [ANGLICIZE.]

Âng-lî-cûs sũ-dôr, *s.* [Lat. = the English sweat; the English perspiration.]

Med.: A term applied to the sweating sickness of the Middle Ages. [SWEATING SICKNESS.]

Âng-lî-fîc-â-tîon, *s.* [Lat. *Anglus* = English; *facio* = to make.] The act or process of rendering English.

Âng-lî-fîed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANGLIFY.]

Âng-lî-fy, *v.t.* [Lat. *Anglus* = English; -*fy*, from Lat. *facio* = to make.] To make English. It is used (1) of people who, born in another country than England, yet settle here, or copy English manners, or approximate more or less to a correct English pronunciation. It may be also employed of a place thronged by English, or modified in the direction of English manners by an influx of tourists or settlers from this country.

"... indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more *Anglicised*." — *Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xxi.

(2) Of an English idiom occurring in speech or composition in another language.

Âng-lî-fy-îng, *pr. par.* [ANGLIFY.]

âng-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ANGLE, *v.*]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective:

1. Fishing with an angle.

2. Designed to be used in fishing.

C. As substantive: Fishing with a rod and tackle. This may be done at the bottom of the water, midway between the bottom and the surface, or with the fly on the surface itself.

"Then did Dencallion first the art invent Of *angling*." — *Davors: Secrets of Angling*, b. 1.

angling-rod, *s.* A fishing-rod.

Âng-lîze, *v.t.* [ANGLICIZE.]

Âng-glô. In *compos.* = English, but properly implying that the word combined with it is the more emphatic one, though this rule is not always observed. Among the numerous compounds which it forms are the following:—

Anglo-American, *a. & s.*

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to an American, whose more or less remote ancestors were English.

B. As *subst.*: An American more or less remotely of English descent.

Anglo-Catholic, *a. & s.*

A. As *adj.*: Regarded as being at once English and Catholic.

B. As substantive:

1. In the sixteenth century: An Englishman who, though a Roman Catholic, leaned more to his country than to the Papacy.

"... and the Anglo-Catholics did not intend to repeat the blunder of throwing a leaning towards the Romanists." — *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii., vol. iii., p. 517.

2. Now: A member of the English Church who contends for its Catholic character.

Anglo-Catholic Church: Any church modelled on the English Reformation. (*Hook*.)

Anglo-Danish, *a.* Pertaining at once to the Danes and the English.

"His excellent and large collection of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish coins." — *Wotton: View of Hickes's Thesaurus*, p. 52.

Anglo-German, *a.* Pertaining at once to the Germans and the English.

"... If the Anglo-German league assumed an organised form." — *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. I., vol. iii., ch. xvii.

Anglo-Imperial, *a.* Pertaining at once to an empire (not the British one), and to England or the English.

"... would put a final end to Anglo-Imperial trifling." — *Froude: Hist. of England*, pt. I., vol. iii., ch. xvii.

Anglo-Indian, *a. & s.*

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining at once to India and to England.

"Every Anglo-Indian official . . ." — *Times of India*, July 19, 1878.

B. As *subst.*: A native of England or of the British Isles resident in India.

"There is no doubt of its permanent popularity among Anglo-Indians." — *Times of India*, July 19, 1878.

Anglo-Irish, *a. & s.*

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining at once to the Irish and the English, or to one who has relations with both.

B. As *subst.*: A settler in Ireland, who was of English origin, and, unlike the native Irish, was regarded as within the "Pale."

"The Anglo-Irish of the Pale and the Celts of the provinces." — *Froude: Hist. Eng.*, pt. I., ch. xviii., vol. iv.

Anglo-mania. [ANGLOMANIA]

fâte, fât, fâre, qmîdst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûlc, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

Anglo-Norman, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the Anglo-Normans.

"Unahle to encounter the shock of the Anglo-Norman cavalry."—*Scott: The Norman Horse-Shoe*. (Note.)
B. As substantive: A Norman, and yet an Englishman. (Used specially of the Normans who came over with William the Conqueror, and, not returning to the Continent, became, and still are, an important element in the composite English nation.)

Anglo-Saxon, a. & s.

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons.

"*Anglo-Saxon monasteries*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

2. Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

"It is estimated that in English there are about 33,000 words. Of these, 23,000, or more than five-eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin."—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

B. As substantive:

1. One of the Anglo-Saxon race—that is, of the mingled Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic tribes from whom the English, the Lowland Scotch, a great proportion of the present inhabitants of Ulster, and the mass of the population in the United States and various British colonies sprung.

"Thus it appears that one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain by the year 560, and that the Angles and Saxons bore the leading and chief part in the expeditions; they, therefore, when settled in this country, were collectively called *Anglo-Saxons*."—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

2. The language originally spoken by the race or races mentioned under No. 1.
"Anglo-Saxon, that is Angle, Engle, or English Saxon, is the language of the Flat, Low, Flat, or North part of Germany, brought into this country by the Jutes, the Angles, and Saxons, and modified and written in England. Those who remained in their old locality on the Continent had the name of Old Saxons, and their language Old Saxon; but those settled in Britain were properly designated *Anglo-Saxons*, and their language, perfected and written in England, was called *Anglo-Saxon*."—*Bosworth: Anglo-Saxon and Eng. Dict.* (pref.).

¶ The Anglo-Saxon tongue did not pass directly into the English. The Norman conquest, as was inevitable, introduced a new element into the language, and produced temporary confusion. When this began to pass away, and it became evident that the tongue of the conquered rather than that of the conquerors was destined ultimately to prevail, it was not the old Anglo-Saxon pure and simple which remained. There came in place of it various dialects, specially a Midland, a Northern, and a Southern one. It was a mixed dialect, mainly Midland, but also slightly Southern, which with Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, became the standard language; and at last, by a series of insensible changes, developed into the modern English tongue. [ENGLISH.] (See the several volumes published by the Early English Text Society.)

Anglo-Saxonian, s. [A word or idiom belonging to or borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon tongue.]

Än-glō-mā-nī-a, s. [In Fr. *anglomantie*; Port. *anglomania*.] A passion on the part of a person or persons belonging to another country to imitate whatever is English. Such a tendency manifested itself in Germany in the seventeenth century, and it has sometimes appeared, though to a less extent, in France.

Än-glō-mā-nī-äc, s. [ANGLOMANIA.] One possessed by Anglomania (q.v.).

Än-glō-phō-bī-a, s. Hatred, fear or dislike of England or of whatever is English.

Än-glō-phōb'e, s. One affected with Anglo-phobia.

Än-gō-lā, s. The native name of a country on the west coast of Africa, between lat. 8° 20' and 9° 20' S.

Angola-pea, s. A papilionaceous plant, belonging to the genus *Cajanus* (q.v.). It is called also *Pigeon Pea*.

Än-gōn, s. [In Fr. *angon*.] A barbed spear used by the Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, and many other Teutonic nations.

Äng-or, s. [Lat. = (1) a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy; (2) anguish, torment, vexation; from *ango* = to suffocate, to strangle.]

1. Pain.

2. Austerity and constriction in the precardial region. (*Mayne*.)

***Angor Pectoris.** [Lat. = intense pain in the breast.] The name used by Franche, in 1813, for the disease called *Angina pectoris*. [ANGINA.]

Än-gör-ä, s. [The name of a vilayet in Asiatic Turkey.] A stuff made from the wool of the Angora-goat.

Angora-goat, s. A goat reared in the vilayet of Augora, famed for its wool.

Än-gös-tür-a, Än-güs-tür-a, s. [The old name of a city in Venezuela, in South America, now called Ciudad-Bolívar.]

Angostura bark: A bark, very valuable as a febrifuge, in possession of the Capuchin friars belonging to the missions on the river Carony, in South America. It is a Rutaceous plant of the genus *Galipea*, but whether it is the *G. angustura* (*Donlandia trifoliata*), or the *G. officinalis*, has not yet been completely determined. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*, p. 471.) In Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants* it is said to be the *Cusparia febrifuga*.

Än-gös-tür-in, s. [ANGOSTURA.] A principle extracted from the Angostura bark.

Äng-red (red as ärd), pa. par. [ANGERED.]

Äng-rī-lý, adv. [Eng. *angry*; -ly.] In an angry manner; under the influence of anger.

"Let me not angrily declare
No pain was ever sharp like mine."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xliii., *Prayer for Patience*.

Äng-rý, Än-grö, a. [From Eng. *anger*; -y.]

A. Ordinary Language:

*I. Of things inanimate: Bitter.

"The clay that clenches ther-by an corsyes strong,
As alum and alk, that *ängre* art bothe."
Alliterative Poems; Cleanthes (ed. Morris), 1, 64-5.

II. Of the body: Inflamed, painful. (Used of a wound or sore.)

III. Of the mind or heart.

1. Temporarily under the emotion of anger.

(a) Followed generally by *with* of the person regarded with anger.

"... Now therefore be not grieved nor *ängry*
with yourselves that ye sold me hither."—*Gen.* xiv. 5.

(b) *Formerly it was occasionally followed by *at* of the person.

"... are ye *ängry* at me because I have made
a man every whit whole on the sabbath day?"—*John* vi. 23.

(c) Followed by *at* or *for* of the thing exciting anger.

"... wherefore should God be *ängry* at thy
voice."
"... wherefore then be ye *ängry* for this
matter?"—*2 Sam.* xix. 42.

¶ It may be used of the inferior animals; and (with the inappropriateness of all human language employed of the Divine Being) of God.

"An *ängry* Waspe th' one in a viell had."

"And the Lord was *ängry* with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice."—*1 Kings* xi. 9.

2. Habitually under the dominion of anger.

"It is better to dwell in the wilderness than with a contentous and an *ängry* woman."—*Prov.* xxi. 19.

3. Exhibiting the marks of anger, proceeding from anger, sounding angrily.

"The north wind drieth away rain; so doth an *ängry* countenance a buckbiting tongue."—*Prov.* xxv. 28.

¶ Sometimes the term *ängry* is applied to a whole group of passions, in place of a single emotion or its manifestations.

"He had always been more than sufficiently prone to the *ängry* passions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. *Fig.*: Of such a character, that if it proceeded from a being capable of emotion, it would be regarded as a manifestation of anger.

"So that wildest of waves in their *ängriest* mood,
Scarcely break on the bounds of the land for a rood."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, ver. 16.

B. Technically:

Hist.: *Ängry boys* was the designation assumed by gangs of uproarious youths, who rendered the London streets unsafe during the Elizabethan age, like the Mohawks of a subsequent time. (See *Nares' Gloss.*: *Boys*.)

"Get thee another none, that will be pull'd
Off, by the *ängry* boys, for thy conversion."
Beaumont and Fllet: Scornful Lady, lv. 1.

Äng-sä-na, Äng-sä-va, s. [Name given in some Indian languages.] A red gum resembling that called dragon's blood. It is brought from the East Indies.]

Äng-u, s. [West Indian name.] Bread made from the Cassada (*Jatropha manihot*), a Euphorbiaceous plant growing in the West Indies.

Än-gü-fer, s. [Lat. *anguifer*; from *anguis* = a snake, and *fero* = to bear.]

Astron.: Another name for the northern constellation Ophiuchus, which has been called also Serpentina.

Än-güil-la, s. [Lat. = an eel. In Fr. *anguille*; Sp. *anguila*; Ital. *anguilla*.] A genus of fishes of the order Apodali Malacopterygii, and the family Muraenidae (Eels). About three species occur in the British fauna: *A. acutirostris* (Yarrell), the Sharp-nosed Eel; *A. latirostris* (Yarrell), the Broad-nosed Eel; and *A. medirostris* (Yarrell), the Snig. [EEL.]

Än-güil-li-form, a. [Lat. *anguilla* = an eel; and *forma* = form, shape.] Eel-shaped. (*Todd's Johnson*.)

Än-güil-li-form-ës, s. pl. [From Lat. *anguis* = a snake, and *forma* = form.] According to Cuvier, the only family of fishes included under the order Malacopterygii Apodes. It is now more commonly called Muraenidae.

Än-güil-lu-la, s. [Dimin. of Lat. *anguilla* = an eel.] The typical genus of the family Anguillulidae (q.v.). The "eels" in vinegar are *A. aceti*; the similar animals in blighted wheat, *A. tritici*; and those in sour paste, *A. glutinosus*.

Än-güil-lü-lý-dæ, s. pl. [From the typical genus Anguillula.]

Zool.: A family of annulose animals belonging to the class Nematelmia, and the order Nematodea. It consists of non-parasitic nematoid worms, and nearly corresponds to Dujardin's family of Enopliidae. Typical genus, Anguillula (q.v.).

Än-güin-är-i-a, s. [From Lat. *anguineus* = pertaining to a snake.] A genus of Zoophytes belonging to the family Eucratidae. There is a British species, the *A. spatulata*. (*Johnston's British Zoophytes*, 1847.)

Än-güine, a. [Lat. *anguinus*, from *anguis* = a snake.] Pertaining to the genus Anguis, or to snakes in general.

Anguine Lizard (*Chamaesaura anguina*): A lizard with four rudimentary feet. It is very snake-like. It inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

Än-güi-në-al, a. [Lat. *anguineus*.] Pertaining to a snake, snaky; resembling a snake.

Än-güin-i-dæ, s. pl. [ANGUIS.] A family of serpent-like lizards. Typical genus, Anguis. It is sometimes reduced to a sub-family, Anguininae, or made altogether to disappear in the family Scincidae.

Än-güin-i-næ, s. pl. [ANGUINIDÆ.]

Än-güis, s. [Lat. *anguis* = a snake.] A genus of lizards of the family Scincidae. It contains the *Anguis fragilis*, or Slow-worm, which is so snake-like, from its being entirely destitute of limbs, that until lately it was ranked with the Ophidians. Though called the Blind-worm, it is not blind, but has perfectly visible though small eyes. The popular belief that it is venomous is quite erroneous.

Än-güish, * Än-güych, s. [A.S. *ange* = vexation, trouble, sorrow, affliction, anguish; *ange* = vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious; *angsum* = difficult, narrow. In Sw. *ängslän*, *ängest*; Dan. *angst*, *engste*; Dut. & Ger. *angst*, *angoisse*; Sp. *ansia*, *angustia*; Port. *angustia*; Ital. *angoscia*, *angoscamento* = anguish, vexation; *angustia* = distress, scarcity. From Lat. *angustus* = a strait, a defile, generally in the plur., *angustie* = straits; *angustus* = narrow; *ango* = to press tight. (ANGER.) Properly, such present fear and anxiety for the immediate future as arise when one has got squeezed into too narrow a place and cannot extricate himself.]

1. Excessive pain or distress.

(a) Excessive pain of body.

"... the anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child."—*Jer.* iv. 31.

(b) Excessive distress of mind.

"For when thacces of *ängwech* watz hid in my sawle."
Alliterative Poems; Patience (ed. Morris), 225.

"... we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear."—*Gen.* xlii. 21.

2. The expression in the countenance of

intense bodily pain or mental distress.

böul, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del. güi = gwl. é = ä.

"She spoke: and, furious, with distracted pace,
Fears in her heart and anguish in her face,
Flies through the dome, (the maids her steps pursue),
And mounts the walls."

Pope: *Homér's Iliad*, bk. xxii., 592-595.

3. Anything fitted to excite intense bodily pain or mental distress.

"Seeing myself engaged, yea and engulfed in so many anguish and perplexities."—*Trans. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 57.

* **ân-gûish**, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To cause anguish to; to inflict excessive bodily pain or mental distress on.

"Socrates was seen and observed to be much anguished, grieved, and perplexed; still seeming to feel some grief of mind."—*Trans. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 108.

ân-gûished, *pa. par. & a.* [ANGUISH, *v.*]

"A strong emotion shakes my anguish'd breast."

Pope: *Homér's Odyssey*, bk. xix., 442.

âng-û-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *angulaire*; Sp. & Port. *angular*; Ital. *angolare*. Fr. Lat. *angularis* = having angles or corners; *angulus* = a corner, an angle.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Having angles or corners, cornered; so shaped as that the sides are united to each other by angles; containing an angle; aiding to constitute an angle; situated at the point where an angle is formed.

"As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basalt."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

[See also B. 1, 1, &c.]

2. *Fig. of persons*: Too little disposed to make concessions to others, and therefore exciting or tending to excite opposition to itself which a more conciliatory course of conduct would have prevented from arising.

B. Technically:

1. **Mathematics:**

1. The angular point in an angle is that at which the two lines inclined to each other meet. (Used also in natural philosophy and other sciences.)

"The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the angular point where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch."—*Newton: Opticks*.

2. **Angular section** is the section or division of an angle into any number of equal parts.

Angular sections: The branch of mathematical analysis which investigates the properties of circular functions.

II. Mechanics:

1. **Angular motion** is the motion of any body around a fixed point, whether it revolves like a planet or vibrates backwards or forwards like a pendulum.

Angle of angular motion or Angle of rotation: The angle made by the two directions before and after the turning of a line perpendicular to an axis. (See III. 1.)

2. **Angular velocity** is the absolute velocity of a body moving round a fixed axis at a certain unit of distance. (See III. 2.)

III. Astronomy:

1. **Angular intervals**: Arcs of the equator intercepted between circles of declination passing through the heavenly bodies observed.

2. **Angular motion:**

(a) **Angular motion of the sun** is a calculated movement of the luminary through space, which in 1783 made Sir William Herschel propound the hypothesis that the luminary was in progress towards the star α Herculis.

(b) The angular motion of the stars is a minute deviation from their relative places of several "fixed" stars, as the two stars of 61 Cygni, ϵ Indi, μ Cassiopeia, and many others. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 852-4.)

3. **Angular velocity**. The angular velocity of the sun's apparent motion is in the inverse proportion of the square of the distance: thus, to compare the daily motion of the sun in longitude at one point, A , of its path, and at another B , the formula used is: The square of the line connecting the earth and sun, when the latter is at B , is to the square of that connecting them when he is at A , as the daily motion at A is to the daily motion at B . (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 350.)

¶ The expression is used in a similar sense of the planets.

IV. Perspective: A kind of perspective in which the two sides of the leading object represented are not parallel to the plane of the picture, and in which, therefore, the horizontal

lines are so drawn as to meet each other at a vanishing point. It is called also *oblique perspective*.

V. Anatomy:

1. **Angular Artery**: The terminal part of the facial artery, which insensates at the inner side of the orbit with a terminal branch of the ophthalmic artery. (*Quain: Anat.*, 1876, vol. i., p. 365.)

2. **Angular vein**: The vein formed by the junction of the supra-orbital and frontal veins. It is perceptible beneath the skin, as it runs obliquely downwards, near the inner margin of the orbit, resting against the side of the nose at its root. (*Ibid.*, p. 476.)

VI. Botany:

1. **Of the general form**: Having projecting longitudinal angles. (Sometimes the terms "acute angled" and "obtuse angled" are used.)

2. **Spec. Of the margin of a leaf or other organ**: Having several salient angles on the margin, as the leaf of *Datura stramonium*. (*Linley*.)

âng-û-lâr'-i-tý, *s.* [From Lat. *angularis* = having angles.] The quality of being angular, i.e., having corners. The *Glossographia Nova* defines it: "Squareness; also an abounding in nooks and corners."

"What body ever yet could figure show

Perfectly perfect, as rotundity

Exactly round, or blameless angularity!"

More: *Song of the Soul*, III. li. 38.

âng-û-lâr-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *angular*; -ly.] In an angular manner; with angles, with corners.

"... a labyrinthine face, now angularly, now circularly, every way aspected."—*B. Jonam: Cynthis's Heret.*

"Another part of the same solution afforded us an

ice angularly figured."—*Boyle*.

† **âng-û-lâr-nöss**, *s.* [Eng. *angular*; -ness.] The quality of being angular; angularity. (*Johnson's Dict.*)

âng-û-lâte, **âng-û-lâ'-tôd**, *a.* [Lat. *angulatus*, from *angulus* = to make angular, *angulus* = an angle.] Angular; having angles.

"Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized or shot into angular figures; whereas in the strata, they are found in rude lumps like yellow, purple, and green pebbles."—*Woodward*.

âng-û-lô, *in compos.* Having an angle.

angulo-dentate, *a.*

Botany: Angular and toothed, angularly toothed. (*Loudon: Cyclo. of Plants*, 1829, *Gloss.*)

† **âng-û-lôm'-ët-ër**, *s.* [Lat. *angulus* = an angle and Gr. *metron* (metron) = measure.] An instrument for measuring angles. The more common term is *ANGLEMETER*, and in the case of crystals, in mineralogy, *GONIOMETER* is employed. [See these words.]

âng-û-lôs'-i-tý, *s.* [From Lat. *angulosus* = full of corners.] Nearly the same as *angularity*; but perhaps, as its etymology suggests, a stronger word. (*Johnson's Dict.*)

* **âng-û-loûs**, *a.* [In Fr. *anguleux*.] Angular, hooked.

"Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are here together by hooks and angular protrusions, since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception."—*Glanville*.

* **ân-gûst'**, *a.* [In Ital. *angusto*; Lat. *angustus*, from *ango* = to press tightly.] Narrow, strait, contracted. (*Glossogr. Nov.*, 2nd ed., 1719.)

ân-gûs'-tâte, *a.* [Lat. *angustatus*, *pa. par.* of *angusto* = to make narrow.]

Botany, &c.: Narrow at the base, but dilated above.

ân-gûs-tâ-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *angustus* = narrow.] The act of making narrow, the state of being made narrow; straitening.

"The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some angustation upon it by part of the tumour."—*Wisserman*.

ân-gûs'-tî-clâve, *a.* [In Fr. *angusticlave*; Lat. *angusticlavius*, from *angustus* = narrow, and *clavus* = a nail, . . . a purple stripe on the tunic.]

In old Rome: Wearing a narrow purple stripe on the tunic. This was done by the Equites, or Knights, and by the plebeian tribunes, whilst the senators had a broad purple stripe.

ân-gûs-tî-fô'-lî-âte, **ân-gûst'-î-fô'-lî-ôus**, *a.* [From Lat. *angustus* = narrow, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having the leaves narrow.

Ân-gûs-tûr'-q, *s.* [ANGOSTURA.]

* **ân-hâng**, *v.t.* [A. S. *hangian* = to hang.] To hang up; to hang.

"The remanent were *anhanged*, more and lesse,

That were censured to this curselessse."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,694, 13,691.

* **ân-hânged**, *pa. par.* [ANHANG.]

ân-har-môn'-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *anharmonique*; Gr. $\alpha\nu\eta\rho\mu\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (*harmonios*) = producing harmony.] Not harmonic. [HARMONIC.]

anharmonic ratio or proportion, *s.*

Geom.: The term used by Prof. Chasles, when four points, a, b, c, d , being in a straight

line, the ratio or proportion is $\frac{a c}{a d} = \frac{b c}{b d}$. Or

when A, B, C, D meeting in the same point,

$\sin. (A : C) \sin. (B : D)$ [HARMONIC.] (*Chasles: Géométrie Supérieure*, 1852, p. xix.)

ân-hê-ale, *v.i.* [Lat. *anhele*.] To pant. (*Latimer: Works*, i. 51.)

ân-hê-lâ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *anhelatio* = difficulty of breathing, panting, from *anhele* = to pant; *halo* = (1) to breathe, (2) to exhale.] The act of panting; the state of being short of breath, difficult respiration.

"Those unknown tendencies and *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love."—*Gitanil: Serm.* (1681), p. 313.

ân-hê-lô-se, *a.* [In Sw. *aandelos*. From Lat. *anhelus* = (1) panting; (2) causing shortness of breath.] Out of breath, panting. (*Johnson*.)

ân-hîm-a, *s.* [Brazilian name.] The name of a bird, the Horned Screamer (*Palmadeca cornuta*, Linn.). It is a wading bird, and



THE ANHIMA (PALMADÉCA CORNUTA).

the type of the family *Palmadecidae* of Mr. G. R. Gray. It is blackish, with a red spot on the shoulder. The top of the head bears a long, horny, slender, and mobile stem, and the wing is armed with two triangular spurs. It lives in the marshy parts of South America, and has a powerful voice, heard at a great distance. The sexes manifest much fidelity to each other.

† **an-hûn'-grý**, *a.* [A-HUNGRY.] Hungry. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.)

* **ân-hý**, *adv.* [Old Eng. *an* = on; *hy* = high.] On high.

"... beseechth god *an-high*."

Romans of Pariceny (ed. Skeat), 2,704.

ân-hý-drîde, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀνὴδρία* (*anudria*) = want of water; *ἀνδρῶς* (*andros*) = wanting water; *ân* (*an*), priv., and *ūdōs* (*hudōr*) = water.] An anhydride or an anhydrous acid is a chemical substance formed by the substitution of an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 542.) By the action of water they are converted into acids. Anhydrides do not act on litmus or other vegetable colours.

ân-hý-drîte, *s.* [In Ger. *anhydrit*; Gr. *ἀνὴδρος* (*anudros*) = without water; referring to the fact that it contains no water of crystallisation.]

Min.: A mineral classed by Dana under his Celestite group. Its crystals are orthorhombic

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, wât, fâll, father; wâ, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêro; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôl, cr. wôre, wôlf, wôrîk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. cy = a. cu = gw.

The hardness is 3—3.5; the sp. gr. 2.899—2.965; the lustrous vitreous, or somewhat pearly; the colour white, or brick-red. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 55.80 to 59.78; lime, 40.21 to 43.06, with smaller portions of silica, sesquioxide of iron, and water. It is altered, by the absorption of moisture, into gypsum. It is divided by Dana into Var. 1. Ordinary. (a) Crystallised; (b) Fibrous; (c) Fine granular; (d) Scaly granular, under which is ranked Vulpinite (q.v.). Var. 2. Pseudomorphous. It occurs in various parts of the Continent, and in North America.

an-hy-droüs, a. [In Ger. *anhyder*. From Gr. *ἀνυδρος* (*anudros*) = without water; *ἀν* (*an*), priv., and *ὑδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water.]

1. *Chemistry*: Having no water in its composition; as anhydrous gypsum, gypsum with no water in its composition.

"... thus the anhydrous sulphuric acid does not reddish litmus."—*Graham's Chemistry*, vol. ii, p. 188.

2. *Mineralogy*. Dana divides the minerals classed as compounds of Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine into (1) Anhydrous Chlorides, (2) Hydrus Chlorides, and (3) Oxychlorides. (*Dana's Min.*, 5th ed., p. 110.) He separates Fluorine Compounds into Anhydrous and Hydrus (*Ibid.*, p. 123), and adopts the same classification of the Oxyds: 1st. (*Ibid.*, 131); the Silicates (*Ibid.*, 203); the Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates (*Ibid.*, 527); the Sulphates, Chromates, Tellurates (*Ibid.*, 613), and the Carbonates (*Ibid.*, 669).

* **an'-i**, a. [ANY.]

a'-ni, s. (The Brazilian name.) The name given to the birds belonging to the genus *Crotophaga*, and indeed to those ranked under the sub-family *Crotophaginae*, a division of the Cuculidae, or Cuckoos. The typical anis—those of the genus *Crotophaga*—are found in South America in companies. They are about the size of our blackbird.

* **an'-ie**, a. [ANY.]

* **an-i-ent** o, v.t. [Fr. *anéantir* = to annihilate; from *ā* = to, and *néant* = nothing, nought.] To bring to nought; to frustrate. The same as ANIENTISE (q.v.).

* **an-i-én-tisse**, v.t. [Fr. *anéantissement* = annihilation; *anéantir* = to annihilate.] To reduce to nothing; to annihilate.

"... the which three things ye have not anientised or destroyed."—*Chaucer's Melibeus*.

* **an-i-én-tissed**, pa. par. [ANIENTISE.]

† **a-night** (gh silent), adv. [Eng. a = on, at, and night.] At night, during the night.

"I broke my sword upon a stone, and hid him take that for coming anight to Jane Smille."—*Shakespeare's As You Like It*, II. 4.

† **a-nights** (gh silent), adv. [Eng. a = on, at, nights; pl. of night.] Night, after night.

"Sir Toby, you must come in earlier anights; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hour."—*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, I. 3.

"The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out anights to steal for fees!"
Suiff's Description of Morning.

an-ig-ō-zanth'-ōs, s. [Gr. *ἀνίχω* (*anischō*), the same as *ἀνέχω* (*anéchō*) = to hold up, to lift up; and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Hæmodoraceæ* (Blood-roots). They are curious Australian plants, with yellow or green flowers. The roots of the *A. floridus*, though acid when raw, become mild and nutritious when cooked, and are used for food by the natives of the Swan river. (*Lindley's Veg. Kingdom*, 1847, p. 152.)

an'-il, s. [In Ger., Fr., Port., & Sp. *anil* = indigo; Arab. *nīlon*; Mahratia and some other Indian languages *nīla* = dark blue, as Nilgherry Hills = the Blue Hills.] The Indigo plant.

an'-ile, a. [Lat. *anilis*.] Old-womanish.

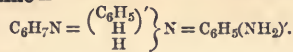
† **an-ile-ness**, s. [Eng. *anile*; suff. -ness.] Anility.

an-il'-ic, a. [Eng. *anil*; -ic.] Pertaining to anil (q.v.).

anilic acid, s.

Chem.: Indigotic acid = nitrosalicic acid, $C_7H_5NO_5 = C_7H_5(NO_2)O_4$. Obtained by the action of boiling nitric acid and water on indigo, or on salicylic acid. It crystallises in light yellow needles, soluble in hot water and alcohol.

an'-il'-ine, s. [from anil (q.v.)] = amido-benzene = amido-benzol = phenyl-amine =



Chem.: Aniline was first obtained by distilling indigo with caustic potash. It occurs in the heavy oils from coal-tar. It is prepared from benzene, C_6H_6 , which is converted into nitrobenzene, $C_6H_5(NO_2)$, by the action of strong nitric acid. The nitrobenzene is reduced to aniline by the action of acetic acid and iron filings, or by sulphide of ammonium. Aniline is the basis of most of the coal-tar colours. It is an oily, colourless, refractive, volatile liquid, boiling at 182°. Its sp. gr. at 0° is 1.036. It solidifies at -8° to a crystalline mass; when exposed to the air and light, it becomes brown. It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether, alcohol, and benzene. It forms crystalline salts with acids. It does not turn red litmus paper blue. A slight trace of aniline gives a deep purple colour with a solution of bleaching powder. Aniline combines with the iodides of alcohol radicals like amines. The atoms of H united to N in aniline can be replaced by alcohol radicals, as ethyl aniline—



The H in the benzol ring (C_6H_5) can also be replaced by radicals forming substitution compounds of aniline, of which, when one atom of H is replaced by an atom of Cl or a radical, there can be always three modifications: thus, three modifications of nitroaniline ($C_6H_4(NO_2)(NH_2)$) are known; also chloraniline, $C_6H_4Cl(NH_2)$, and bromaniline, $C_6H_4Br(NH_2)$. [See Kekulé's *Organic Chem.*] M. Langrois has found that the putrefaction and decomposition of animal matter can be prevented, even when it is exposed to the air, and in an elevated temperature, by the use of small quantities of aniline. (*Medical Press and Circular*, quoted in the *Times*, May 7, 1873.)

aniline black, s. A dye produced by a mixture of aniline, potassium chlorate, and cupric sulphate or a vanadium salt. It is used in calico printing.

aniline blue, s. Obtained by heating rosaniline with excess of aniline, at 150°—160°. A hydrochloride of triphenyl-rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_6H_5)_3N_3$.

aniline green, s. The aldehyde green is obtained from aldehyde, magenta, and sulphuric acid heated together, and then poured into a boiling solution of sodium thiosulphate. The dye is precipitated by sodium acetate. The iodine green is obtained by heating aniline violet with iodide of methyl.

aniline orange, s. A salt of dinitro-paracresol.

aniline purple, or **mauve**, is prepared by adding to aniline sulphate a dilute solution of potassium bichromate. It contains a base called mauveine, $C_{27}H_{21}N_4$.

aniline red [see ROSANILINE], called also MAGENTA. Obtained by heating crude aniline with arsenic acid to 140°. The presence of toluidine is necessary for its formation.

aniline violet, s. Obtained by heating rosaniline with ethyl iodide, a hydriodide of triethyl-rosaniline, $C_{20}H_{16}(C_2H_5)_3N_3$.

aniline yellow. [See CHRYSANILINE.]

an-il'-y-tŷ, s. [Lat. *anilitas*, from *anilis* = pertaining to an old woman, old womanish; *anus* = an old woman; Celtic *hen* = old.] The state of being an old woman. The state of entertaining such views and feelings as are natural to women well advanced in life.

"Since the day in which the Reformation was begun, by how many strange and critical turns has it been perfected and handled down. If not entirely without spot or wrinkle, at least without blotches or marks of anility."—*Sierne's Sermon on the Inauguration of K. George III.*

¶ Todd says: "Anility is not confined to the feminine character, as Dr. Johnson would imply. It means dotage in general, in our older dictionaries."

an'-im-a-ble, a. [From Lat. *animo* = to fill with breath or air, to animate.] Capable of being animated. (*Johnson's Dict.*)

an'-im-ad-vēr'-sal, a. & s. [From Lat. *animadversum*, supine of *animadverto*.] [ANIMADVERT.]

1. *As adjective*: Having the faculty of perception, or the power of perceiving.

2. *As substantive*: That which has the faculty of perception; the soul.

"That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*: when as objects, plainly exposed to the sight, are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them."

—*Mere's Song of the Soul*, Note, p. 52.

an'-im-ad-vēr'-sion, s. [In Fr. *animadversion*. From Lat. *animadversio* = (1) the perception of an object, attention; (2) censure, punishment.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of perceiving an object; attention.

"The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called."—*Glanville*.

2. As close attention to any one's conduct is pretty sure to detect serious imperfections in it, the word acquired the secondary signification of severe censure, reproof, serious blame. This is now almost its sole meaning.

"He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*."—*Clarendon*.

3. Punishment. [See II.]

"When a bill is debating in Parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides, without the least *animadversion* upon the authors."—*Suiff*.

II. *Technically*:

Mediev. Eccles. Law: The infliction by the civil power, at the instigation of the church, of punishment on offenders against ecclesiastical law.

"An ecclesiastical censure and an ecclesiastical *animadversion* are different things: for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one, as degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court."—*Ayliffe's Parergon*.

* **an'-im-ad-vēr'-sive**, a. [From Lat. *animadversum*, supine of *animadverto*.] [ANIMADVERT.] Having the power of perception.

"The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by notions made on the immediate organs of sense."—*Glanville*.

an'-im-ad-vēr'-sive-ness, s. [Eng. *animadversive*; -ness.] The quality or state of perceiving; perception. (*Johnson*.)

an-im-ad-vēr't, v.i. [Lat. *animadverto* = (1) to turn the mind to, (2) to notice, (3) to censure or punish: *animus* = the mind; *ad-vert* = to turn to; *ad* = to, and *verto* = to turn.]

1. To turn the mind to any person or thing; to notice.

2. To blame, to censure, to make objurgatory remarks upon.

"Certain questionable people . . . were *animadverted* upon [in an Act of Parliament]."—*Froude's Hist. Eng.*, vol. II, p. 494.

3. To punish.

"If the Author of the universe *animadverts* upon men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being!"—*Green*.

¶ *Animadvert* is followed by *upon* or *on*. (See the foregoing examples. Very rarely *against* is also used.)

"Your Grace very justly *animadverts* against the too great disposition of finding faults . . ."—*Pope's Letter to the Duke of Buckingham* (1718).

an-im-ad-vēr'-tēr, s. [Eng. *animadvert*; -er.] One who censures or punishes.

"God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter* upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries without such a preparation."—*South*.

an-im-ad-vēr'-tiōg, pr. par. [ANIMADVERT.]

an-im-ad-vēr'-tise, v.t. [ANIMADVERT.] To inform. (*Nashe's Leuten Staffe*.)

an'-im-al, s. & a. [Lat. *animal* = an animal; *animale* = neut. of adj. *animalis* = possessing life. [ANIMATE.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A beast, as contradistinguished from a man.

"Combativeness is the natural disposition which men and animals feel in various degrees to quarrel and fight."—*Penny Cyc.*, xviii. 16.

2. In contempt: A man of no intellect, or of bestial propensities. (*Johnson*.)

3. In the same sense as No. II. (*Zool*.) This signification of the word includes man.

bōll, **bōy**, **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**. **Xenophon**, **xlist**. -**îng**. -**tion**, -**sion**. -**tioun** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **zhūn**. -**tiours**, -**siours**, -**çiours**, -**ceours** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

"... though defenceless, Man can arm himself with every variety of weapon, and become the most terribly destructive of animals."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 56.

II. Technically:

Zool.: An organic being, rising above a vegetable in various respects, especially in possessing sensibility, will, and the power of voluntary motion. Professor Owen defines an animal as an organism which can move, which receives nutritive matter by a mouth, which inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and, finally, which develops tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. (*Owen: Paleont.*, 1860, p. 4.) Though, practically speaking, there is in general no difficulty in distinguishing an animal from a vegetable, yet the animals and plants of humble organisation closely approach each other in structure, and it is not always easy to say whether a particular organism belongs to the one kingdom or the other. By his bodily organisation man is an animal, though his mental and moral qualities give him an immeasurable superiority over all the other members of the animal kingdom. (For the classification of animals, see ANIMAL KINGDOM.)

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to an animal as opposed to a vegetable, or to an animal as distinguished from the more general term, an organised being, as *Animal Functions* (q.v.).

"The animal membranes exercise the property."—*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, p. 54.

2. Pertaining to the inferior sentient beings as opposed to man; brutal.

"The immortal Aristotle, in his system of the animal world, excludes man from his scheme."—*Swainson: Classif. of Quadrupeds*, § 15.

3. Pertaining to those parts of our complex nature which we have in common with the inferior sentient beings, as contradistinguished from those mental, moral, and spiritual capabilities in which man on the earth stands alone.

"There are things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are dark and confused; such as their union with animal nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other."—*Watts: Logic*.

animal charcoai, *s.* [CHARCOAL.]

animal economy, *s.* The natural laws on which the welfare of the animal world depends, and to which, within certain limits, instinct teaches the several species to conform.

animal electricity, *s.* [GALVANISM.]

animal flower, *s.* A name often given to those radiated animals which have their tentacles in rows around their mouths, not unlike the petals of a double flower. The term has been applied specially to various species of the genus *Actinia*, which have been called, from their fancied resemblance to particular flowers, Sea Anemones, or fixed Sea-nettles. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. xii., p. 572.) The other radiated animals which have been called animal flowers belong to the genera *Holothuria*, *Tubularia*, *Sertularia*, *Hydra*, and *Alegonia*. [ACTINIA.]

animal food, *s.*

1. Food consisting of the flesh or other portions of animals.

† 2. Food designed for animals.

animal functions, *s. pl.* Functions exercised by animals. They are divided into two classes. (1) Those peculiar to and characteristic of animals, as distinguished from organic functions, which are common to them and vegetables. The animal functions of this first category are sensibility, or innervation, and voluntary motion, or locomotion. (2) The merely vital or vegetative functions, which are common to animals and vegetables. These are nutrition and generation. [ORGANIC FUNCTIONS.] (See Todd and Bowman's *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 25.)

animal heat, *s.* The heat possessed by the higher animals, and which, so long as they retain life, they maintain, whatever the surrounding temperature may be. It is highest in birds, and lowest in reptiles and fishes.

animal kingdom, *s.* One of the three great kingdoms of visible Nature, the other two being the Vegetable and the Mineral Kingdoms. Cuvier divided the Animal Kingdom into four great sub-kingdoms—1, Vertebrata; 2, Mollusca; 3, Articulata; and 4, Radiata. Professor Owen, in his *Paleontology*, adopts the following classification:—Kingdom I. Pro-

tozoa. Kingdom II. Animalia. Sub-kingdom I. Invertebrata: Province 1, Radiata; 2, Articulata; 3, Mollusca. Sub-kingdom II. Vertebrata. (See his *Paleontol.*, 1860.) Professor Huxley divided the Animal Kingdom into eight distinct groups:—Vertebrata, Mollusca, Molluscoida, Celerentaria, Annulosa, Annuloida, Infusoria, Protozoa. It is now generally admitted that no exact line can be drawn between the lowest animals and the lowest plants; and classifications of animals are based on the principle of descent from a common ancestor, the term *phylum* being used instead of *Order*. Scarcely any two authorities agree as to the number of these *phyla* or tribes; but the following is a good working division: PROTOZOA (forming one phylum); METAZOA: Phylum 1, Celerentaria; 2, Echinodermata; 3, Vermes; 4, Arthropoda; 5, Molluscoida; 6, Mollusca; 7, Vertebrata.

animal magnetism, *s.* A science, or art, so called because it was believed that it taught the method of producing on persons of susceptible organisation effects somewhat similar to those which a magnet exerts upon iron. It is now generally denominated Mesmerism (q.v.).

animal mechanics, *s.* [MECHANICS.]

animal oat, *s.* An oat (*Avena sterilis*), which has a beard so hygroscopic that, when the seeds fall off, it twists itself and moves spontaneously, when certain alterations in the weather occur. At such times it resembles a strangely-shaped insect crawling on the ground, whence its English name of Animal Oat. It is sometimes grown as an object of curiosity.

animal painter, *s.* A painter whose special taste and skill lie in the representation of animals.

animal painting, *s.* The department of painting which treats of the representation of animals.

animal spirits, *s. pl.* Nervous or vital energy, the gaiety and capability for action which arise from the possession of a sanguine temperament and a healthy physical organisation.

animal strength, *s.* [STRENGTH.]

ân-im-âl-cu-la, *s. pl.* [The neut. pl. of Lat. *animalculum*, but not classic; compounded of *animal*, and the termination *culum*, signifying little.] Minute animals.

† Sometimes the word *animalcula* is mistaken by incorrect writers for a Latin noun of the first declension, and receives at their hands a plural *animalculæ*. Such an error should be carefully avoided. [ANIMALCULE.]

ân-im-âl-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng., &c., *animalcula*; -ar.] Pertaining or relating to animalcula.

"It rendered at once evident to the senses why air filtered through cotton-wool is incompetent to generate animalcular life.—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xi. 324.

ân-im-âl-cûle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *animalcula* (q.v.). In Port. *animalculo*.] An animal so minute as to be visible only by means of the microscope. The term is applied specially to members of the classes Infusoria and Rotifera; the former called Infusorial, and the latter Wheel-animalcules. [INFUSORIA, ROTIFERA.]

"... Infusorial Animalcules."—*Owen: Comparat. Anat. of the Invertebrata* (1845), p. 17.

"... the Rotifers, or Wheel-animalcules."—*Huxley: Introd. to the Classif. of Animals* (1863), p. 47.

† **ân-im-âl-cu-line**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *animalcula*; -ine.] Pertaining or relating to animalcula.

† Not so common a term as ANIMALCULAR (q.v.).

"Animalculine putrefaction is the immediate cause of those diseases."—*Dr. Dwight: Trav. in New Eng.*, &c., vol. I, p. 436.

ân-im-âl-cu-list, *s.* [Eng., &c., *animalcula*; -ist.] One who makes animalcules a special study.

ân-im-âl-ish, *a.* [Eng. *animal*; -ish.] Like an animal.

ân-im-âl-ism, *s.* [Eng. *animal*; -ism.] The series of qualities which characterise a mere animal in contradistinction to a man.

ân-im-âl-i-tÿ, *s.* [In Ger. *animalität*; Fr. *animalité*; Ital. *animalità*.] Conformity to the animal type of structure.

"It is evident that such characters must be derived from the animal functions of sensation and motion, for these not only constitute and create an animal, but also by their greater or less capacity may be said, in some measure to establish the degree of its animality."—*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. I, p. 59.

ân-im-âl-i-ză-tion, *s.* [Eng. *animalize*; -ation. In Fr. *animalisation*; Port. *animalização*.] The act of making into an animal, or into animal matter; the state of being made into an animal, or into animal matter.

ân-im-âl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *animal*; -ize. In Fr. *animaliser*; Port. *animalisar*.]

1. To make into an animal; to impart animal life to.

2. To convert into animal matter.

ân-im-âl-ized, *pa. par. & a.* [ANIMALIZE.] As adjective:

"But they eat, I observe, a very large proportion of fat, which is of a less animalized nature."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vi., p. 117.

ân-im-âl-i-z-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ANIMALIZE.] As adjective:

"... the unconscious irony of the Epicurean poet on the animating tendency of his own philosophy."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 97.

† **ân-im-âl-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *animal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being an animal; animal existence.

ân-im-âte, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *animar*; Sp. & Port. *animar*; Ital. *animare*. From Lat. *animo* = to fill with breath or air, to make alive. To endow with *anima* = air, a soul.] [ANIMATE.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally: To endow with natural life; to impart life at first, or preserve it when imparted.

"Where searching sunbeams scarce can find a way
Earth animated heaves."—*Thomson: Summer*, 266.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of inanimate things: To impart the semblance of life to; to give power to; to heighten the effect of.

"Heroes in animated marble frown."
Pope: *Temple of Fame*, 73.

2. Of persons:

(a) To inspire with courage or ardour, to enliven, to stimulate.

"Thus arm'd, he animates his drooping bands."
Pope: *Hom. Iliad* v. 606.

(b) To imbue or inspire with; to cause to be actuated by.

"They would come up to Westminster animated by the spirit of 1640."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

B. Intrans. To become lively, to revive. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. I., ch. iv.)

ân-im-âte, *a.* The same as the participial adj. ANIMATED (q.v.).

"... the admirable structure of animate bodies."—*Bentley*.

ân-im-âte-d, *pa. par. & a.* [ANIMATE, *v.*] As adjective:

"... the same animated descriptions. . ."
—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. I, § 1.

"... on the report there was an animated debate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

Animated Nature: That portion of Nature in which there is life, in contradistinction to that from which life is absent.

"Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,
But animated Nature sweeter still,
To soothe and satisfy the human ear."
Cowper: *Task*, bk. I.

† **ân-im-âte-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *animate*; -ness.] The state of being animated. (*Johnson*.)

ân-im-â-tîng, *pr. par. & a.* [ANIMATE, *v.*] As adjective:

"... to the sun allied,
From him they draw their animating fire."
—*Thomson: Seasons: Summer*.

"As from a lethargy at once they rise,
And urge their chief with animating cries."
Pope: *Hom. Odyssey*, bk. x., 558, 559.

Animating Principle: An English term corresponding to the Greek *ψυχῆ* (*psychê*), which means (1) breath, life; (2) soul; (3) reason; (4) a living spirit, supposed to go through all the earth and the ocean. It was called by the Romans *anima mundi*. In the plural, animating principles correspond to the Greek *ψυχαί* (*psychai*). The hypothesis of Aristotle on the subject was that there were an infinite number of distinct animating principles, no two precisely identical with each other in qualities. Each of these necessarily had its corresponding body, which accounted

for the great diversities among the species of animated beings existing in the world. All, however, acted under the direction of the supreme animating principle or *ψυχή* (*physis*) = (1) growth, (2) outward form, (3) nature. The immortal Harvey held a somewhat similar belief, and the "materia vitae" (material of life) of John Hunter, the "organic force" of Müller, and the "organic agents" of Dr. Prout are all akin to the *ψυχή* (*psyché*), or animating principle of Aristotle. (See Todd and Bowman's *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i, pp. 16, 17.)

ăn-ím-ă-tíng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. animating; -ly.] In a manner to produce animation.

ăn-ím-ă-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *animation*; Sp. *animación*; Port. *animação*; Ital. *animazione*; Lat. *animatio*, from *animus* = to fill with breath or life; *anima* = air, life.] The act of animating; the state of being animated.

Specially:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of making to breathe or live for the first time, or after vital action has been suspended; also the state of having life thus imparted or revived.

"The body is one . . . much more by the animation of the same soul quickening the whole frame."

—Bishop Taylor: *Of Repentance*, c. vi, § 2.

"Animation [Lat.] is the informing an animal body with a soul."—Glossog. Nov.

Suspended animation is a term used in the case of persons all but drowned, in whom the vital actions have temporarily ceased, and will probably do so permanently unless means be adopted for their immediate restoration.

2. *Figuratively:*

(a) *Of men or other conscious beings, singly or in combination:* The act or process of inspiring life-like energy or ardour; also the state of having such energy or ardour imparted.

" . . . the faction which had been prostrated and stunned began to give signs of returning animation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) *Of things inanimate:* The act or process of making painted or sculptured figures so life-like that they appear to the imagination as if actually alive.

ăn-ím-ă-tive, *a.* [Eng. *animate*; -ive.] Having the power to impart life or spirit.

ăn-ím-ă-tor, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which animates or imparts life or spirit.

" . . . those bodies . . . conform themselves to situations wherein they best unite unto their animator."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. 2.

ăn-í-m3, *a.* [Fr. *animé* = animated.]

Her.: A term used when wild animals are represented with fire proceeding from their mouth and ears. It is called also *incensed*. (Gloss. of Heraldry.)

ăn-í-me, *s.* [In Ger. Sp., &c., *Anime*.] A resin procured from the *Hymenaea courbaril*, a plant of the Papilionaceous sub-order. It is of a transparent amber colour, an agreeable smell, and little taste. The Brazilians use it in fumigations for pains and aches arising from cold.

ăn-ím-ét-tá, *s.* [Ital. = the part of a cuirass which covers the body in front.]

Eccles. Ritualism: The cloth with which the cup in the eucharist is covered.

ăn-ím-í-ne, *s.* [Lat. *anim(a)*; Eng. suff. -ine.]

Chem.: An organic base obtained from bone oil. It has not been prepared pure.

ăn-ím-í-m, *s.* [From Lat. *anima* = the principle of animal life.] [ANIMUS.] The doctrine that the phenomena of life in animals is caused by the presence of a soul or spirit; and that the functions of plants are carried out by the principle of life, and not by any chemical or material causes. (Webster.)

ăn-ím-íst, *s.* One who holds the doctrines of Animism (q.v.). (Webster.)

ăn-í-mô fűr-ăn-đi (used in Eng. as *adv.*) [Lat.] With the mind or intention to steal.

* **ăn-ím-ô-se**, *a.* [In Sp. *animoso*; Lat. *animosus*.] Full of life and spirit; spirited.

* **ăn-ím-ô-se-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *animose*; -ness.] The quality of being spirited. (Johnson.)

ăn-ím-ôs-í-tý, *s.* [In Fr. *animosité*; Port. *animosidade*; Ital. *animosità*, *animositade*, *animosità*; Lat. *animositas* = (1) boldness, (2) impetuosity, (3) hatred; *animosus* = full

of courage, spirited; *anima* = (1) wind, (2) the air, (3) breath, life. Gr. *άνεμος* (*anemos*) = wind; Sansc. *anami*, *anas* = wind, air; *an* = to breathe.]

* 1. Spirit, courage, boldness, without implying the presence of the malignant element. (See ex. from Plutarch's *Morals* in Trench's *Select Gloss.*, p. 6.)

2. Irrepressible anger or hatred against one, prompting the individual who entertains it to open endeavours to injure the person against whom his spirit is so violently excited.

"Animosity [Lat.] stoutness, stomachfulness: Animosity, quarrel, contention."—Glossog. Nov.

"To the evils arising from the mutual animosity of factions were added other evils arising from the mutual animosity of sects."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ăn-ím-ús, *s.* [Lat. = the spiritual and rational soul in man; opposed to *anima* = (1) the principle of animal life, (2) the will, purpose, (3) the affections, the inclinations, the passions.] Intention; purpose, especially of a hostile character founded on the presence of animosity in the heart.

"The lightest of these charges were symptoms of an animus which the Crown prosecutors would regard as treasonable."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iii, ch. xiv.

"During the last eighteen months there had been a curious animus in certain quarters against the subject races of the Porte."—Mr. Trevelyan, M.P.: *Times*, Feb. 2, 1878.

ăn-ín-gá, *s.* [W. Indian name.] The designation given in the West Indies to several plants, most of them Aroids. One species, if not even more than one, was formerly used in sugar refining.

ăn-í-ôn, *s.* (Gr. *άνω* (*anō*), pr. par. of *άνεμι* (*anēmi*) = to go up; *άνά* (*ana*) = up, and *ίών* (*ion*), pr. par. of *είμι* (*eimi*) = to go.)

Electrolysis: Faraday's name for that element in a body decomposed by voltaic electricity which appears at the anode [ANODE], or positive electrode of the battery. It is opposed to CATHION (q.v.).

ăn-ís-ál, *s.* [From Eng. &c., *anise*.] A chemical substance called also *anise aldehyde* and *hydride of anisyl*. (Foures: *Chemistry*.)

ăn-í-săn-thous, *a.* [Gr. *άνθος* (*anthes*) = unequal, and *άνθος* (*anthes*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Having perianths of different forms.

ăn-í-säte, *a. & s.* [ANISE.]

A. *As adj.*: Resembling anise.

B. *As subst.*: A salt of anisic acid.

ăn-í-se, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Ger., Fr., Sp., & Port., *anis*; Dut. *anys*; Lat. *anisum*; Gr. *άνισον* (*anison*) and *άνηθον* (*anēthon*), also Ionic *άνήσσον* (*anēssōn*), *άνησσον* (*anēssōn*); poetic *άνηθον* (*anēthon*), *άνηθον* (*anēthon*); later Attic, Doric, & Æolic *άνισον* (*anison*), *άνισον* (*anison*) = dill or anise. Arab. *ānīson*.] [ANETHUM.]

1. *The anise proper:* An umbelliferous plant, the *Pimpinella anisum*. It is cultivated in Malta and Spain for the sake of the seeds,



ANISE (PIMPINELLA ANISUM).
One-sixth natural size: plant, flower, and ripe fruit enlarged.

which are imported into this and other countries. They are aromatic and carminative. Its scent tends to neutralise other smells. It is sometimes sown here for its leaves, which are used like fennel as a seasoning or garnish.

2. *The anise of Scripture:* In Gr. *ρό άνηθον* (*to [the] anēthon*), should, it is believed, have been translated "dill." *Anethum graveolens*. [DILL.] It also is of the Umbelliferous order.

. . . for ye pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin. . . .—Matt. xxiii, 23.

Oil of anise: A solution of *anise camphor*, or *anethol*, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, in an oil like turpentine; it solidifies at 10°. It is the essential oil of *Pimpinella anisum*. The camphor is obtained pure from alcohol by pressure and crystallisation. In pharmacy it is used as a stimulant, aromatic, and carminative; it relieves flatulency, and diminishes the griping of purgative medicines. (Garrod.)

anise-camphor, *s.* [ANETHOL.]

Chem.: A white crystalline substance; sp. gr. 1.014. It melts at 18°, and boils at 222°.

ăn-í-sēd, *s.* [Eng. *anise*; *seed*.] The seed of the anise (q.v.).

aniseed-tree, *s.* [Anise-seed tree, so called because the leaves and capsules have a strong smell of anise-seed.] The English name of *Illicium*, a genus of Magnoliaceae, or Magnoliads. The best known species are *I. floridanum* and *I. parviflorum*, from Florida.

ăn-í-sētt'e de Bourdeaux (Bôr-dô), *s.* [Fr.] A liquor consisting of anise macerated in eau-de-vie.

ăn-ís-íc, *a.* [Eng. *anise*, and suff. -ic.] Pertaining to anise or anise-seed.

Anisic acid = Methyl-paraoxybenzoic acid = hydrate of anisyl = dracoic acid, $C_8H_7O_3$. A monobasic aromatic acid, obtained by the oxidation of anisic aldehyde. It crystallises in colourless prisms which melt at 175°. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. By distillation with lime it yields CO_2 and anisole.

Anisic alcohol: $C_8H_9O_2$. An aromatic alcohol obtained by treating anisic aldehyde with alcoholic potash. It boils at 250°. It crystallises in hard white needles, which melt at 23°.

Anisic aldehyde = Anisal = Hydride of Anisyl: $C_8H_7O_2$. An aromatic yellow liquid obtained by oxidising anisic alcohol. It is oxidised into anisic acid, and by nascent H converted into anisic alcohol; it forms crystalline compounds with alkaline acid sulphates. Also obtained by the action of dilute HNO_3 and anise-camphor. It boils at 255°.

ăn-ís-í-dí-ne, *s.* [From Eng. &c., *anise*.]

Chem.: $N.C_7H_7O.H_2$ = methylphenidine, an organic base formed by the action of sulphide of ammonium on nitranisole; it combines with acids forming salts.

ăn-í-sô-đác-týl-ēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *άνισος* (*anisos*) = unequal: *άν* (*an*), priv., and *ίσος* (*isos*) = equal; (2) *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger or a toe.]

Zool.: Temminck's name for those insectivorous birds which have toes of unequal length.

ăn-í-sô-dýn-ə-mois, *a.* [Gr. (1) *άνισος* (*anisos*) = unequal: *άν* (*an*), priv., and *ίσος* (*isos*) = equal; (2) *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = power, strength; *δύναμις* (*dynamis*) = to be able.]

Bot.: Of unequal strength. (Used of monocotyledonous plants which, when they germinate, grow with greater force on one side of their axis than on the other.)

ăn-í-sô-íc-ác-íd, *s.* [From *anise* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$. A product of the oxidation of oil of star anise.

ăn-ís-öl, *s.* [Lat. *anisum* = anise, and *oleum* = oil.]

Chemistry: $C_7H_8O = C_6H_5(CH_3).OH$. An aromatic alcohol (also called *methyl phenol*, *methyl carboic acid*, or *dracul*) obtained by heating potassium phenate, C_6H_5OK , with methyl iodide, CH_3I ; also by the dry distillation of methyl salicylate, or by distilling anisic acid with excess of caustic baryta. Anisole is a colourless liquid, boiling at 152°. It dissolves in H_2SO_4 , forming *sulphanisic acid*, $C_7H_8SO_4$. By fuming HNO_3 there are one, two, or three atoms of H replaced by (NO_2) , forming mono-, di-, or tri-nitranisole, which by reducing agents give corresponding basic amido-compounds; as $C_7H_7(NO_2)O$, nitranisole, gives $C_7H_7(NH_2)O$, nitranisidine. (See Watts's *Dict. Chem.*)

ăn-í-sô-mēt-ríc, *a.* [Gr. *άνισόμετρος* (*anisometros*) = of unequal measure with: *άν* (*an*), priv.; *ίσος* (*isos*) = equal to; *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

ból, bóy, pòut, jòwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -ñion, -ñion = zhùn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shùs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

Min.: Of unequal measurement.

"II. Titanite Group. *Anisometric*."—*Dana*: *Min.*: 8th ed., p. 362.

"Mesotype Group. *Anisometric*."—*Ibid.*, p. 421.

ân-i-sô-nô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ânisos* (*ânisos*) = unequal; and *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Thecamonadina.

ân-i-sôp-lî-a, *s.* [Gr. *ânisos* (*ânisos*) = unequal; and *σπλον* (*hoplon*) = a tool, an implement, a weapon.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles. One species, *A. horticola* (Gardeu Chafer or May-bug), which may be recognised by its green body and tawny elytra, is common in England from May to June, destroying thorn hedges, roses in gardens, corn in fields, &c. Another, *A. agricola* (Field Chafer), green in colour, is similarly hurtful in France and Germany.

ân-i-sô-scôl'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ânisos* (*ânisos*) = unequal; *σκέλος* (*skelos*) = the leg, including the foot.] A family of bugs. The *Diactor bilineatus* has enormous expansions on the hindmost pair of legs.

ân-i-sô-spér'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ânisos* (*ânisos*) = unequal; and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). The seeds of *A. passiflora* contain a bitter oil mixed with a bland sebaceous matter and resin. Taken in small doses they are stomachic, but swallowed in larger quantities they act as purgatives. (*Lindley*: *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 315.)

ân-i-sô-stēm-ôn-ous, *a.* [Gr. *ânisos* (*ânisos*) = unequal; and *στέμνω* (*stēmōn*) = a thread.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in number unequal to the petals. (*Lindley*.)

ân-i-sô-s-tôm-ous, *a.* [Gr. *ânisos* (*ânisos*) = unequal; and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Bot.: "Having unequal mouths." (Used of a calyx or corolla divided unequally.)

ân'-i-syl, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *anise*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_7O_2$. An organic radical contained in anise acid, anisyl hydride, &c.

ân-îph-ér, *a.* A Scotch form of *ANOTHER* (q.v.).

ân-kér (1), *s.* [In Dut., Ger., & Dan., *anker*; Sw. *ankar*.]

1. A Dutch liquid measure containing about 10½ imperial gallons.

2. An English liquid measure for spirits, wine, &c., containing about 8½ imperial gallons. "Ankers of brandy."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***ân-kér** (2), *s.* [ANCHORITE.]

***ânk-ér'-as**, *s.* Old spelling of *ANCHORESSES*.

***ânk-êre**, *s.* Old spelling of *ANCHOR* (q.v.).

ân-kér-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *ankerit*.] Named after Prof. Anker, of Styria.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Calcite group of Anhydrous Carbonates. Its crystals are rhombohedral; it occurs also massive, granular, or compact. The hardness is 3½ to 4; the sp. grav. 2.95 to 3.1; the lustre vitreous to pearly; the colour white, gray, or reddish. It is translucent, or nearly so. Its composition is carbonate of lime, 46.40 to 56.45; carbonate of magnesia, 11.85 to 36.35; protoxide of iron carbonate, 13.26 to 35.31; protoxide of manganese carbonate, 0.34 to 10.09. It is found in Styria, in Nova Scotia, &c.

ân-kis-trô-dôs-mûs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀγκίστρον* (*ankistrōn*) = a fish-hook; *δεσμός* (*desmos*) = a bond.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ. Character: Cells elongated, attenuated, entire, aggregated into faggot-like bundles.

ân'-kle, **ân'-cle**, *s.* [A.S. *ancle*, *ancleo*; Sw. & Dan. *ankel*; Ger. *ankel*; Dut. *enkel*.] The joint by which the foot is united to the leg.

"... and he brought me through the waters; the waters were to the ankles."—*Ezek.* xiv. 3.

"For still, the more he works, the more Do his weak ankles avert."

Wordsworth: *Simon Lee*.

ankle-bone, **ancle-bone**, *s.* The bone of the ankle.

"... immediately his feet and ancle-bones received strength."—*Acts* iii. 7.

ankle-deep, *a.* Sunk in some semi-liquid or liquid substance as deep as the ankles.

"Hence, ankle-deep in moss and flowery thyme, We mount again . . ."—*Couper*: *Task*, bk. i.

ankle-joint, *s.* The joint of the ankle.

"... the backward position of the ankle-joint surface presented by the astragalus to the tibia."—*Owen*: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

ân'-kled, *a.* [Eng. *ankle*; suffix *-ed*.] Pertaining to the ankles. (Chiefly in composition.)

"Well ankled, two good confident calves."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Wit at Several Weapons*.

ânk-lôt, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *ankle*.]

† 1. A little ankle.

2. An ornament placed on the ankle as a bracelet is on the wrist. It is much worn in the East.

***ân'-kre**, *s.* [ANCHOR.]

***ânk-rëss**, *s.* Old spelling of *ANCHORESS*.

ânk-ý-lô-ged, *a.* [ANCHYLOSED.]

ânk-ý-lô-gis, *s.* [ANCHYLOSIS.]

ânk-ý-lôt'-ic, *a.* [ANCHYLOTIC.]

ân-lâce, **ân-lâs**, *s.* [In Mediæv. Lat. *anellum*, From Wel. *anglas* = a sword.] A falcon, a wood-knife, a dagger.

"An anlas and a gysper al sik"

Heng at his gerdul, whit as morne mylk."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 350, 360.

"Bot Arthur with ane anlas eagerly anytylez,

And blittez ever in the hulke up to the hiltes."

Morte Arthure (ed. Perry), l. 144-49.

"And by his side ane anlas hung."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 15.

ân, *s.* [ANNAT.] (Scotch.)

ân-na, *s.* [Maharatta *anna*; Bengali and Sansc. *ana*.] An imaginary coin used in calculations in India. It is the sixteenth part of a rupee, is in value about 1½d. sterling, and is estimated to contain four pice.

ân-na-bêr-gîte, *s.* [From Annaberg, in Saxony, where it occurs.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Vivianite group. It is monoclinic, has capillary crystals, and is besides massive and disseminated. The colour is a fine apple-green; the streak greenish-white. Composition: Arsenic acid, 36.8 to 38.90; protoxide of nickel, 35 to 37.35; oxide of cobalt, from a mere trace to 2.5; water, 23.91 to 25.5. Besides Annaberg, it is found in Dauphiny, in Connecticut, and other places.

ân-nal, *s.* [In Fr. *annal* is = annual (used specially of plants). From Lat. *annalis* = belonging to a year; *annus* = a year.]

A. Singular (Annal).

† 1. Generally: The singular of the word *ANNALS* (q.v.). [ANNAL-WRITING.]

2. Technically. In the Roman Catholic Church: A mass said for an individual every day in the year, or annually on a particular day of each year. (*Du Cange*.)

B. Plural (Annals). [In Sw. & Dan. *annaler*; Ger. *annalen*; Fr. *annales*; Sp. *anales*; Ital. *annali*. From Lat. *annales* (pl.); rarely *annalis* (sing.) = year-books, yearly records, from *annus* = a year.]

1. Properly: The record of historical events arranged chronologically, and divided into yearly portions. In this sense the record of the important events in the Roman State, said to have been made annually for the first six centuries of its existence by those who successively filled the high office of Pontifex Maximus, were annals.

"Their model was the official annals of the year kept by the Pontifex Maximus."—*Lewis*: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. ii., § 8.

2. More loosely: Records of historical events, or even of less important incidents, although they may not be formally divided into yearly portions. There has been considerable dispute regarding the precise difference between annals and history. [See a dissertation on the subject by Niebuhr in the *Philological Museum*, vol. ii. (Cambridge, 1833), pp. 661-670.] Broadly speaking, annals are simple records or chronicles of events, in yearly portions or otherwise, without any effort to trace occurrences to their causes, to investigate the characters and motives of the chief actors, or to intercalate philosophical generalisations. When these elements are

superadded to the bare chronicle of incidents then annals become history.

"Nor Graudere hear with a disdainful smile

The short and simple annals of the poor."

Gray: *Elegy*.

annal-book, *s.* A history. (Tennyson: *Coming of Arthur*, 116.)

annal-writing, *s.* Writing of annals.

"... the distinction we have stated between *histori-writing* and *annal-writing*."—*Penny Cyclo.*, vol. ii., p. 41.

ân'-nal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *annal*; suffix *-ist*.] In Ger. *annalist*; Fr. *annaliste*; Sp. *annalista*; Port. & Ital. *annalista*.] One who writes annals.

"The native historians of Rome, who were prior to Sallust, Dionysius, and Livy, have been sometimes grouped together under the common designation of *annalists*."—*Lewis*: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 11.

"The records of an annalist may be jejune."—*Ibid.*, ch. xiii., pt. i., § 1.

"... confirmed in every page of the Celtic *annalist*."—*Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii., vol. ii., p. 254.

ân-nal-ist'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *annal*; suffix *-ic*.] Pertaining to annalists.

"Now the annalistic style is marked by brevity and dryness."—*Lewis*: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiii., pt. i., § 1. "The dry annalistic style of the early Roman historians."—*Ibid.*, ch. iii., § 2.

ân-nal-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *annal*; suffix *-ize*.] To note down as annals.

"Observe the miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it."—*Sheldon*: *Mir. of Antich.* (1616), p. 332.

ân-nals, *s. pl.* [ANNAL.]

ân-nat (Eng. & Scotch), * **ân** (Scotch), *s.* Often in the plural, **ân'-nates**, **ân'-nates**. [In Ger. *annaten*; Fr. & Ital. *annate*; Sp. *anata*; Port. *annata*. From Lat. *annus* = a year.]

I. "Primitiæ" (First-fruits):

1. When the Papal power was dominant: The first year's revenues of a benefice which each new incumbent was required to remit to the papal treasury. Cowel says that first-fruits were called *annates* because paid after one year's profit of a living had been obtained. The original imposition of annates is generally attributed to John XXII. in the fourteenth century, but they existed before his time. Valuations of them were made in England in A.D. 1254 and in 1292. (See Mosheim's *Church Hist.* Cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 6, Murdoch's note; also Cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 532.)

"Though the Council of Basil damned the payment of *annats*, yet they were paid here till Henry VIII. annexed them for ever to the crown."—*Bp. Barlow*: *Remains*, p. 172.

2. Since the Reformation:

(a) In England: The first-fruits exacted by Henry VIII. in England, at the Reformation, were the annates of the bishoprics, which the king had disavowed from the Pope. They were valued in A.D. 1535, the result being recorded in what was generally called *Liber Regis* (the King's Book). By this valuation the clergy still are rated. During the reign of Queen Anne, the annates were given up to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings. [QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.]

"... which annates, or first-fruits, were first suffered to be taken within the realm, for the only defence of Christian people against the Infidels."—*Acts of Parl.*, 33 ann. Hen. VIII., 31.

"No annates would be sent any longer to Rome."—*Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii., vol. i., p. 194.

(b) In Ireland: Before the passing of the first Reform Bill the annates were applied primarily to the repair of ecclesiastical buildings, and then to the augmentation of poor livings; but about a year after that event the annates were abolished, their place being supplied by a graduated tax on the higher clerical incomes.

(c) In Scotland, the annat is declared by Car. II., Parl. Sess. 3, cap. 13, to be due to the executors of a deceased minister, and to be half a year's stipend in addition to what he had earned by his official services up to the time of his death. [For details see *Compend of the Laws of the Church of Scotland* (1830), p. 326.]

II. In the modern Church of Rome: Masses said for a year either for the soul of a person deceased, or for that of a person living. (See Ayliffe's *Parergon*.)

ân-né'al, *v. t.* [A.S. *anælan* = (1) to kindle, to inflame, to light; (2) to anneal. From *ælan* = to kindle, light, -set on fire, also to bake; *æl* = fire.]

fâte, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wët**, **hère**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sire**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Literally:

1. To heat a metal with the view of regulating its elasticity, or glass to render it less brittle, or to fix colours in it. When a metal is to be annealed it is raised to a temperature lower than the one necessary to temper it, and then allowed to cool slowly. The elasticity of the metal is thus diminished. Springs have thus imparted to them the precise measure of elasticity which is deemed the most suitable. Glass is similarly annealed. It is first heated, and then allowed to cool slowly. (See *Ganot's Physics*, 3rd ed., 1868, p. 63.)

"But when thou dost anneal in glass thy story,
Then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shows waterish, bleak, and thin." *Herbert.*

"Beneath those chambers of the Sun,
Some annulet of gems anneal'd
In upper fires." *Moore: Paradise and the Peri.*

† 2. To temper by cold. (*Shenstone.*)

3. To bake. (Used of tiles.)

II. Figuratively: To temper the character by the heat of suffering or trial, so as to enable it to endure more without being shattered.

"The mind to strengthen and anneal,
While on the stithy glows the steel!"
Scott: Rokeby, l. 81.

an-nō-aled, pa. par. & a. [ANNEAL.]

"Both the poles, you find, attract both ends of the needle. Replace the needle by a bit of annealed iron wire, the same effects ensue." *Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3rd ed., xiii. 381.*

an-nō'al-īng, *a-nō'al-īng, pr. par. & a. [ANNEALING.]

As substantive: The process of first heating and then cooling a metal, with the view of regulating its elasticity or tempering it. The process of similarly treating glass to render it less brittle or fix colours in it.

"Enameling and annealing." *Spratt: Hist. of the Royal Soc., p. 284.*

an-nōc-tant, a. [From Lat. *annectens*, genit. *annectentis*, pr. par. of *annecto* = to tie to, to annex; *ad* = to, and *necto* = to bind, to tie.] Annexing, connecting. (*Webster.*)

an-nōl-īd, an-nōl-īde, *an-ōl-īde, an-nōl-ī-dan, s. [ANNELIDA.] An animal belonging to the class Annelida. (*Huxley, &c.*)

an-nōl-ī-da, s. pl. [Lat. *annellus*, or *anellus* = a little ring, dimin. of *annulus*, or *anulus* = a ring.] A class of animals belonging to the sub-kingdom Articulata, the Annelosa of some naturalists. They are sometimes called Red-blooded Worms, being the only invertebrate animals possessing this character. They are soft-bodied animals, mostly living in the water, sometimes in moist earth, but never parasitically within the bodies of other animals; the higher ones possessing limbs, though of a rudimentary character, which makes them resemble centipedes; whilst the lower ones, like the leeches, are wholly destitute of these appendages. The respiration is effected by external branchiae, by internal vesicles, or by the skin itself. Contractile vessels supply the place of a heart. The nervous system consists of a single or double ventral cord, furnished with ganglia at intervals, and surrounding the oesophagus above. Cuvier divided them into three orders—Tubicolæ, Dorsibranchia, and Abbranchia; Milne-Edwards into Suctoria, Terricolæ, Tubicolæ, and Errantes; Professor Huxley into Chaetophora and Discophora; and Griffith and Hensley into Turbellaria, Suctoria (Apoda), and Chaetopoda (Setigera). [ANNELATA.]

an-nōl-ī-dan, s. [ANNELID.]

an-nōl-lā-tā, an-ōl-lā-tā, s. pl. [Lat. *anellus*, *anellus* = a little ring.] A name sometimes given to the class of animals called by Cuvier Annelida. It is thus used in the first edition of Owen's *Comparat. Anat. of the Invertebrate Animals* (1843), but in the second edition (1853) Annelata is the term used.

an-nōtt, s. [See def.] A provincial name for the Kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus*.

an-nōx, v.t. [In Fr. *annezer*; Sp. *annezar*; Port. *annezar*. From Lat. *annezum*, supine of *annecto* = to tie on to; *ad* = to, and *necto* = to bind to, to add to the end of anything.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Properly: To tie to the end of; to append.
2. To add something of lesser size or importance to anything else of greater size or

importance existing previously. (It is often used for the addition of another kingdom or province to an empire.)

"He wished to humble the United Provinces, and to *anneze* Belgium, Franche Comté, and Lorraine to his dominions." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. ii.*

"The great fief which, three hundred years before, had been, in all but name, independent principalities, had been *annezed* to the crown." *Ibid.*

3. To connect something with another by the relation of sequence to it, as a penalty to a crime.

"... some fatal curse *anneze'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty;
Their inward lost." *Milton: P. L., bk. xii.*

II. Technically:

1. **English Law:** To appropriate church lands to the Crown.

1. **Scots Law:** In the same sense; also to transfer church lands lying at a distance from the church to which they belong to another one to which they are more contiguous. [ANNEXATION.]

***an-nēx, s. [From the verb. In Fr. *anneze*; Port. *anneza*.] Any thing annexed, appended, or added.**

1. Of writings:

"Moses did in other *annezes* of the law." *Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogus. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 43.

¶ An additional stipulation to the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878 was called an *anneze*.

2. **Of buildings:** A subsidiary building added on to a main building, as in the case of the machinery annexes of the Exhibition of 1862. In this sense it is generally spelt *anneze*, as in French.

an-nēx-ar-y, s. [Eng. *anneze*; suff. -ary.] Something appended; an addition.

"... of these societies, ... into which sundry of them are no other than *annezaries* and appurtenances." *Sir E. Sneyde: State of Religion.*

an-nēx-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *anneze*; suff. -ation.] The act of annexing; the state of being annexed; anything annexed.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The addition of any document or writing to the end of one which is already in existence. The joining of something smaller to something greater, or something less to something more important. (Used especially of the addition of a kingdom or province to an empire, that of a fief, a bishopric, or any right or privilege formerly in the hands of subjects to the Crown.)

"On the other hand, the proposed *annezations* in Asia, which had an injurious bearing upon the interests of Great Britain, are not likely to excite any serious opposition on the part of the other European Powers." *Marguis of Salaburg to Lord Odo Russell, June 8, 1878.*

2. The addition of one thing to another, the thing added being joined to its predecessor by the bond of logical or other sequence.

"If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise that the whole body will be full of light. And, v. l., that all other Christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annezation*, attend them." *Hammond.*

II. Technically:

(a) **Eng. Law:** The appropriation of church lands to the Crown; also the vesting of a privilege, patronage for example, in one holding a certain office.

"How *annezations* of benefices first came into the Church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute." *Ayliffe: Parergon.*

"The Dean of Windsor, by an ancient *annezation*, is patron thereof." *Bp. Hall: Specialities of his Life, p. 27.*

(b) **Scots Law:** In the same senses; also the appropriation of lands lying at a distance from the church to which they belong to another one to which they are more contiguous.

an-nēx'ed, pa. par. & a. [ANNEX, v.]

an-nēx'ing, pr. par. & a. [ANNEX, v.]

† **an-nēx-ion (xion = kshun), s. [In Fr. *annezion*; Sp. *annezion*.] Annexation; addition.**

"It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annezion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure." *Rogers.*

"With the *annezions* of fair gems enrich'd
And deep-brain'd sonnets, that did amplify
Each stone's dear nature, worth, and quality."
Shakespeare: A Lover's Complaint.

an-nēx-ion-ist, a. [Eng. *annezion*; -ist.] Tending to annexation.

"... with the mysterious neutrality of Germany on one, and the *annezianist* inclinations of Italy on the other side." *Times, Nov. 13, 1876.*

† **an-nēx'mēnt, s. [Eng. *anneze*; suff. -ment.]** The act of annexing, the state of being annexed; the thing annexed.

"When it falls,
Each small *annezment*, petty consequence,
Attends the boldest ruin." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 4.*

an-nī-cūt, an-i-cūt, s. [Native term.] Canarese *annekattie, nuekatie.*

"One of the principal *annezes* has given way, and the waters have swept down into the plain, doing enormous damage to the crops." *Times, 10th Sept., 1874.*

In India: A dam or mole built across a river to raise the level of the water for the purposes of irrigation, and, to a certain extent, also with the view of facilitating navigation. Such an *anneze* was some years ago constructed near the mouth of the Godavery River.

an-nī'-hīl-a-ble (h silent), a. [Eng. *annihilate*; -able.] Capable of being annihilated.

an-nī'-hīl-āte (h silent), v.t. [In Fr. *annihiler*; Sp. *aniquilar*; Port. *aniquilar*; Ital. *annichilare*. From Lat. *annihilō*: *ad* = to, and *nihil* = nothing.]

1. To reduce to non-existence in the literal sense of the word.

"There is nothing more certain in nature than that it is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotence of God to make somewhat of nothing, so it requireth the like omnipotence to turn somewhat into nothing." *Lord Bacon: Nat. Hist., Cent. i., § 100.*

2. To reduce anything to non-existence by dissolving it into its constituent elements, and thus destroying its distinctive character. Thus an army is annihilated if some soldiers belonging to it are slain, some taken prisoners, and the remainder so demoralised that they have scattered in all directions with no intention of again repairing to their standards.

"He proposed, he said, first to *annihilate* the army of Vaubemont." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. xxi.*

3. To annul, to abolish, to destroy the force of.

"There is no reason that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed." *Hooker.*

4. **Fig.** To make one feel as if blotted out of existence, as by severe rebuke, the refusal of an important request, &c. (For ex. see *ANNIHILATING* as *adj.*)

an-nī'-hīl-āte (h silent), a. [ANNIHILATE, v.] Reduced to nothing; null and void.

"... then you do repute the same as vain, and *annihilate*." *Oath to the Statute of Succession, A.D. 1534.*

an-nī'-hīl-ā-tēd (h silent), pa. par. & a. [ANNIHILATE, v.]

"*Annihilated* senators—Roman, too,
With all the virtue for thou dost lay down
With an *annihil* annulo more than earthly crown."
Byron: Childs Harold, iv. 83.

an-nī'-hīl-ā-tīng, pr. par., a., & s. [ANNIHILATE, v.]

A. & B. As present participle & adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If they must mourn, or may rejoice
In that *annihilating* voice."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 24.

C. As substantive: The act of blotting out of existence, either by reducing to nothingness, or by resolving into its constituent parts; the state of being thus blotted out.

"... for spirits that live throughout
Vital in every part, not as frail man
In entrails, heart or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by *annihilating* die."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

an-nī'-hīl-ā'-tion (h silent), s. [Lat. *annihilatio*. In Fr. *annihilation*; Sp. *aniquilacion*; Port. *aniquilacao*; Ital. *annichilazione*.]

I. The act of blotting out of existence—

(1) By reducing to nothingness—

"The tempest cometh: Heaven and Earth unite
For the *annihilation* of all life.
Unequal is the strife
Between our strength and the Eternal Might!"
Byron: Heaven and Earth, l. 4.

Or (2) by resolving into its constituent elements, and rendering useless for the purpose to effect which these were combined.

II. The state of being thus blotted out of existence.

"God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which, the utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow." *Hooker.*

¶ **Blank annihilation** = complete annihilation.

"... which presents not the too fugitive glimpses of past power, but its blank *annihilation*." *De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 118.

bōl, bōy, pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl. -cle, -kle = kēl. -kre = kēr.

án-ní-hil-á-tion-ism, *s.* [ANNIHILATION.]

Eccles.: The doctrine that the wicked will be annihilated after death.

án-ní-hil-á-tion-ist, *s.* [ANNIHILATIONISM.]

Eccles.: One who believes in annihilationism. (Used also adjectively.)

án-ní-hil-á-tive, *a.* [Eng. *annihilate*; *-ive*.] That causes annihilation.

án-ní-hil-á-tór (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *annihilate*; suffix *-or*.] One who, or that which annihilates. (In the latter sense chiefly in composition, as *smoke-annihilator*.)

án-nite, *s.* [Named from Cape Ann, in North America.] A mineral classed by Dana in his *Mica* group. Its hardness is 3; sp. gr., 3.169; colour, black; streak, dark green. Composition: Silica, 97.89 to 99.55; alumina, 16.66 to 16.73; sesquioxide of iron, 12.07 to 13.74; protoxide of iron, 17.48 to 19.03; potassa, 10.20 to 10.66, with smaller proportions of sesquioxide of manganese, magnesia, &c. At Cape Ann it occurs in granite.

án-ní-vér-sar-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *anniversary*; suffix *-ly*.] At the return of the same period of the year; annually.

"A day was appointed by public authority to be kept *anniversarily* sacred unto the memory of that deliverance and victory."—*Sp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 312.

án-ní-vér-sar-ý, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *anniversaire*; Sp. *aniversario*; Port. & Ital. *anniversario*.] From Lat. *anniversarius* = yearly, annual; *anni* = of the year, genit. of *annus* = the year, and *versum*, supine of *verto* = to turn.]

A. As adjective:

* 1. Performed in a year.

"The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes."—*Ray*.

2. Recurring once a year at a stated time; annual, yearly.

Anniversary services: Services held on annually recurring days to commemorate certain occurrences which happened on those days, or are associated with them. Most congregations of recent origin have an anniversary service to commemorate the day on which their church was opened. The name is less frequently applied to Good Friday, Christmas Day, and similar Christian festivals.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. An annually recurring day on which some notable event in ecclesiastical, in national, in local, or in personal history took place, or is wont to be celebrated.

"... the memory of the rout at Allia, kept alive by a solemn *anniversary*, was fresh in the minds of the people."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xlii., pt. I., § 12.

"That day was the anniversary both of William's birth and of his marriage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"It was near nine in the evening before the House rose. The following day was the 30th of January, the anniversary of the death of Charles I."—*Ibid.*, ch. x.

2. The celebration which takes place at such annually recurring periods.

"Doppe had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*."—*Dryden*.

II. Technically. In the *Church of Rome*: An office for the souls of certain deceased persons, which is celebrated once a year, but which, it is held, ought to be so daily. (*Ayliffe: Parergon*.)

* **án-ní-vér-se**, *s.* [Lat. *anni*, genit. of *annus* = a year, and *versus* = turning; *verto* = to turn. The turning of a year.] An anniversary.

"... shall an *anniverses*

Be kept with ostentation to rehearse

A mortal prince's birthday, or repeat

An eighty-eight, or powder plot's defeat."

Hale on Christmas Day.

án-niv-ite, *s.* [Named from the Anniver valley; in the Valais.] A mineral, a variety of Tetrahedrite.

án-nó, *s.* [Lat. Ablative of *annus* = a year.]

Anno Domini. In the year of the Lord, i.e., our Lord Jesus Christ. The time is fixed by the calculations of Dionysius Exiguus, which are erroneous, it is thought, by about four years. [DIONYSIAN ERA.] (Usually written A.D.)

Anno Mundi. In the year of the world. (Usually written A.M.)

¶ Since Geology has proved the earth to have existed infinitely longer than was once believed, the expression *Anno Mundi*, in the old sense, has become obsolete. The dates which it furnishes are now known not to have even approximated to the truth.

án-nó-dā-téd, *a.* [NODE.]

Heraldry: Bowed, embowed or bent like the letter S. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

án-nó-dón, *s.* [ANODON.]

* **án-nóis-ápe**, *s.* [NUSAISE.]

án-nóm-in-á-tion, *v.t.* [As if from a Lat. *annominor*.] To name. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. viii.)

án-nóm-in-á-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *annomination*.] From Lat. *annominatio*, *agnominatio*; *ad* = to, and *nominatio* = a naming; *nominus* = to name; *nomen* = a name.]

1. Alliteration. The use of several words beginning with the same letter.

"Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration."—*Tyrrhitt: Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer*, § 1, n.

2. *Rhet.*: A paronomasia, a pun. The using of two words alike or nearly alike in sound, but widely different in meaning.

án-nó-na, *s.* [LAT.]

1. The year's produce; hence the necessities of life, grain.

"L. Minucius was appointed prefect of the *annonna*, with the special duty of providing supplies of corn."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xli., pt. iv., § 59.

2. Bot. [ANONA.]

án-nó-táte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *annoter*; Port. *anotar*; Ital. *annotare*.] From Lat. *annoto* = to write down, to comment upon.] To make notes or comments upon a book or manuscript or other composition. (Used also as *v.t.*)

"Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus."—*Hive: Oration*, p. 28.

án-nó-tā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *annotation*; Sp. *anotacion*; Port. *anotação*; Ital. *annotazione*.] From Lat. *annotatio* = a noting down, *annotation*: *ad* = to, and *notatio* = a marking, a noting; *noto* = to distinguish by a mark; *nota* = a mark.]

1. The act of noting anything down.

2. The thing noted down. Generally in the plural, signifying notes, comments, or scholia on a published work or a manuscript writing, of which the annotator is not the author.

"It might appear very improper to publish *annotations* without the text itself whereunto they relate."—*Boyle*.

Med.: The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.

† **án-nó-tā-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *annotation*; *-ist*.] One who annotates; an annotator.

"... Mr. Mede hath with far more clearness shewn, than the *annotatorist* of the new way have discovered."—*Worthington: Miscell.*, p. 58.

án-nó-tā-tór, *s.* [Lat. *annotator* = an observer, remarker, overseer. In Fr. *annotateur*; Sp. *anotador*; Port. *anotador*; Ital. *annotatore*.] One who makes annotations; a scholiast, a commentator.

"I have not that respect for the *annotators* which they generally meet with in the world."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

án-nó-tā-tór-ý, *a.* [Eng. *annotator*, and suff. *-y*.] Containing annotations. (*Webster*.)

án-nót-ý-noús, *a.* [Lat. *annotinus* = of a year old; from *annus* = a year.]

Dot.: Yearly, annual, having the growth of a year.

án-nót-tó, án-nót-tá. [ARNOTTO.]

án-nóu-ñce, *v.t.* [Fr. *annoncer* = to proclaim; *nonce* = a nuntio; Sp. *anunciar*; Port. *anunciar*; Ital. *annunciare*.] From Lat. *annuncio* or *annuntio* = to announce, to proclaim: *ad* = to, and *nuntio* = to proclaim; *nuntius* = a messenger.] [NUNTIVUS.]

1. To proclaim, to publish as news, to make publicly known. (Followed by the objective case of the intelligence made known, or by a clause of a sentence introduced by *that*.)

"Of the Messiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets: of thy birth at length,
Announced by Gabriel with the first I knew."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv.

"The peal of a musket from a particular half moon was the signal which *announced* to the friends of the House of Stuart that another of their emissaries had got safe up the rock."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

† 2. To give forth a judicial decision.

"Those, mighty Jove, meantime, thy glorious care,
Who model nature, publish laws, announce
Or life or death."—*Prior*.

án-nóu-ñed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANNOUNCE.]

án-nóu-ñe-mént, *s.* [Eng. *announce*; *-ment*.] The act of announcing; the state of being announced; the news proclaimed, published, made known, or declared.

¶ Of modern introduction into the language, *announcing* having been the term formerly employed. (See *Tod*.)

"As soon as Lewis was again at Marl, he repeated to the Court assembled there the *announcement* which he had made at Saint Germain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

án-nóu-n-çér, *s.* [Eng. *announcer*; *-er*. In Fr. *annonceur*.] One who announces. (*Colgrave*.)

án-nóu-n-çing, *pr. par.* [ANNOUNCE.]

án-noý, * **án-noýe**, * **án-noíe**, *v.t.* [Norm. *annoyer*, from *neure* or *nuire* = to hurt; Fr. *ennuyer* = to weary; *nuire* = to damage, to hurt; Ital. *annoiare* = to weary, to tire; *nuocere* = to hurt. From Lat. *noceo* = to harm or hurt.] [NUISANCE, NOXIOUS.]

1. *Lit.* Of persons or other conscious beings: To tease, to molest, to put to inconvenience, to trouble, to inflict vexation upon.

"None adventure, for with the kygnyts weire
Anoit all at the adding there."
Lancelot of the Laik (ed. Skeat), bk. I. 850, 351.

"His falcouschip abasht of that thing,
And als therof unil was the king."
Ibid., bk. ii., 2243, 2244.

"... he determined not yet to dismiss them, but merely to humble and annoy them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Fig.* Of unconscious existence:

(a) To drive or toss hither and thither.

"His limbs would toss about him with delight,
Like branches when strong winds the trees annoy."
Wordsworth.

(b) To harm, to injure.

"Salaman with, that right as mothes in schepes
flees *annoye* the clothes, and the snale wormes to the tre,
right so *annoyeth* sorwe to the herte."—*Chaucer*.

* **án-noý**, * **án-noýe**, *s.* [From the substantive.] Annoyance. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"Conneel or help; and therfor tellethe me
Al your annoy, for it schal be secrt."
Chaucer: C. T., l. 15, 540, 15, 541.

"And, in the shape of that young boy,
He wrought the castle *unach annoy*."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, III. 21.

án-noý-ápe, *s.* [Eng. *annoy*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of annoying, molesting, or teasing.

"For the further *annoyance* and terror of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies."—*Wilkins*.

2. The state of being annoyed, molested, or teased.

"... a government which has generally caused more *annoyance* to its allies than to its enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. That which annoys, molests, or teases.

"Prud. Can you remember by what means you find your *annoyances*, at times, as if they were vanquished?"—*Bunyan: P. R.*, pt. I.

* **án-noýe**, *s.* [ANNÖY.]

án-noýed, *pa. par. & a.* [ANNÖY, v.]

án-noý-ér, *s.* [Eng. *annoy*; *-er*.] One who annoys. (*Johnson*.)

* **án-noý-fül**, * **án-noí-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *annoy*; *full*.] Eminently capable of inflicting annoyance.

"For ad be it so, that al taryng be *ánnoyful*, algates
It is not to repreve in geving of juregenet, ne in vengeance taking, when it is sufficient and reasonable."—*Chaucer: Melibeus*.

* **án-noý-ýng**, *pr. par. & a.* [ANNÖY, v.]

* **án-noý-nte**, *v.t.* [ANNOINT.]

* **án-noý-oús**, * **án-noý-oús**, *a.* [Eng. *annoy*; *-ous*.] Troublesome, fitted to produce annoyance.

"Ye han cleped to your consell a gret multitude of people, ful echegnant and ful *annoyous* for to here."—*Chaucer: Melibeus*.

án-nū-ál, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *annuel*; Sp. *anual*; Port. *anual*; Ital. *annuo*.] From Lat. *annualis* = a year old; *annus* = a year.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ä. ey = ä. qu = kw.

"*Annus* was synonymous with *annulus*, and originally meant a ring or circle, like *circus* and *circulus*." (*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i., § 3.) The old form of *annus* was *annus*, as in *solenis*. (*Key: Philol. Essays*, 1808, p. 200.)

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Requiring just a year to finish; performed exactly in a year.

"That waits thy throne, as through thy vast domain,
Annual, along the bright ecliptic road."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

2. Occurring or returning every year.

"To Ostle came the *annual* galleons laden with
the treasures of America."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*
ch. xliii.

3. Fulfilling its function and running its course; or being born, living and dying within a period often falling short of, but in no case exceeding, a year. (See 11, 3, and B. 1.)

"Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the cast that was superinduced over the wood the last year."—*Ray.*

"The Old English word which *annual* partly displaced when it came into the language was *yearly*. (*Barnes: Early English*, p. 104.)

II. Technically:

1. Astronomy:

Annual Equation. [EQUATION.]

Annual Parallax. [PARALLAX.]

Annual Variation. [VARIATION.]

2. Scots Law.

Annual rent: Rent annually paid by a proprietor of lands or houses to a creditor as interest of his debt, and ceasing if the debt be paid.

3. Botany and Gardening:

(a) *Annual leaves*, called also *deciduous leaves*, are those which fall in the autumn, as those of most of our common trees. (*Lindley.*)

(b) *Annual rings:* Concentric rings or circles seen when exogenous stems are cut across transversely. Though generally indicating annual additions to the woody growth, yet there are rare and abnormal cases in which a tree may produce two of them in a year.

(c) Annual plants. [B. 1.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang. Botany & Gardening:* A plant which is sown, grows up, flowers, sheds its seeds, and dies, all within the compass of one year, or, more probably, of the portion of the year extending from spring to autumn.

"Now is the time to procure and sow (under glass) the seeds of all the choicest *annuals*. . . . Aster of varieties, balsam, zinnia, and stocks are quite indispensable."—*Hortic. Record*, March 1, 1877.

2. A book published only once a year, and probably about Christmas.

¶ See also *ANNUAL*.

án-nū-ál-íst, s. [Eng. *annual*; *íst.*] One who edits or writes in an annual.

án-nū-ál-lý, adv. [Eng. *annual*; *-ly.*] Year by year, every year.

"An army for which Parliament would *annually* frame a military code."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xliii.

* **án-nū-ár-ý, a. & s.** [In Fr. *annuaire*; Port. *anuario* = a book published once a year.]

A. As adj.: Annual.

"Supply anew
With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew."
John Ball: Poems, p. 10.

B. As subst.: An annual publication.

* **án-nū-əl, *án-nū-əl, s.** [Fr. *annuel* = annual.] A mass to be said annually on the anniversary of a person's death, or the money to pay for it. [ANNUAL, A. 2.]

"To bidden him to our house and heuten gift y mighte
An *annuel* for myn owen [ye] to helpen to clothe."
Pierce the Plowman's Crede (ed. Skeat), 413, 414.

* **án-nū-əl-lér, s.** [From Fr. *annuel* = annual.] A priest who sings anniversary masses for persons deceased.

"In London was a prest *annuel*
That therein dwelled hadd ianary a year."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,940.

án-nū-ý-tant, s. [Eng. *annuity*; *-ant.*] One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

"As the *annuitants* dropped off, their annuities were to be divided among the survivors, till the number of survivors was reduced to seven."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

án-nū-ý-tý, s. [Fr. *annuité*; Ger. *annuität*, from Lat. *annus* = a year.]

A. Ordinary Language: A fixed sum of money paid yearly.

Specialty:

1. A yearly allowance.

"He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expense beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear."
—*Clarendon.*

2. In the same sense as B., *Arithmetic, Law, &c.* (For example, see ANNUITANT.)

B. Technically:

1. *Arithmetic, Law, &c.*: A sum of money which, according to the etymology, should be paid annually, but is more frequently settled half-yearly or quarterly, given to one as a superannuation or other allowance for services rendered, in which case it is synonymous with a *pension*, or in consideration of its value in money paid beforehand. Under the Roman law annuities were sometimes granted by will, the obligation of paying them being imposed upon the heir. Borrowers in the Middle Ages were frequently obliged to grant annuities, in lieu of interest, the exaction of which by creditors was forbidden as usury; and the practice received the Papal sanction in the fifteenth century.

Annuities may be primarily divided into *annuities certain* and *life annuities*.

An *annuity certain* is one in which the annual payment does not depend upon any contingent event, but is to be made certain either in perpetuity or during a period named. A *perpetual annuity*, or *perpetuity*, differs from interest in this respect, that the purchaser of the former cannot demand back the principal, whilst if he has put his money out at interest he can. He may, however, sell his annuity to some one else, which is tantamount to obtaining the principal back. The other original party to the transaction can, as a rule, at any time terminate the obligation to pay the annuity by giving back the principal.

A *life annuity*, often called simply an annuity, is one payable during the lifetime of the annuitant or annuitants. An *immediate annuity* is one commencing at once, and payable whenever the stipulated period for the handing over of the first instalment arrives. A *deferred* or *reversionary annuity* is one of which the payments are not to commence till after the lapse of a considerable period. A man of forty, for example, may make provision for his declining years by purchasing an annuity not to commence till he is sixty, if he live so long. A *temporary* or *terminable annuity* is one which will cease at a certain stipulated time, say twenty years, or at the death of an individual. The term or period for which it is to continue is generally called its *status*. An annuity not to commence till after a certain period, and then to continue for ever, is called a *deferred perpetuity*. Under the English system of finance, all Government annuities on the lives of individuals are terminable annuities; whilst the interest of the national debt, which is also called an annuity, is a perpetual one. It does not cease till that portion of the principal is paid off. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already commenced. A *joint annuity* on two lives is one payable only till one of the parties dies. Sometimes, again, an annuity is purchased which it is stipulated shall continue till two persons who are to receive it are both dead. The holder of an annuity is called an *annuitant*; the person on whose life the annuity depends, the *nominee*; and the annual sum paid, the *rent* or the *magnitude of the annuity*.

The calculation of annuities falls under the province of arithmetic. A perpetual annuity is easily calculated, the yearly payments of which it consists being simply interest on the principal given for its purchase. To calculate a *life annuity* it is needful to ascertain the probability of life in one of the age and sex of the applicant for an annuity. [PROBABILITY, EXPECTATION, LIFE, MORTALITY.] The other element is what compound interest the sum paid for the purchase of the annuity would fetch during the number of years that the life is likely to continue.

The principles on which the value of annuities certain is calculated, are applicable also to the case of leasehold property.

The subjoined table shows the value of an annuity of £1 per annum, estimated on the life of a male or of a female, at the several

ages given below, it being supposed that at the time of calculation interest is 3 per cent. annually. The purchase money is stated in pounds sterling and decimals of a pound:—

Age last Birthday.	Male.	Female.
0	£181.00	£185.02
10	23.1071	23.1470
20	21.0612	21.2093
30	19.0143	19.3374
40	16.4744	17.0353
50	13.4242	14.0942
60	10.0170	10.5274
70	6.6100	7.0162
80	3.9192	4.1872
90	2.1783	2.3277
100	1.1671	1.2415

In England, government annuities are now granted for sums not exceeding £50 annually at the several local Post Offices, whilst those above £50 may be procured at the National Debt Office. No similar system exists in the United States.

"These duties were to be kept in the Exchequer accurate from all order receipts, and were to form a fund on the credit of which a million was to be raised by *life annuities*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

"The difference between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the grantor, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that for the recovery of an *annuity* no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the grantor, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent the same action lies as of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freedom in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may."—*Cowell.*

án-nūl, v.t. [In Fr. *annuler*; Sp. *anular*; Port. *annular*; Ital. *annullare*; Eccles. Lat. *annullo*; from *ad* = to, and *nullum*, *accus. neut. of nullus* = none.]

* 1. To reduce to nothing. (Used of persons as well as things.)

"Truly the like y might to do good, and done it not, yf crown of worship shall be take from him, with shame shall they be *annulled*."—*Chaucer: Tem. of Love*, bk. iii.

"Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd, which might in part my grief have eased."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. To abrogate, to make void, repeal, nullify, or abolish a law, a legal decision, an obligation, arrangement, or a custom deriving its validity from constituted authority; also to nullify a gift, grant, or promise by whomsoever made.

"that he should assume the power of *annulling* some judgments and some statutes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

"How in an hour the power which gave annuls
Its gifts, transferring lame to fleetest toe."
Byron: Ch. Har., iii. 18.

"all subsisting debts shall be forthwith *annulled*, and all insolvent debtors, reduced to slavery by their creditors, shall be liberated."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xli, p. 1, § 16.

án-nū-lar, a. [Fr. *annulaire*; from Lat. *annularis* or *anularis* = pertaining to a signet ring; *annulus* or *anulus* = a ring.] In the form of a ring; ringed; wearing a ring, as *annular finger*. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, 50.)

1. *Min.* An *annular crystal* is a hexagonal prism with six, or an octagonal prism with eight, marginal faces disposed in a ring about its base, or one or other of these prisms truncated on all its terminal edges.

2. *Astron.* An *annular eclipse* of the sun is seen upon the whole of the moon is seen upon the sun's disc.

The moon, however, in certain positions being too small to cover the disc, the sun appears in a form more or less resembling a ring. At other times the moon is so situated as to be able to produce a total eclipse of the greater luminary. (*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., 1858, § 425.) An *annular nebula* is a nebula of a form suggestive of a ring. Such nebula exist, but are among the rarest objects in the heavens. A nebula of this character, situated between the stars β and γ Lyre, has been resolved by Lord Rosse's powerful telescope into a multitude of minute stars, with filaments of stars adhering to the edges. (*Ibid.*, 10th ed., § 875.)

3. *Anal.*: Noting any part of the human frame which approaches the form of a ring.



ANNULAR ECLIPSE.

"That they might not in bending the arm or leg rise up, he has tied them to the bones by annular ligaments."—*Cheyne*.

Annular protuberance: The same as the *Pons Varolii*. It is called also the *Isthmus encephali*, and the *Nodus encephali*. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, pp. 273, 274.)

4. **Arch. Annular vault:** A vaulted roof supported on circular walls.

ăn-nũ-lar-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *annularly*; -*ly*.] In the form of a ring.

ăn-nũ-lar-ỹ, *a.* [Lat. *annularis*, *annularius*.] In the form of a ring or rings.

"Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annular* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together."—*Ray*.

ăn-nũ-lã-tã, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *annulatus*, or *annulatus* = furnished with a ring; *annulus* or *annulus* = a ring.] A class of annulose animals—the same which was called by Cuvier the *Annelida*. [*ANNELIDA*.]

ăn-nũ-lã-te, ăn-nũ-lã-tẽd, *a.* [See *AN-NULATA*.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: Furnished with rings, or made of a series of rings; marked with ring-like furrows or depressions.

"This group [of antelopes] is distinguished by having heavy, thick, annulated horns."—*Penny Cyc.*, 4, 89.

II. Technically:

1. **Zool.**: Pertaining to the class *Annelata*, Cuvier's *Annelida*, or, like them, having the body formed of a series of rings.

2. **Bot.**: Ringed, surrounded by elevated or depressed bands; as the roots of some plants or the cupule of several oaks. (*Lindley*.)

3. **Her.**: Having a ring or annulet. (Used specially of a cross with its extremities thus fretted.)

ăn-nũ-lã-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *annulatus* = ringed.]

Bot., &c.: A ring or circle. (*London: Cyc. of Plants*.)

ăn-nũ-lẽt, *s.* [In Fr. *annelet*; Ital. *anneletto*; from Lat. *annulus* or *annulus* = a ring.]

I. Architecture:

1. A small fillet, one of several encircling the capital of a Doric column, just under the ovolo or echinus, as shown in the illustration. They are also called *fillets* and *listels*. Their number varied, being three, four, or five, according to the taste of the architect.

2. A narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column which it encircles.

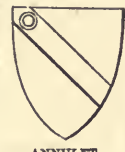


ANNULET.

II. **Her.**: A ring borne on an escutcheon. (In heraldic descriptions the colour of the annulet must always be expressed.)

* (a) Formerly it stood as the symbol of nobility and jurisdiction, being the gage of the royal favour and protection [See *ANNULUM ET BACULUM*.]

(b) Now it is the mark of distinction which the fifth son in a family bears on his coat of arms.



ANNULET.

ăn-nũ-lẽt-tỹ, *a.* [Eng. *annulet*; -*y*.] Pertaining to an annulet; annulated, or ringed. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ăn-nũ-lã-ble, *a.* [Eng. *annul*; -*able*.] Capable of being annulled, repealed, or abrogated. (*S. T. Coleridge*.)

ăn-nũ-lẽm-ẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *annul*; -*ment*.] The act of annulling. (*Todd*.)

ăn-nũ-lõl-dã, *s. pl.* [Lat. *annulus* or *annulus* = a ring; and *eidos* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] In Professor Huxley's classification, one of the eight primary groups into which he divides the Animal Kingdom. He places it between the *Annulosa* and the *Infusoria*. He includes under it (1) the *Trematoda*, or *Flukes*; (2) the *Tenelada*, or *Tape-worms* and *Bladder-worms*; (3) the *Turbellaria*; (4) the *Acanthocephala*; (5) the *Nematodea*, or *Thread-worms*; and (6) the *Rotifera*, or *Wheel Animalcules*. But he thinks it not improbable

that the *Annuloida* will require ultimately to be merged in the *Mollusca*. (*Huxley: Introd. to the Classif. of Animals*, 1869, pp. 81–86, 127, 128.)

ăn-nũ-lõ-sã, *s. pl.* [Lat. *annulus* or *annulus* = a ring.] A sub-kingdom of the Animal Kingdom, corresponding with Cuvier's *Articulata*. The word *Articulata*, signifying jointed, is not a sufficiently distinctive term, for the *Vertebrata* animals are also jointed. *Annulosa*, signifying ringed, is decidedly better, for the animals ranked under this sub-kingdom have their skeleton, which is external, composed of a series of rings. Prof. Huxley divides them into *Chaetognatha*, *Annelida*, *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, and *Insecta*, these classes being ranged in an ascending order. The last four are further grouped together under the designation *Arthropoda* (q. v.).

ăn-nũ-lõ-sang, *s. pl.* [*ANNULOSA*.] An English term corresponding to the Latin *Annulosa* (q. v.).

ăn-nũ-lõ-se, *a.* [*ANNULOSA*.]

1. **Gen.**: Ringed.

2. **Spec.**: Pertaining to animals of the sub-kingdom *Annulosa*.

"The body is always divided into rings or transverse joints; from which circumstance naturalists have agreed to call them *annulose* or ringed animals."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Hist. and Classif. of Insects* (1849), p. 1.

ăn-nũ-lũm ẽt bấc-ũ-lũm, *accus. sing.* of *two Lat. substantives with copulative et*. They are in the accusative because the preposition *per* is understood. [Lat. = (by means of) a ring and a staff or crozier.] [*ANNULUS*.] A ring and pastoral staff or crozier formerly delivered by kings to bishops on their election. These were designed, it was said, to confer the temporalities annexed to the spiritual office; but Pope Gregory VII. and his successors contended that the symbols adopted were not those of secular, but of sacred office. The papal views on the subject ultimately prevailed; and the Emperor Henry V., with the other European sovereigns, agreed to confer investitures not *per annulum et baculum*, but *per sceptrum*, by the sceptre, the undoubted symbol of temporal authority.

ăn-nũ-lũs (plur. **ăn-nũ-lĩ**), *s.* [Lat. = a ring.]

I. **Bot.**: (1) The thickened longitudinal ring which partially surrounds the sporangia of ferns. (*Lindley*.) (2) The elastic external ring with which the brim of the sporangium in mosses is furnished. (*Ibid.*) (3) That part of the veil in fungi which, remaining next to the stipes, surrounds it like a loose collar. (*Ibid.*)

II. Anatomy:

1. **Gen.**: Anything resembling a ring.

"They [the horns of the Nyghau (*Antelope picta*)] are perfectly smooth and without annuli."—*Penny Cyc.*, 11, 73.

2. **Technically**. *Annulus ovalis*: A thick fleshy ring nearly surrounding the *fossa ovalis*, a depression on the middle of the septum in the right auricle of the heart. (*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 335.)

III. **Astron.**: The "ring" of light left during a solar eclipse, when the sun's disc is almost covered by the dark body of the moon. [*ANNULAR*, 2.]

"... an *annular* eclipse, a phenomenon to which much interest is attached by reason of some curious optical phenomena first observed by Mr. Baily at the moments of the forming and breaking of the *annulus*, like beads of light alternating with black thread-like elongations of the moon's limb, known by the name of 'Baily's beads.'"—*Herschel: Astron.*, 10th ed. (1869), § 425.

ăn-nũ-mẽr-ã-te, *v.t.* [Lat. *annumero* = to count out, to pay; *ad* = to, and *numero* = to number.] To add a number to a former one. (*Johnson*.)

ăn-nũ-mẽr-ã-tion, *s.* [Lat. *annumeratio* or *adnumeratio*, from *annumero*.] Addition to a former number. (*Johnson*.)

Ăn-nũn-çĩ-ã-do, *s.* [Fr. *Annonciade*.]

Church Hist.: A religious order of women founded by Queen Jane of France, wife of Lewis XII., and confirmed by the Pope in 1501 and 1517. It was called also the order of the ten virtues or delights of the Virgin Mary, and was designed to honour these specially by reciting the rosary. (*Hook*.)

† **ăn-nũn-çĩ-ã-te, † ăn-nũn-tĩ-ã-te** (ti as shi), *v.t.* [In Sp. *annunciar*. From Lat. *annuntio*, *annuncio*: *ad* = to, and *nuntio* = to announce; *nuntius* = a messenger.]

1. **Gen.**: To announce; to proclaim tidings of an important character.

"Let my death be thus *annunciated* and shewn forth till I come to judgement."—*Ep. Bull: Corrupt. of the Church of Rome*.

2. **Spec.**: To announce, as the angel did to the Virgin Mary that she was about to become the mother of the long-promised Messiah.

"There should be seen his blessed Saviour's conception *annunciated* by the angel, March 25."—*Ep. Hall: Item*, p. 33.

"... they who did *annunciate* unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour of the world..."—*Peardon on the Creed*, Art. 9.

† **ăn-nũn-çĩ-ã-tẽd, † ăn-nũn-tĩ-ã-tẽd, * ăn-nũn-çĩ-ã-te** (ti as shi), *pa. par. & a.* [*ANNUNTIATE*.]

"Lo Sampson, whiche that was *annunciate*

By chaunge, long er his nativite."

Chaucer: C. T., 15,501-2

ăn-nũn-çĩ-ã-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *annonciation*; Sp. *anunciación*; Ital. *annunziatazione*. From Lat. *annuntiation*, *annuntiation*.]

I. **Gen.**: Announcement; promulgation of important tidings.

"The *Annunciation of the Gospel*."—*Hammond's Sermon*, p. 573.

II. Specially:

1. The announcement by the angel to the Virgin that she was about to become the mother of the Divine Saviour.

"Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or *Lady-day*, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour; and so upon all the festivals of the year."—*Ep. Taylor*.

The most prevalent of these was the year commencing on the festival of the *Annunciation* of the Virgin, or *Lady-day*, March 25, which was generally used in England from the 15th century till the abolition of the old style in 1752.—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, chap. I, § 6.

2. An appellation given by the Jews to a portion of the Passover ceremonies.

Annunciation-day, *s.* The 25th of March, the day on which the Churches of England, Rome, &c., celebrate the angel's annunciation of the Saviour's approaching birth to the Virgin Mary. It is called also *Lady-day*.

ăn-nũn-çĩ-ã-tõr, *s.* [In Ital. *annunziatore*; from Lat. *annuntiator*.]

1. **Gen.**: One who announces.

"... appeal to Moses and the prophets as *annunciators* of the death of Jesus."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 107.

2. Used attributively to denote an apparatus for announcing a call from one place to another, as *annunciator drop*, *annunciator clock*, *annunciator needle*, &c.

ăn-nũn-çĩ-ã-tõr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *annunciator*; -*y*.] Containing an announcement; giving intelligence. (*Worcester*.)

ăn-nũs, *s.* [Lat.] A year. The ablative *anno* occurs in such expressions as *Anno Mundi*, contracted *A.M.* = in the year of the world; *Anno Domini*, contracted *A.D.* = in the year of our Lord.

Scotch Law. *Annus deliberandi* (a year for deliberating): A year allowed an heir to deliberate whether or not he will enter on possession.

a-nõ-ã, *s.* [A name found in the MSS. of Governor Loten.] A sub-genus of ruminating animals provisionally placed by Col. Hamilton Smith under *Antelope*. The typical species is the *A. depressicornis*, a quadruped resembling a small buffalo, found grossly in the mountains of the island of Celebes.

ăn-nũ-bĩ-ũm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνω* (*anō*) = up, upward, aloft; *βίωω* (*biōō*) = to live.] A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Pitidae*. It contains the well-known *Death-watch* insects, *A. striatum*, *A. tessellatum*, &c.

ăn-nũ-cã-thar-tĩc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνω* (*anō*) = up, upwards, and *καθαρός* (*kathartikos*) = (1) fit for cleansing, (2) purgative; *καθαίρω* (*kathairō*) = to purify, to cleanse; *καθάρω* (*katharō*) = clean, pure.] Purgative upwards; emetic (*Castle: Lexicon Pharmaceuticum*, 2nd ed. (1827), p. 273.)

* **ăn-nũ-çỹs-tĩ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνω* (*anō*) = up, upwards, and *κυστίς* (*kustis*) = bladder.] An old division of *Echinidae*, comprising those

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre; pĩne, pĩt, sũre, sũr, marĩne; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sõn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unĩte, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = e; ð = é. qu = kw.

species which have the vent on the dorsal surface. The others were Pleurocysti, with the vent marginal; and Calocysti, with the vent on the under surface. Fleeming divided the Anocysti into two sections: (1) Vent ventral, in the axis of the body; genera, *Cidaria*, *Echinus*, *Clypeus*. (2) Vent lateral, above the margin; genera, *Cassidula* and *Nucleolites*.

an-ōde, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνόδος* (*anodos*) = a way up; *ἀνά* (*ana*) = up, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way, a road.]

Electrolysis: The name given by Faraday to what is called by Daniell the *zincode*, and by various other writers the *positive pole* of an electric battery; or, more precisely, the "way" or path by which the electric current passes out and enters the electrolyte on its way to the other pole. It is a platinum plate occupying the same place in the decomposing cell that a zinc plate does in an ordinary cell of a battery. The other plate corresponding to the second platinum one in an ordinary cell is called by Faraday the *cathode* or *kathode*, by Daniell the *platinode*, and by many other writers the *negative pole*. At the positive pole appears one element of the decomposed body called *anion*, and at the negative the other element termed *cation*, [KATHODE.]

an-ō-don, *an-ō-don-ta*, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνόδων* (*anodon*), neut. sing., and *ἀνόδωντα* (*anodontata*), neut. plur. of *ἀνόδων* (*anodous*) = toothless; *ἀν* (*an*), priv., and *ὀδός* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. A genus of fresh-water molluscs belonging to the family Unionidae, or Naides. The ordinary English name of them is Swan-mussel. Woodward, in 1851, estimated the known recent species at fifty, and those found in a fossil state at five, the latter from the Eocene formation. Tate raises the former number to 100, and the latter to eight. *A. cygneus* is the river-mussel.

2. A genus of serpents destitute of teeth. They belong to the family Dasypeltidae. One species, the *Dasypeltis scabra*, or Rough Anodon, feeds on eggs, which it sucks. It is found in Southern Africa. (Wood: *Nat. Hist.*, 1863, p. 135.)

an-ō-dyne, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *anodin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *anodino*. From Gr. *ἀνόδυνος* (*anodynos*) = free from pain; *ἀν* (*an*), priv., and *ὀδύνη* (*odynē*) = grief, pain.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Med.*: A medicine which alleviates pain, though, if given in too large doses, it induces stupor.

* Garrod arranges anodynes with narcotics and soporifics together thus:—Class II. Medicines whose principal effects are upon the nervous system. Sub-class I.—Medicines acting especially upon the brain proper; but probably also upon other portions of the central nervous system. Order I. Exhilarants. Order 2. Narcotics, Anodynes, and Soporifics. Order 3. Anesthetics. Opium is soporific and anodyne; whilst belladonna is anodyne and anti-spasmodic.

2. *Fig.*: Anything designed to mitigate the pain produced by the consciousness of guilt; an opiate for the conscience.

"He had at his command an immense dispensary of anodynes for wounded consciences."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. vi.

B. As adjective: Mitigating or assuaging pain.

"... whilst anodyne, enollent, or gently luxative enemata should be administered."—Dr. Joseph Brown: *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, vol. ii., p. 228.

an-ōd-yn-ōis, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνόδυνος* (*anodynos*) = (1) free from pain; (2) mitigating pain.] Having the qualities of an anodyne; mitigating pain of body, or stilling inquietude of mind. (Coles.)

* **ā-nōg**, *a.* [A.S. *genog*, *genoh* = sufficiently, abundantly, enough.] [ESOUOH.]

"It adde litted-longe anog."

Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Skeet), 600.

* **a-nōic**, *v.* [ANNOY, *v.*]

* **a-nōic**, *s.* [ANNOY, *s.*]

* **a-nōi-fūl**, *a.* [ANNOYFUL]

a-nō-ine, *a.* [ANOA.] Pertaining to the Anoa (q.v.). In Griffith's *Cuvier* the last subdivision of Antelope is called the *Anoine* group. (Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 292.)

an-oint, ***an-ōynte**, ***an-nōynte**, *v.* [Fr. *oindre*, *pa. par. oint*. In Sp. & Port. *ungir*, *untar*; Ital. *ungere*. From Lat. *ungo* or *unguo*.]

I. Literally:

1. To pour oil upon. This may be—

(1.) *For purposes not specially sacred.*

"But thou, when thou fastest, *anoint* thine head, and wash thy face."—Matt. vi. 17.

(2.) *For sacred purposes, and specially for consecration of a person, place, or thing.* Under the Old Testament economy this was done in the case—

(a) *Of Jewish priests.*

"Then shalt thou take the *anointing* oil, and pour it upon his [Aaron's] head, and *anoint* him."—Exod. xxix. 7.

(b) *Of Jewish and other kings.*

"Samuel also said unto Saul, The Lord sent me to *anoint* thee to be king over his people, over Israel."—1 Sam. x. 1.

"... and when thou comest, *anoint* Hazael to be king over Syria."—1 Kings xix. 15.

(c) *Of Jewish prophets.*

"... and Elisha the son of Shaphat of Abel-meholah shalt thou *anoint* to be prophet in thy room."—1 Kings xix. 16.

(d) *Of the tabernacle and its utensils.* (For the *anointing* of the tabernacle, see Exod. xl. 9; for that of the altar of burnt-offering, see ver. 10; and for that of the laver and its foot, see verse 11.)

2. To smear with some more or less viscous substance, which need not be oil.

(1.) *For purposes not specially sacred.*

"... he *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with the clay."—John ix. 6.

"*Anointed* let me be with deadly venom; And die, ere men can say—God save the Queen!"—Shakep.: *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

* (2.) *For sacred purposes.*

"That had he blessed before with bischopes honde, and with beesten blod haily *anointed*."—*Alliterative Poems; Cleanthes* (ed. Morris), i. 445-6.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Very seriously:*

(1.) To set solemnly apart to sacred office, even when oil was not actually poured upon the head.

"... thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast *anointed*."—Acts iv. 27.

(2.) To adopt the means of obtaining spiritual discernment.

"... and *anoint* thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see."—Rev. iii. 18.

* 2. *Jocosely:* To give a good beating to.

"Then thau pnt hym thow, the kyng away fye, Which so well was *anointed* indede, That no stene ne yane had he hole of brde."—*The Romans of Parthenay* (ed. Skeet), 5,652-4.

an-oint-ēd, ***an-ōynt-ēd**, ***an-nōynt-ēd**, *pa. par., a., & s.* [ANPOINT.]

A. & B. As past participle and adjective: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Thou [Tyre] art the *anointed* cherub."—Ezek. xxviii. 14.

C. As substantive:

I. An anointed king. Used—

1. *Literally:*

(a) *Of any Jewish king* [ANPOINT, I. 1, (2).] (b); the customary phrase being "the anointed of the Lord," or "the Lord's anointed."

"The breath of our nostrils, the *anointed* of the Lord, was taken in their pits."—Lam. iv. 20.

"And David said unto him, How wast thou not afraid to stretch forth thine hand to destroy the Lord's anointed?"—2 Sam. i. 14.

(b) *Of an English or other sovereign.* In this sense the term is applied with latent sarcasm to those despotic rulers who have largely exercised what has been termed "the right divine of kings to govern wrong."

"Still harder was the lot of those Protestant clergymen who continued to cling, with desperate fidelity, to the cause of the Lord's anointed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(a) Cyrus, as executing the Divine commissions of conquering Babylon and releasing the Jews from captivity.

"Thus saith the Lord to his *anointed*, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him."—Isa. xlv. 1.

(b) Christ, the Messiah, the former appellation being from Greek, and the latter from Hebrew; both signifying *Anointed*. (John i. 41.)

"But let us wait; thus far He hath performed, Sent His *Anointed*."—Milton: *P. R.*, bk. ii.

† **II. An anointed prophet.** (*Lit. & fig.*) [ANPOINT, I. 1, (2), c.]

"Saying, Touch not mine *anoint-t*, and do my prophets no harm."—1 Chron. xvi. 22; 17. cv. 15.

an-oint-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *anoint*; -er.] One who at the moment is engaged in anointing, or whose office is to anoint.

1. In a general sense.

"... and the sinner also an *anoint-er*."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 90.

2. *Church Hist.* (See the example.)

"At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called *Anointers*, from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion."—*Jr. Plot's Oxfordshire*, ch. xxxviii. (Grey: *Notes on Hudibras*, iii. 2.)

an-oint-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ANPOINT.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As adjective. Used—

1. *Of the person applying the oil.*

"... the *anointing* woman."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 90.

2. *Of the oil applied.*

"... spices for *anointing* oil, even so."—Exod. xxv. 6.

"... This shall be an holy *anointing* oil unto me throughout your generations."—Ibid. xxx. 31.

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act of anointing; the state of being anointed for ordinary or for sacred purposes.

"Their bathings and *anointings* before their feasts, their perfumes and sweet odours in diverse kinds at their feasts."—Bakerell: *Apology*, p. 300.

"... for their *anointing* shall surely be an everlasting priesthood throughout their generations."—Exod. xl. 15.

2. *Fig.*: The reception of spiritual benefit, even when no actual application of oil has taken place.

"But the *anointing* which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you; but as the same *anointing* teacheth you of all things, and is true, and lies no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him."—1 John ii. 27.

an-oint-ment, *s.* [Eng. *anoint*; -ment.] The act of anointing; the state of being anointed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls."—Milton: *Animado. Rem. Def.*

an-ōl-is, *s.* [From *Anoli*, or *Analli*, the name given to the Anolis in the Antilles.] The same as the Anolis of Cuvier. A genus of Saurians, belonging to the family Iguanidae. Various species exist, some of which have been removed to other genera. All are from America. Two of the best known are the Green Carolina Anolis (*A. principalis*), and the Red-throated Anolis, a native of the American continent and the West India islands.

† **an-ōm-al**, *s.* [Fr. *anomal* = anomalous.] An anomalous verb or other word. (*Ogilvie*.)

an-ōm-a-li-pēd, **an-ōm-a-li-pōde**, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *anomalopedisch*. From Gr. *ἀνωμαλία* (*anōmalia*) = anomaly, and Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis*, or Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = foot.]

A. As adjective: Having an anomalous foot; having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by a single phalanx only (said of birds).

B. As substantive: A bird with toes thus constituted.

* **an-ōm-al-ism**, *s.* [Formed by analogy, as if from a Greek *ἀνωμαλισμός* (*anōmalisma*).] [ANOMALOUS.] An irregularity, an anomaly. (Johnson.)

an-ōm-a-li-s-tic, **an-ōm-a-li-s-ti-cal**, *a.* [Fr. *anomalistique*; Fr. *anomalistique*; *rom.* *anomalistico*.] Pertaining to what is anomalous or irregular.

Astronomy:

Anomalistic Period: "The time of revolution of a planet in reference to its line of apsides. In the case of the Earth, the period is called the *anomalistic year*." (G. F. Chambers: *Astron.*, ed. 1867, Gloss.)

Anomalistic year: A year consisting of 365 days, 6 hrs., 13 min., 49.3 secs. It exceeds the sidereal year by 4 min., 39.7 secs., because owing to a slow motion which the longer axis of the earth's ellipse makes of 11.8 seconds yearly in advance, our planet is the number of minutes and seconds mentioned above in travelling from perihelion to perihelion. (Herschel: *Astron.*, 10th ed., § 384.)

bōl, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -tion, -sion, -tioun, -cioun = sùn; -tìon, -sìon = zhùn. -tious, -siours, -ciours = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

an-om-al-is-tic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *anomalous*; *-ly*.] In an anomalous way; in an abnormal way; irregularly.

an-om-al-ous, *a.* [In Fr. *anomal*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *anomalo*; Lat. *anomalos*. From Gr. *ἀνόμος* or (*anómalos*) = uneven, irregular; deviating from a general rule: *án* (*an*), priv., and *όμος* (*homos*) = even, level, smooth; *όμος* (*homos*) = one and the same in common; Wel. *hama*; Irish *amhail* = similar.] Deviating from rule; irregular, abnormal.

"And how long was the *anomalous* government planned by the genius of Saurcraft to last."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

an-om-al-ous-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *anomalous*; *-ly*.] In an anomalous manner.

"Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed and anomalously proceeded from Adam."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. v.

an-om-a-lý, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *anomalie*; Sp. *anomalía*, *anomalidad*. From Gr. *ἀνωμαλία* (*anómalia*) = unevenness, irregularity, deviation from rule; *ἀνόματος* (*anómatos*) = uneven, irregular; *á*, priv., and *όμος* (*homos*) = even, smooth; *όμος* (*homos*) = one and the same.] [ANOMALOUS.]

A. Ordinary Language:

Gen.: Deviation from rule; irregularity.

"As Professor Owen has remarked, there is no greater anomaly in nature than a bird that cannot fly."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. v.

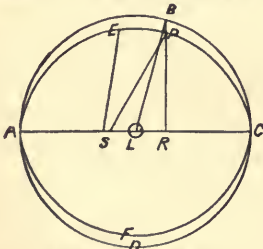
"The truth is that the dispensing power was a great anomaly in politics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. Technically:

1. *Astron.* The deviation in a planet's course from the aphelion or apogee. It is of two kinds, the *true* and the *mean anomaly*. The true is that which actually takes place. The mean is the angular motion which would have been performed had the motion in angle been uniform instead of the motion in area. (*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed., § 499.)

Astron. **Eccentric Anomaly:** "An auxiliary angle employed to abridge the calculations connected with the motion of a planet or comet in an elliptic orbit. If a circle be drawn, having its centre coincident with that of the ellipse, and a diameter equal to the transverse (major) axis of the latter; and if from this axis a perpendicular be drawn through the true place of the body in the ellipse to meet the circumference of the circle, then the eccentric anomaly will be the angle formed by a line drawn from the point where the perpendicular meets the circle, to the centre, with the longer diameter of the ellipse." (*Hind.*)

Describe the circle *A B C D*, so that its centre *L* shall coincide with that of the ellipse, *A E C F*, in which the planet *P* moves, and its diameter *A C* be = the longer axis of the



EXCENTRIC ANOMALY.

ellipse. Let *s* be the position of the sun in one of the foci of the ellipse, then *A* is that of the planet when in perihelion, and *c* that which it occupies when in aphelion. Join *P S*, then the angle *P S L* is the *true anomaly*. Proximity to the sun made the planet travel more quickly at *A* than at *c*. If the rate had been uniform, it would not have reached *P*. Let it be supposed that it would have been only at *E*, then *A S E* is its *mean anomaly*. Let fall *P R* a perpendicular to *A C* from *P*; produce it in the other direction to *B* in the circumference of the circle; join *B L*, then *A L B* is the *eccentric anomaly*. In calculating the motion of the moon, the earth is supposed to be at *s*, as it is also held to be when inquiry is made into the apparent course of the sun through the ecliptic.

2. *Music:* A small deviation from a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament.

án-ō-mō-ang, án-ō-mōs-ang, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνόμοιοι* (*anómioi*) = unlike: *án* (*an*), priv., and *όμοιοι* (*homioi*) = like.]

Church Hist.: A sect who are reported to have held that Christ was a created being, and possessed of a nature unlike that of God. Their leader was Eunomius, secretary to Aëtius. He was made Bishop of Cyzicum in A.D. 360, and died about 394. The Anomeans were considered extreme Arians. They were condemned by the Semi-Arians at the Council of Selencia in A.D. 359, but they soon afterwards retaliated at the Council or Synod of Constantinople.

án-ō-mí-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνόμοιος* (*anómioi*) = unlike (*Woodward*); *ἀνομία* (*anomia*) = lawlessness (*Owen*).] A genus of molluscs belonging to the Ostreidae, or Oyster family. They are found attached to oyster and other shells, and frequently acquire the form of the surface with which they are in contact. They are not eatable. In 1875 Tate estimated the known recent species at twenty, and the fossil thirty-six, the latter from the Oolite upwards. The *A. Eplippium* is the saddle-shell. It is a beautifully thin and elegantly waved shell. It inhabits the British seas.

án-ō-mí-í-dæ, *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Anomia* (q.v.).] A family of Conchiferous Molluscs, recently separated from Ostreidae. Tate includes under it the genera *Anomia*, *Placunomia*, *Placuna*, *Carolia*, *Placunopsis*, and *Placenta*.

án-ō-míte, *s.* [From Eng. *anomia* (q.v.), and *-ite*.] A fossil *anomia*.

án-ō-m-ō-dón-tí-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνόμος* (*anómos*) = irregular; *á*, priv., *νομος* (*nomos*) = law, and *όδους* (*odous*), genit. *όδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: In Professor Owen's classification, the fifth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. He includes under it two families, *Dicynodontia* and *Cryptodontia*.

án-ō-mōs-ang. [ANOMEANS.]

án-ō-m-ūr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνόμος* (*anómos*) = without law; *οὐρα* (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Decapod Crustaceans, intermediate between Macrura and Brachyura, differing from the former in the absence of an abdominal fan-shaped fin, as also of natatory feet; and from the latter in general possessing appendages attached to the penultimate segment of their abdomen. The sub-order is divided into the families Paguridae, Hippidae, Raninidae, Homolidae, and Dromiidae (q.v.). Its best known representatives are the Hermit Crabs (Paguridae).

án-ō-m-ūr-ál, án-ō-m-ūr-ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *anomur(a)*; *-al, -ous*.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the *Anomura* (q.v.).

án-ō-m-ý, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνομία* (*anomia*) = lawlessness; *á*, priv., and *νομος* (*nomos*) = law.] Breach or violation of law; lawlessness.

"If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*."—*Bramhall against Hobbes*.

a-nōn, 'a-nō-on, *adv.* [A.S. *on* = in; *an* = one. Junius, Horne Tooke, &c., supply *minute*, and make *anon* mean primarily "in one minute." Webster believes it should be in continuation, in extension, applied first to extension in measure, and then by analogy to time. He quotes the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1022, where it is stated that a fire "weax on lengthie up an on to tham wolene," which he freely renders, "increased in continuation to the clouds." See also, he adds, A.D. 1127. Morris brings *anon* from A.S. *anane*, *onane* = in one moment. (*Alliterative Poems*, Gloss.) In Bosworth's A.S. Dict. *anon* is = singly, and *on-an* = in one, once for all, continually.]

1. Quickly, speedily, at once, in a short time.

"And hastily for the Provost they sent. He came *anon*, without tarrying."

Chaucer: C. T., 15, 927-28.

¶ *Anon*, *sir* = Immediately, presently, *sir*; or as the phrase now is, "Coming, *sir*," was the customary answer of waiters in the Elizabethan age, when called to attend on a guest. (*Nares*.)

"Like a call without *Anon*, *sir*."

Or a question without an answer."

Witts Recreations, sign. T. 7.

2. At other times. (Opposed to *sometimes*.)

"Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night, Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd."

Milton: P. R., bk. i.

Ever and anon: Every now and then.

* **anon-right**, *adv.* Immediately, at once.

a-nō-na, *s.* [Corrupted from the Malay *manoa*, pronounced, in the Banda Islands, *menona*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order of plants called Anonaceæ, or Anonads. It contains the Custard Apple (*A. squamosa*), the Sour-sop (*A. muricata*), the Bullock's Heart (*A. reticulata*), and the Cherimolia (*A. cherimolia*), &c. The seat of the genus is properly the warmer parts of America, but the species



ANONNA SQUAMOSA (CUSTARD APPLE).

now named are cultivated in India, where the Custard Apple is called *Sectaphul* (that is, *Sectas* fruit), and the Bullock's Heart, *Ramphul*, that is, *Ranuas* fruit. *A. palustris* is the sorkwood of Jamaica. A species of *Anona* grew in Britain during the Eocene period, its seeds being found fossil in the London clay of Sheppey. The seeds of *A. squamosa* are highly acrid and poisonous. Powdered and mixed with flour made from grain (*Cicer arietinum*), they are used by the natives of India for washing their hair. In Brazil corks are made from the root of *A. palustris*, and the light white wood of *A. sylvatica* is employed by turners; whilst the fruit of the last-named species is eaten at desserts.

án-ō-nā-ō-æ (Mod. Lat.), **a-nō-nāds** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [From the typical genus *Anona* (q.v.).] An order of exogenous plants classed by Lündey under his Ranales, or Ranal Alliance. They have six petals, hypogynous stamina generally indefinite in number, numerous ovaries, and a many-carpelled, succulent, or dry fruit, and alternate simple leaves without stipules. They are trees or shrubs occurring in the tropics of both hemispheres. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 300. Most have a powerful aromatic taste and smell, and the flowers of some are highly fragrant. Some have a succulent and eatable fruit. [ANONA.]

án-ō-nā-ceus, *a.* [ANONACEÆ.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or closely resembling the ANONACEÆ (q.v.).

* **an-ōn-dēr** (Eng. & Scotch), * **án-ōn-ēr**, * **án-ōnd-ēr** (Scotch), *prep.* [A.S. *an* = in; *ōndēr* = Eng. *under*.] Under.

"Thier nis non betere *anonder* sunne."

King Horn (E. E. T.), 567.

"Then the Bible *anunder* his arm took he."

Hogg: Mountain Bard, p. 19.

* **a-nōnt, 'a-nōnd-e, 'ōn-ōnd-e, 'án-ēnd-ē**, *prep.* [ANEND.] Opposite to, level with. "Bere thou est *a-nont* thy breste, In a box that *ya* honeste."

Instructions for Parish Priests (ed. Peacock), 1, 962.

án-ō-ným, *s.* [ANONYMOUS.]

1. One who remains anonymous.

2. A pseudonym.

án-ōn-ým-ál, *a.* [ANONYMOUS.]

án-ōn-ým-í-tý, *s.* [In Dan. *anonymitet*.] [ANONYMOUS.] The state of being anonymous; anonymousness, anonymity.

† **án-ōn-ý-mōs-í-tý**, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀνώνυμος* (*anónymos*); Eng. suffix *-ity*, from Lat. *-itas*.] The state of being anonymous; anonymousness, anonymity.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô. ey = â. qu = kw.

an-ón-ý-móus, a. [In Sw. *anonym*; Fr. *anonyme*; Sp. & Ital. *anonimo*; Port. *anónimo*. From Gr. *ánōnymos* (*ánōnymos*): *án* (an), priv., and *ónoma* (*ónoma*) = name.]

* 1. Which has not received a name, implying, however, that one will yet be attached to it. "These animals serve also for food to another anonymous insect of the waters."—*Ray*.

2. Intentionally nameless. *Used*—
(a) Of the authorship of verbal statements, writings, publications, &c.
"anonymous letters."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(b) Of writers not appending their names to their literary productions; of benevolent men withholding their names when they give charity.

"The combatants on both sides were generally anonymous."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.
"Nearly a hundred years have passed since an anonymous benefactor founded in France a prize for virtue."—*Daily News*, 3rd August, 1878.

an-ón-ý-móus-lý, adv. [Eng. *anonymously*; -ly.] With no name attached to it.
"the edition published anonymously . . ."
—*Scott*; *William and Helen*.

an-ón-ý-móus-ness, s. [Eng. *anonymously*; -ness.] The state of being anonymous; anonymity, anonymousness.

* **a-nó-on**, adv. [ANON.]

án-óp-ló-thér, s. [ANOPLOTHERIUM.] The English name—

(1.) *Spec.*: Of the *Anoploterium commune*.
"the aquatic cloven-footed animal which Cuvier has called *Anoploterium*."—*Owen*; *Brit. Foss. Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. xviii.

(2.) *Gen.*: Of any fossil mammal belonging to the same family.

Cervine Anoploterium: *Dichobune Cervinum*. [DICHOBUNE, ANOPLOTHERIUM.]

án-óp-ló-thér-i-dæ, s. pl. [ANOPLOTHERIUM.] A family of mammals belonging to the order Pachydermata. All are extinct. [ANOPLOTHERIUM.]

án-óp-ló-thér-i-úm, s. [From Gr. *án* (an), priv., *óplan* (*hoplon*) = a weapon, and *thérion* (*thérion*) = beast. "Unarmed beast." The name refers to the absence of such natural weapons as tusks, long and sharp canine teeth, horns or claws.] The appellation given by Cuvier to a genus of hoofed quadrupeds found in the middle Eocene gypsum of the Paris basin. It is the type of the family Anoploteridae (q.v.). A curious peculiarity of the



SKELETON OF ANOPLOTHERIUM.

Anoploterium genus, shared only by man, is that the incisors and canine teeth were so equally developed that they formed one unbroken series with the premolars and true molars. The *A. commune* was about four and a-half feet long, or with the tail, eight feet. It is found not merely in the vicinity of Paris, but also in the contemporary Eocene strata of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. [ANOPLOTHERIUM.] (*Owen*: *Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds*, pp. 432-439.)

án-óp-ló-thér-oid, a. & s. [From Eng. &c., *anoploterium* (q.v.), and Gr. *éidos* (*éidos*) = form.]

1. *As adjective* (*Palæont.*): Resembling the Anoploterium.
2. *As substantive* (*Palæont.*): An animal resembling the Anoploterium.

án-óp-lúr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *án* (an), priv.; *óplan* (*hoplon*) = a tool, . . . a weapon, arms; *óura* (*oura*) = tail. Having unarmed tails.]

Zool.: An aberrant order of insects, sometimes termed from their parasitic habits Parasitica or Epizoa. They have six legs, no wings, and either two simple eyes or none. They undergo no proper metamorphosis, though there is a certain semi-transformation

when they shed their skins. They are parasitic upon mammals and birds, and are generally termed lice. There are two sub-orders: (1) *Haustellata*, or *Rhynchota*, having a mouth with a tubular, very short fleshy haustellum, and (2) *Mandibulata*, or *Mallophaga*, in which the mouth is provided with two horny mandibles.

án-óp-sý, s. [Gr. *án* (an), priv., and *óps* (*óps*) = the eye.]

Med.: Absence of sight, want of vision; blindness.

án-ó-rèx-ý, s. [In Fr. *anorexie*; Port. *anorexia*; Gr. *ánopexia* (*anorexia*): *án* (an), priv., and *ópexis* (*orexis*) = a longing or yearning after anything; *ópeyo* (*orego*) = to reach, to stretch out.]

Med.: Want of appetite.

† a-nór-mal, a. [In Fr. *anormal*.] [ABNORMAL.]

* **an-or-ne**, * **an-óur-ne**, v.t. [Lat. *adorno*.] To adorn. (*Scotch.*)

"Thar lyfe ilumynt and anornit dera."
—*Douglas*; *Virgil*, 188, 24.

án-óth-íc, a. [Gr. *án* (an), priv., and *óthos* (*orthos*) = straight . . . right, as a right angle.] Irregular; abnormal.

Crystallogr.: A term applied to all crystals which do not belong to the more regular systems, i.e., which do not fall under the cubical, the pyramidal, the rhombohedral, the prismatic, or the oblique systems. (*Phillips*; *Min.*, ed. 1852, p. 9.) The Anorthic is called also the Triclinic, the Doubly Oblique, and the Tetarto-prismatic system. [TRICLINIC.] (See *Dana's Min.*, 5th ed. 1875, p. xxvi.)

án-óth-íte, s. [In Ger. *anorthit*. From Gr. *án* (an), priv., and *óthos* (*orthos*) = direct, straight; suff. -ite. So named in 1823 by Rose from its "anorthic," or what would now be called triclinic, crystals.] [ANORTHIC.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Felspar group of Unisilicates. Anorthite occurs crystallised or massive. Its hardness is 6-7; sp. gr. 2.66-2.78; lustre of ordinary faces vitreous, of cleavage planes inclining to pearly colour, white, grayish, or reddish. It is transparent or translucent, has a conchoidal fracture, and is brittle. Composition: Silica, 41.78 to 47.63; alumina, 28.63 to 37.5; lime, 8.28 to 19.11; magnesia, 0.29 to 5.87; sesquioxide of iron, .07 to 4.0; potassa 0.25 to 6.58; soda, 0.27 to 3.35; and water, 0.31 to 5.03. The varieties recognised by Dana are (1) Anorthite proper, which occurs in Italy among the old lavas of Monte Somma, at Mount Vesuvius, and on the Isle of Procida. It has been called also Christianite and Biotine. Thiorsite is the same species from the plain of Thiorsa, near Hecla, in Iceland. (2) Indianite, from India. (3) Amphodelite, from Finland and Sweden, called also Lepolite. It includes Labradorite, from Labrador, and apparently Tankite from Norway. Besides these, Linselite and Sundvikite are altered Anorthite. Dana numbers Cyclopit, Barsowite, and Bytownite as if they too were not properly distinct from Anorthite.

án-óth-ó-scope, s. [Gr. *án* (an), priv.; *óthos* (*orthos*) = straight; *σκοπέω* (*scopeō*) = to look at.]

Optics: An instrument for producing a particular kind of optical illusion by means of two opposite disks rotating rapidly. The hinder disk, which is transparent, has certain distorted figures painted upon it. The other one, which is in front of that now described, is opaque, but is pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the disk behind it may be viewed.

án-ós-mí-a, s. [From Gr. *án* (an), priv., and *ósmē* (*osmē*) = smell.]

Med.: Absence of the sense of smell. When it exists, which is but rarely, it is a congenital defect, or arises from disease or from the subtraction of the olfactory to strong stimuli.

† án-ós-tóm-ó-sis, s. [ANASTOMOSIS.]

án-ós-tóm-ús, s. [From Gr. *án* (an) = above, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.] A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmon family.

án-óth-ér (Eng.), **án-íth-ér** (Scotch), a. & adv. [Eng. an, other; A.S. *an* = one, and other.] [OTHER.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not the same; different.
"But my servant Caleb, because he had another spirit with him . . ."—*Numb.* xlv. 24.
"When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before."—*South*.

2. One in addition; one more.
"Have ye another brother?"—*Gen.* xliii. 7.

3. Any other
"Discover not a secret to another."—*Prov.* xxv. 9.

4. Not one's self.
"Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth."—*Prov.* xxvii. 2.

5. It is sometimes used when the two entities compared belong to different categories, whereas in its more normal senses another implies that they are of the same kind.

"I am the Lord: that is my name; and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images."—*Isa.* xlii. 8.

* **B. As adv.**: Otherwise.
"Bi Mary," quoth the menkful, "me thynt Lit another."
—*Sir Gawayne* (ed. Morris), i. 268.

† (1) *One to another, or one another* (Eng.) = *anither* (Scotch), is used reciprocally
"This is my commendment, That ye love one another."—*John* xv. 12.

"There has been meny a blythe birling—for death and drink-draining are near neighbours to one anither."—*Scott*; *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiii.

(2) *You're another*: The tu quoque of the uneducated classes. Davies gives an example from Udal: *Roister Doister*, iii. 5.

* **another-gaines**, a. Of another kind.
"If my father had not plaid the hasty tool, I might have had another-gaines husband than Dametas."—*Sidney*.

* **another-gates**, s. Of another kind. [OTHER-GATES.]

"And his bringing up another-gates marriage than such a raiulon."—*Lilly*; *Mother Bombo*, l.

"A good report maketh the bones fat, saith Solomon; and that, I woen, is another-gates manner, than to make the face shine."—*Sp.* *Sanderson*: *Sermons*.

"Hudibras, about to enter
Upon another-gates adventure."
—*Butler*: *Hudibras*, iii. 423.

* **another-guess**, a. (Corrupted from *another-guise*.) [Eng. *another*, and Fr. *guise* = manner, way, corresponding in meaning to the Eng. & A.S. *wise* appended to a word, as *likewise*.] Of another kind. (*Vulgar.*)

"Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in another-guess manner in thy time."—*Arbuthnot*.

another-guise, a. [ANOTHER-GUESS.]

a-nót-ta, s. [ARNOTTO.]

* **án-ó-ven**, adv. [A.S. *an* = on, and *ufan* = up, above, high.] Above.
"And sette hit on his awerde,
Anouen at than orde."
—*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), 623-4.

* **a-nóur-ne-ment**, s. [ANORNE.] Ornament.
"The hons and the anourne-ment he byght togeder."
—*Alliterative Poem*; *Cleanthes* (ed. Morris), i. 290.

* **a-nóy-e**, v.t. [Old form of ANNOY (q.v.).] To hurt.

"Who badde foure spirits of tempest
That power han to hoyen land and see,
Bothe north and south, and also west and est,
Anogen nyether londre, see, ne tree!"
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 4, 912-14.

án-sæ, s. pl. [The pl. of Lat. *ansa* = a handle, a haft.]

Astron. *Ansa* of *Saturn's ring*: The projections or arms of the ring on each side of the globe of the planet. (*Hind*.) They were so



called by Galileo and other early astronomers from their resembling to the eye of one looking at them through the imperfectly-constructed telescopes of that period, the handles of a pot or other utensil.

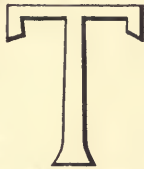
An-sar, **án-sär-i-an**, s. [Arab.] A helper, an auxiliary; spec., one of the inhabitants of

boil, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhín**, **bonçh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**
-tion, -sion, -tioun = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **zhün**. -tious, -sious, -ceous, -cious = **shün**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

Mecca who befriended Mahomet when he fled thither from Mecca, A.D. 622.

"His harvest disciples . . . assembled round his person; and the *ansat*, though various merit of the Moslems was distinguished by the names of Mohagerius and Anasara: the fugitives of Mecca and the auxiliaries of Medina."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. i.

ân-sâte, ân-sâ-tôd, a. [Lat. *ansatus* = having a handle; from *ansa* = a handle.] Furnished with a handle or handles.



ANSATED CROSS.

ansated cross (*crux ansata*), s. The handled Tau cross, uniformly found in the hands of the old Egyptian deities, being regarded as the symbol of life. It was called in Coptic *ankh* = life. (Cooper: *Archæol. Dict.*)

***ânse, s.** [Lat. *ansa* = a handle.] One of the handles of a cannon.

ân-sôr, s. [Lat. *anser*; Ger. *gans*; O. H. Ger. *kans*; Eng. *gander*, *goose*; Gr. *χην* (*chên*); Sansc. *hansa*.] s.

1. Zool.: A genus of Natatorial or Swimming birds, the typical one of the sub-family Anserinae. It contains the geese. Several species are found in the United States continuously or as winter visitors. [GOOSE.]

† 2. Astron.: A portion of the constellation called by Hevelius *Vulpecula et Anser* (the Fox and Goose). It belongs to the northern hemisphere, is placed over the Eagle, immediately under the star Albireo, or β Cygni, with a little one called the Arrow between. It is rarely met with in modern star-maps.

ân-sôr-â-tôd, a. [Lat. *anser* = goose; Eng. -atef.]

Heraldry. An *ansated cross* is one with its extremities shaped like the heads of lions, eagles, or similar animals.

ân-sôr-ês, s. pl. [The pl. of Lat. *anser* = a goose.] The third of Linnaeus's six orders of Birds. The species are characterised by smooth beaks, broadest at the point, covered with smooth skin, and denticulated. The toes are web-footed. The tibiae are short and compressed. It includes the birds now called Natatores, or Swimmers. [NATATORES.]

ân-sôr-î-nae, s. pl. [ANSER.] A sub-family of Anatidæ (Ducks), containing the Geese.

ân-sôr-î-ne, a. [Lat. *anserinus*.] Pertaining to the Anser, or Geese; resembling a goose; framed on the model of a goose; after the manner of a goose.

" . . . a flattened beak like that of a duck, which is used in the *ansering* manner to extract insects and worms from the mud."—*Owen: Classific. of the Mam-malia* (1859), p. 25.

***ân-seyne, s.** [ENSENTYIC.]

***ân-slâight** (*gh* silent), s. [ONSLAUGHT.] An onslaught, an attack, an affray.

"I do remember yet that *anslâight*, thou wast beaten, And fled at before the butler."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Mobs*, Thomas, II. 2.

ân-swêr (*w* silent), ***ân-swêre**, ***ân-swêr-en**, ***ând-swêre** (Eng.), ***ân-swir** (Scott), (*w* silent), v. t. & i. [A.S. *ansvarian*, *ansvarian*, *ansvarian* = to answer; and, in separate prep. like Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*), denoting opposition in reply, in return; and *swear* = to answer, cognate with *swear* = to swear. [SWEAR.] In Sw. *svara*, and in Dan. *svare* and *ansvare* = to answer.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To reply to a question formally put to one. (In this and some of the following senses *answer* may be followed by an objective of the person replied to, by an objective of the communication made, or by both together.)

"And he him *answered* mod and bold."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.* (ed. Morris), 2, 728.

"The baptism of John, was it from heaven or of men? *answer* me."—*Mark* xii. 30.

"But he *answered* her not a word."—*Matt.* xv. 23.

(See also the example under No. 3.)

¶ In the authorised version of Scripture the expression occurs, "answered him and said."—*"And Peter answered him and said, . . ."*—*Matt.* xiv. 23.

2. To reply to a statement of facts, or an argument, whether given forth verbally, in

writing, or by means of the press. *Spec.*, to attempt in whole or in part to refute it.

"This reasoning was not and could not be *answered*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To reply to an accusation; to endeavour to rebut it.

"And the high priest arose and said unto him, *Answerest* thou nothing? What is it which these witnesses against thee?"—*Matt.* xxvi. 62.

4. To sing in alternate parts, or in any other way to alternate with another person in what he or she is saying or doing.

"And the women *answered* one another as they played, and said, Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands."—*1 Sam.* xviii. 7.

(Apparently one choir sung "Saul hath slain his thousands," and a second one finished the sentence by adding "And David his ten thousands.")

"With piercing shrieks his bitter fate she moans. While the sad father *answers* groans with groans."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxii., 514, 515.

"So spake the mournful dame: her matrons hear, Sigh back her sighs, and *answer* tear with tear."—*Ibid.*, 602, 603.

5. To solve an arithmetical, mathematical, or other question or problem proposed to one.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make a suitable return for anything said or done. Thus, to answer a prayer or petition is, if it be deemed right, to grant what it solicits; to answer the door-bell is to go and ascertain who has rung it, and what his object is in visiting the house; to answer a legitimate claim on one's purse is to pay it; to answer an evil deed or evil deeds is to punish him or them; to answer an enemy's fire in battle is to fire back at him.

"Thou calledst in trouble, and I delivered thee; I *answered* thee in the secret place of thunder."—*Ps.* lxxxi. 7.

"I the Lord will *answer* him by myself. And I will set my face against that man, and will make him a sign and a proverb, and will cut him off from the midst of my people."—*Ezek.* xiv. 7, 8.

2. To stand accountable for; to incur the penalty of.

"Shall he that contendeth with the Almighty instruct him? he that reproveth God, let him *answer* it."—*Job* xl. 2.

"In thine own person *answer* thy abuse."—*Shakep.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, II. 1.

" . . . who studies day and night To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you, Even with the bloody payments of your deaths."—*Shakep.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, I. 3.

"Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world."—*Ibid.*, *Henry V.*

3. To be suitable for; to be capable of being employed for; to serve for.

" . . . money *answereth* all things."—*Ecc.* x. 19.

4. To correspond to or with.

"Weapons must needs be dangerous things if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.

"Still follow Sense, of ev'ry art the soul, Parts *answering* parts shall slide into a whole."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, Epistle IV., 65, 66.

5. To be opposed to, to face.

"Fire *answers* fire; and, by their ally flames, Each battle sees the other's unnumber'd faces."—*Shakep.*: *Henry V.*; *Chorus*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To reply verbally, or in writing, to a question, a call, a summons, a judicial charge, a petition, or a prayer.

"And he said unto him, Thou hast *answered* right."—*Luke* x. 28.

"The Lord called Samuel, and he *answered*, Here am I."—*1 Sam.* iii. 4.

"Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and *answered* for himself."—*Acts* xxi. 1.

"But there was no voice, nor any that *answered*."—*1 Kings* xviii. 26.

¶ In the English Bible the expression "answered and said" is common.

"But he *answered* and said unto him that told him, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?"—*Matt.* xii. 46.

Once it is used anomalously, in the sense of *made a statement*, no question having preceded it. "The king *answered* and said unto Daniel" (Dan. ii. 26). Daniel had not previously to this addressed the king. (See also Acts v. 8.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To reply to any of these by deeds rather than words.

" . . . and the God that *answereth* by fire, let him be God."—*1 Kings* xviii. 24.

2. To speak for, to vindicate, to witness for.

"So shall my righteousness *answer* for me in time to come."—*Gen.* xxx. 33.

"I have ever been of opinion, that, if a book can't *answer* for itself to the public, 'tis to no sort of purpose for its author to do it."—*Pope: Letter to the Hon. J. C.* (1711).

3. To be held responsible for, to be liable for, to be accountable for; to satisfy any demands which justice may make concerning (one's actions).

"Those many had not dared to do evil. If the first man that did bid edict infringe, Had *answered* for his deed."—*Shakep.*: *Meas. for Meas.*, II. 2.

4. To be suitable for, to serve for, to succeed.

" . . . the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small; and so deceiveth many."—*Bacon*.

"Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece."—*Raleigh*.

5. To correspond to or with.

"Dol. Hear me, good madam: Your loss is as yourself, great; and you bear it As *answering* to the weight."—*Shakep.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

"As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man."—*Prov.* xxvii. 19.

6. To sound in return, as in the case of the response from an echo.

"The woods shall *answer*, and their echo ring."—*Pope: Pastoral*; *Sonnet*, 16.

7. To vibrate to the touch, or otherwise act reciprocally to.

"Say, don't thou yet the Roman harp command! Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand?"—*Dryden*.

ân-swêr, *ân-swêre, *ân-swâr, *ând-swêre (*w* silent), s. [A.S. *answariu*. In Sw. & Dan. *svår*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Gen.: A reply to a question, command, call, entreaty, address, or argument.

"Et! this *answerc*, he ut gon. Moses forth and Aaron."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.* (ed. Morris), 3, 081, 3, 082.

"So watch al samen her *answerc* sight."—*Alliterative Poems*; *Pearl* (ed. Morris), 517.

"Now advise, and see what *answer* I shall return to him that sent me."—*2 Sam.* xxiv. 18.

2. Specially:

(a) A reply to a legal accusation against one. (B., *Law*.)

"At my first *answerc* no man stood with me, hut all men forsook me."—*2 Tim.* iv. 16.

(b) A reply in an oral debate to the allegations of an opponent, or a publication in reply to another publication.

(c) The solution of an arithmetical question or a geometrical problem, the former at least being generally proposed in the form of a question.

II. Figuratively:

1. A return for anything said or done.

" . . . the *answerc* was given by a volley of musketry."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iv.

2. One thing produced by another; an effect viewed as proceeding from a certain specified cause.

"Contraction is an *answerc* to stimulus."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 174.

3. Account to be rendered to justice.

"He'll call you to so hot an *answerc* for it, That you shall chide your trespass."—*Shakep.*: *Henry V.*, II. 4.

4. The reverberated sound of an echo.

B. Technically (Law): The formal defence made by an accused person against the charge brought against him, or the formal reply of one side in a lawsuit to the allegations of the other. Also the appearance for such defence. (*Ayliffe's Parergon*, and other authorities.)

† **answer-jobber, s.** One who makes a business of writing answers.

"What disgusts me from having any thing to do with *answer-jobbers* is, that they have no conscience."—*Swift*.

ân-swêr-a-ble (*w* silent), a. [Eng. *answer*; -able.]

1. That to which a more or less satisfactory answer can be given.

2. Responsible, liable to be called to account for, liable for.

"For the treaty of Dover the king himself is chiefly *answerable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Correspondent, similar, like.

"It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give; *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others."—*Sidney*.

4. Proportionate to, commensurate to or with.

" . . . and twenty cubits was the length, and the height in the breadth was five cubits, *answerable* to the hangings of the court."—*Exod.* xxxviii. 18.

5. Suitable.

" . . . It was a violent commencement, and thou shalt see an *answerable* sequestration."—*Shakep.*: *Othello*, I. 3.

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrks, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = é. ey = â. qu = kw.

"If answerable style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness." *Milton.*

6. Equal, sufficient to meet.

"There be no kings whose means are answerable
unto other men's desires."—*Raleigh.*

an-swēr-a-ble-nēss (w silent), s. [Eng. *answerable*; -ness.] The quality of being answerable.

"To show therefore the correspondence and answerableness which is between this bridegroom and his spouse," &c.—*Harmar: Transl. of Bess*, p. 126.

an-swēr-a-blŷ (w silent), adv. [Eng. *answerable*; -ly.] Proportionally, correspondingly.

"It bears light sorts into the atmosphere to a greater or lesser height, answerably to the greater or lesser intensity of the heat."—*Woodward.*

an-swēred (w silent), pa. par. & a. [See ANSWER, v.]

an-swēr-ēr (w silent), s. [Eng. *answer*; -er.] One who answers to a question, or who replies in a controversial manner to a writing or publication.

"I know your mind, and I will satisfy it: neither will I do it like a niggardly answerer, going no further than the bounds of the question."—*Sidney.*

"It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together, because it gives his answerer double work."—*Swift.*

an-swēr-īng, **an-swēr-ŷng** (w silent), pr. par., a., & s. [ANSWER, v.]

"Discreet ache was in answering alway."
Chaucer: C. T., 13, 463.

"... while all the Greeks around
With answering sighs return'd the plaintive sound."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iv., 184, 185.

"... for an answering sign,
That the good Cross doth hold its lofty place
Within Valencia still."

Hemans: Siege of Valencia.

an-swēr-less (w silent), a. [Eng. *answer*; suffix -less.] Without an answer, either as not yet having been replied to, or as not capable of being answered. (*Byron.*)

ānt, **āunt**, **āmt**, **ām-ēt**, **ēm-ēt**, **ēm-mēt**, s. [According to Junius, the Eng. word *ant* is derived from Eng. *emmet*, A.S. *æmette*; Trench considering the successive steps of the process to have been *emmet*, *emet*, *amet*, *amt*, and *ant*. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, pp. 193 to 200.) A.S. *æmette*, *æmette*, *emnylta*, *emete*, *emette*; Ger. *ameise*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Entom.*: The name given to certain small, but singularly intelligent and industrious insects well known in this and other lands. They are classed by naturalists under Heterogyna, the first tribe of aculeated Hymenoptera. Ants live in society like the more common species of wasps and bees. Like them also, their polity consists of three kinds of individuals, males, females, and neuters, the last-named being probably abortively-formed females. The males are winged during the whole course of their existence, the females only during the pairing season, and the neuters not at all. The males and females meet not on the ground, but in the air. Soon after the males, which cannot do much for themselves, having neither stings nor even mandibles, perish of cold or other hardships. The females, on the contrary, immediately after meeting with the other sex in the air, lose or actually pull off their wings, are found by neuters, and become the object of their tender care. The neuters are the most numerous class of ants, and do nearly the whole work of the community. Specially, they carry the eggs, the larvae, and the cocoons from place to place in the nest, as the temperature and moisture vary; they feed the larvae with liquid disgorged from the stomach, and besides open the cocoons for them when they are ready to emerge as perfect insects. Hence the neuters are sometimes called workers or nurse-ants. Sir John Lubbock says that ants can distinguish colors, being particularly sensitive to violet. They have very delicate smell, but apparently no hearing. The different species present curious analogies to the earlier stages of human progress—the hunting and pastoral, and even the agricultural—as has been noted by several authorities. There are various genera and species of ants, differing in habits and methods of operation. Some, like *Formica sanguinaria* and *F. cæspitum*, have been called Mining-ants; others, as *F. flava*, produce a kind of masonry; while *F. rufa*, the Wood-ant, similarly addresses itself to carpentry. Finally, some ants keep aphides as

grazers do milch cows, on account of a secretion which they yield; and others hold slaves, the eggs, larvae, and pupæ of which they have captured in war. Of these the most notable is the Amazon-ant. [AMAZON, No. 4. See also HETEROGYNA, FORMICA, MYRMICA ATTA, &c.]

¶ The ant of Scripture, Heb. נִמְלֵחַ (*nemālāh*), Sept. νύμφη (*nympē*), Vulg. *formica*, seems correctly translated.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise."—*Prov.* vi. 6.

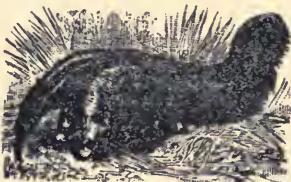
"The ants are a people not strong, . . ."—*Prov.* xx. 23.

2. *Popularly*: The White Ant [TERMITES], which is not a genuine ant at all, but a neuropterous insect. [ANTHILL.]

ant-bear, s. The name generally given in Demerara to the Great Ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. [ANT-EATER, MYRMECOPHAGA.]

ant-eater, s.

1. The English name of the animals belonging to the genus *Myrmecophaga* of Linnaeus. [Gr. μύρμηξ (*myrmēx*) = an ant, and φάγος (*phagos*) = a glutton; φάγειν (*phagēin*) = to eat.] They have a lengthened muzzle terminated by a small, toothless mouth, from



THE ANT-EATER.

which they protrude a long, thread-like tongue, covered with viscous saliva. This they thrust into the nests of termites or those of ants proper, sucking the animals which adhere to it up into their mouths. Their claws are strong, and are used for tearing to pieces the structures erected by the Termites. Among the species may be enumerated the *M. jubata*, the Great or Maned Ant-eater, which has four toes before and five behind, and the *M. didactyla*, the Little or Two-toed Ant-eater. Both are South American.

The Scaly Ant-eaters are of an allied genus, *Manis*. They derive their English name from the fact that they are covered with thick scales, which give them the superficial appearance of reptiles. The Short-tailed *Manis*, *M. pentadactyla*, Linn., is found in Bengal and the Indian Archipelago, and *M. tetradactyla* in Africa. The proper and Scaly Ant-eaters belong to the mammalian order of Edentata, or toothless animals. To the same order belong the Cape Ant-eaters (*Orycteropus Capensis*. [AARD-VARK.] Prof. Owen considers it remarkable that "not a trace of a Scaly Ant-eater, recent or extinct, has been discovered in South America, where the Edentate order is so richly represented by other generic and specific forms." (*Owen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds*, 1846, p. xxxix.)

The Porcupine Ant-eater, or Aculeated Ant-eater (*Echidna Hystrix*), is not closely allied to the species now mentioned, but is one of the Monotremata. [ECHIDNA.]

2. *The King of the Ant-eaters*: A bird, the *Turdus rex* of Gmelin, and *Corvus grallarius* of Shaw, now *Grallaria rex*. [ANT-CATCHER, ANT-THRUSHES.]

ant-eggs, ants' eggs, s. pl.

1. *Accurately*: The eggs of ants. They are of different sizes and in small parcels, so that they can be moved from place to place.

2. *Popularly, but erroneously*: The elongated egg-looking bodies which ants when disturbed seem so anxious to carry off. They are not eggs, but cocoons. They have been recommended as food for the nightingale and other birds, and have been extensively used for feeding pheasants and partridges.

ant-hill, s. & a. [In A.S. *æmette-hyll*, *æmette-hyll*.]

A. As substantiv:

1. The mounds or hillocks raised by some species of ants proper. There are many in the mountains of Pennsylvania, in the Eastern States, and elsewhere.

"Put blue flowers into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol."—*Ray.*

2. The much more remarkable erections made by different species of termites (white ants). In most cases the descriptions of unscientific travellers refer to these rather than to the constructions of the ants proper. The nest of the African *Termes bellicosus* is described by Sparrmann as rising ten or twelve feet above the surface of the earth. Its shape is that of a sugar-loaf. Externally it is covered with a broad cap, whilst inside it is divided into a multitude of chambers. The *T. atroz* and the *T. mordax* build nests two feet high with conical roofs, called turretted nests. [WHITE ANT AND TERMES.]

B. As adjective: In various respects presenting the characteristics of an ant-hill like those just described; small, petty.

"... all things that do pass,
Upon this ant-hill earth!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 49.

ant-hillock, s. Nearly the same as ANT-HILL (q.v.), but smaller.

"Those who have seen ant-hillocks . . ."—*Addison.*

ant-like, a. Like an ant.

ant-lion, s. The English name of a genus of insects. [MYRMELEON.] It belongs to the order Neuroptera, and has gauzy wings like a dragon-fly, from which, however, it may be at



THE ANT-LION.

a. Perfect Insect. b. Larva.

once distinguished by having longer antennæ. The species are called Ant-lions from the extraordinary habits of their larvae, which construct a funnel-shaped pitfall in the sandy or dusty ground, at the bottom of which they bury themselves all but their antennæ. When ants or other insects are hurrying along they are apt to miss their balance and tumble into the pitfalls, where they are at once devoured. It is said that when they do not quite lose their equilibrium on the brink of the abyss, they are helped into the jaws of death by a shower of sand or dust flung up from below. Ant-lions occur in the south of Europe, in India, &c.

ant-thrushes, † ant-catchers, ant-eaters, s. pl. Names given to the several species of birds placed by Illiger under his genus *Myiophaga*, and some of its immediate allies. They belong to the family Turdidae, and the sub-family Formicæ, called *Myiophaginæ* by Swainson. They live on insects, especially on ants. They are found in both continents, but those of the Old World have the more brilliant plumage. The Common Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*), a British bird, is arranged in the same sub-family. The names Ant-thrushes or Ant-catchers are preferable to that of Ant-eaters, used in Griffith's *Curator*, vol. vi., 399, as the latter designation has long been pre-occupied for various mammalian animals.

* **ānt**, conj. [AND.] And.

"Twin-wifing ant twin-manslaught."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 485.

ānt, conj. A contraction for *and it*, or *and if*; as "an't please you" = If it please you. (*Johnson.*)

ān-tā (1), s. [Lat.] The sing. of ANTÆ (q.v.).

ān-tā (2), s. The Brazilian name of the American Tapir (*Tapirus Americanus*).

ānt-āc-īd, **ānt-ī-āc-īd**, a. & s. [Gr. ἀντί (*anti*) = in opposition to, and Eng. *acid* (q.v).]

1. As adjective: Diminishing acidity; alkaline.

Pharm. Antacid or Alkaline Medicines: Agents designed to diminish acidity in the frame by increasing its alkalinity. For instance, they relieve heartburn, which is produced by an over-acid state of the alimentary

canal, increase the alkalinity of the blood, alter the urine and other secretions. In Garrod's classification *alkaline* or *antacid* medicines are the second order of his first class (medicines which act upon the blood); these again ranking under his first division (internal remedies). He divides Alkaline or Antacid-Medicines into (1) Direct Alkaline Remedies; (2) Direct but not remote Antacids, at least upon the urine; and (3) Remote Alkaline Remedies. (Garrod: *Materia Medica*, 3rd ed., 1868, pp. 385–387.)

"All animal diet is alkalescent or anti-acid."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. *As substantive*: An antacid or alkaline remedy. (See the adjective.)

"Oils are anti-acids, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony."—*Arbuthnot*.

"It will be seen that a sub-division of these medicines is made into direct and remote antacids."—Garrod: *Materia Medica*, 3rd ed., p. 386.

***án-tác-ríd**, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposed to; *acrid* (q.v.)] Fitted to correct acrimony.

án-tác, *s. pl.* [Lat. In Ger. *anten*; Fr. *antes*; Sp. *antas*; Ital. *ante*.]

Roman Architecture: Pillars on either side of a door, or pilasters terminating the side walls of temples when they are prolonged beyond the faces of the end walls. [ANTES.]

án-tág-ón-ísm, *s.* [In Fr. *antagonisme*; Port. *antagonismo*. From Gr. *án-tágoni-sma* (*antagonisma*) = a struggle with another.] [ANTAGONIZE.] Contest with; opposition to. (Often preceded by *in*, and followed by *to*.)

"Trustees have abandoned their old attitude of exclusiveness and antagonism."—*Times*, Sept. 17, 1873.

"... new wars, fresh antagonisms."—*Echo*, Sept. 16, 1873.

án-tág-ón-íst, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *antagoniste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antagonista*. From Gr. *án-tágoni-stis* (*antagonístis*) = an adversary, opponent, rival.]

A. As substantive:
I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A person who combats against one in a public contest or in battle.

"The earldom of Shrewsbury had been bestowed, in the fifteenth century, on John Talbot, the antagonist of the Maid of Orleans."—*Maccallan: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A controversial opponent; a person encountering one on the field of public disputation.

"Mr. Locke was a philosopher; his antagonist, Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, was a man of learning."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.

II. *Technically*:

Anatomy: That which counteracts. (Used especially of muscles which, like the flexor and extensor muscles of the arm, operate in counteraction of each other, and, between them, produce the needful motions of the limb.)

"Muscles opposed in action are called antagonists."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, p. 109.

B. As adjective: In conflict with; opposed to in nature or in action.

"... the nature of the two antagonist forces by which the productiveness of agricultural industry is determined."—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (1848), vol. I, bk. I, ch. xii, § 3, p. 224.

"... the antagonist schools of philosophy."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. II, § 417, p. 389.

án-tág-ón-ís-tíc, ***án-tág-ón-ís-tíc-ál**, *a.* [Eng. *antagonist*; -ic, -ical.]

1. In personal conflict or contention with.

"It may be too, I the ordinance of nature; Their valours are not yet so combatant, Or truly antagonistic, as to fight, But may admit to hear of some divisions Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel."—*B. Jonson: Magn. Lady*.

2. Opposed in action to.

"... the action of the external and internal intercostals must be antagonistic."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 399.

án-tág-ón-íze, *v. t.* [Gr. *án-tágoni-zōmai* (*antagonizōmai*) = to struggle against; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *ágoni-zōmai* (*agonizōmai*) = to contend for a prize.] [AGONIZE.] To contend against in combat or in controversy; to oppose in action.

"... the brain and spinal cord are surrounded by fluid, the pressure of which, probably, antagonizes that which must be exerted through the blood-vessels."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, p. 297.

án-tág-ón-ízed, **án-tág-ón-ísed**, *pa. par.* [ANTAGONIZE.]

án-tág-ón-í-z-íng, **án-tág-ón-í-z-íng**, *pr. par.* [ANTAGONIZE.]

"... there is some antagonizing principle at work capable for a time of making head against the law."—*J. S. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, bk. I, ch. xii, § 3.

"... but the antagonizing agency."—*Ibid.*

án-tág-ón-ý, *s.* [Gr. *án-tágonia* (*antagōnia*).]

A struggling against in combat; contest or controversy with; opposition to.

"... the incommunicable antagony that is between Christ and Belial."—*Milton: Doct. and Discip. of Divorce*, l. 8.

***án-tál-ǵis**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposed to; *álgos* (*algos*) = pain.]

A. As adjective: Fitted to alleviate pain; anodyne.

B. As substantive: A medicine fitted to alleviate pain; an anodyne. (Johnson.)

***án-tál-kal-ý**, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposed to; Eng. &c., *alkali*.] A chemical agent which has the property of neutralising an alkali. Nearly all the acids can do so.

***án-tál-kal-ine**, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposed to; Eug. &c., *alkali*; -ine.]

Med.: A remedy designed to neutralise an alkali, or counteract an alkalescent tendency in the system. The same as ANTALKALI (q.v.).

***án-tá-nác-lá-sís**, *s.* [In Ger. *antanaclasis*. From Gr. *án-tá-náklasis* (*antanaclasis*) = (1) a reflection of light, of heat, or of sound; (2) the use of a word in a different sense: *ávri* (*anti*) = against; *áná* (*ana*) = ... again, and *klásis* (*klasis*) = a breaking; *kláo* (*kláo*) = to break off.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure by which a word is repeated in a sentence, but in a different, if not even in a contrary, sense from that in which it was used on the first occasion. As, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayest get thy living without craft*. In the first clause it may be observed that *craft* means handicraft or business, and in the second, *trickery*. (Glossog. Nova.)

2. The returning, after a parenthesis, to the same words which were previously employed. By doing so the structure of the sentence is made more clear.

***án-tán-a-gó-ǵé**, *s.* [In Ger. *antagonoge*. From Gr. *án-tá-ná-gō* (*antagonogē*) = to lead up against; or *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *áná-gō-gē* (*anagōgē*) = a leading up.] [ANAGOGÉ.]

Rhet.: A figure by which, when the accusation of one's adversary is felt to be unanswerable, he is declared to have done the same thing which he charges against one, or at least to have acted quite as badly.

***án-táph-rō-dí-ý-ǵá**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against and *áphrodi-siákos* (*aphrodisiaks*) = belonging to venery; *áphrodi-siós* (*aphrodisios*) = belonging to love or venery.] [APHRODISITIC.]

A. As adjective: Fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. The same as ANAPHRODISIAC (q.v.).

B. As substantive: A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire.

***án-táph-rō-dí-ý-ǵá-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *antaphrodisiac*; -al.] The same as ANAPHRODISIAC, adj. (q.v.).

***án-táph-rō-dít-ǵi**, ***án-táph-rō-dít-ǵi**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *áphrodi-tē* (*aphroditē*) = Venus; *áphros* (*aphros*) = foam, whence she was fabled to have sprung.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. [ANAPHRODISIAC.] (Johnson.)

2. Suitable to be employed against the venereal disease. (Glossog. Nova.)

B. As substantive:

1. A medicine fitted to lessen or extinguish venereal desire. (Johnson.)

2. A medicine suitable to be employed against the venereal disease.

***án-táp-ó-pléc-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *áponētia* (*apoplexia*) = apoplexy.] Suitable to be employed in apoplexy. (Johnson.)

***án-tá-rōh-ísm**, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*), and *árhē* (*arhē*) = ... sovereignty.] Opposition to government in general. (Webster.)

***án-tá-rōh-íst**, *s.* [ANTARCHISM.] One who opposes all government, and fancies he may possibly better his condition if anarchy arise.

***án-tá-rōh-íst**, ***án-tá-rōh-íst-ic**, ***án-tá-rōh-íst-ic-ál**, *a.* [Eng. *antarchist*, -ic, -ical.] Opposed to government in general. (Webster.)

***án-tá-rō-tic**, *a.* [In Fr. *antarctique*; Sp. & Ital. *antartico*; Port. *antartico*. From Gr. *án-tá-rō-tikos* (*antarktikos*); *ávri* (*anti*) = over against, opposite to, and *áptikos* (*arktikos*) = near the Bear, northern; *áptikos* (*arktikos*) = (1) a bear, (2) the constellation of the Great Bear.] [ARCTIC.]

A. As adjective: Opposed to arctic; the opposite of arctic.

Antarctic Circle: A small circle of the earth described around the Southern pole at a distance from it of 23° 28'. Sometimes, however, the term was more loosely applied to the South polar regions in general.

† *Antarctic Pole*: The Southern pole, whether of the earth or of the heavens. (Glossog. Nova.)

* *Antarctic Tropic*: The tropic of Capricorn.

"Query, whether in the coast of Florida, or at Brazil, there will be not the warmest, and the west the coldest, and so beyond the antarctic tropic, the southern wind the coldest."—*Isaac: De Calore et Frigore*.

B. As substantive: The antarctic circle, or the zone which it encloses.

"It advances far into the deep, Tow'rd the antarctic."—*Cooper: Task*, l. 620.

án-tár-ēs, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposed to, in the sense of rivaling; *árys* (*arēs*), Ares, the Greek name of Mars. "Rivaling Mars" in its red colour.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also a Scorpionis, and Cor Scorpionis = heart of the Scorpion.

***án-tá-thrít-ic**, ***án-ar-thrít-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *áthritis* (*arthriti*) = gout.]

A. As adjective: Suitable to be employed in gout. (Glossog. Nova.)

B. As substantive: A medicine believed to be of use in the gout.

***án-tásth-már-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *ásthma* (*asthma*).]

1. *As adjective*: Suitable to be employed in asthma.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine suitable to be employed in asthma. (Glossog. Nova.)

† **án-tá-trōph-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against; *átrōphía* (*atrophia*) = atrophy.]

1. *As adjective*: Tending to check atrophy.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine given to check atrophy. (Nuttall.)

án-té, *s.* [ANTÆ.]

án-té, én-té, *a.* [Fr. *anti*, or *enté* = engrafted.]

Her.: "Engrafted," or joined into each other in any way, as by dovetails, swallow-tails, or rounds.

án-té, *in compos.* [Lat. *ante*, prep., adv., or more rarely adj. = before. In Fr. *ante*, in compos.; Sp. *ante*, prep. and in compos.; Port. *ante*, in compos.; Ital. *anzi* = before, *ante*, *anzé*, in compos.; Ger. *ant*, in compos.; A.S. & Goth. *and*, in compos. Cognate with Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) (ANTI), *ávra* (*anta*) = over against; *ávri-n* (*anti-n*) = against, over against; Sansc. *ati* = above or beyond.] Before, in place or in time, as *ante-chamber* = a chamber before or in front of another; *antedate* = to date before the true time. (Very few compounds of *ante* retain the hyphen.)

ante-historical, *a.* Prior to the time when so-called "history" becomes worthy of the name.

"The second and third books seem likewise to have turned upon the legendary and ante-historical period of the Italian cities."—*Leavis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii, § 8.

án-té-áct, *s.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *act*.] A previous act. (Johnson.)

án-té-ál, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. suffix *-al*.] Pertaining to what is before or in front. (Fleming.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = é. qu = kw.

ăn-tô-âm-bũ-lă-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ante*, and *ambulatio* = walking about; *ambulo* = to walk about.] The act of going before to clear the way, as a forerunner does. (Johnson.)

ăn-tô-bêll-um, *s.* [Lat. *ante* = before, and *bellum* = war.] Of or pertaining to the times before the war, specifically (U. S.) before the Civil War. Used attributively.

ăn-tô-câm-êr-ă, [ANTI-CAMERA.]

ăn-tô-cê-dă-nê-ous, *a.* [Lat. *antecedo* = to go before.] Antecedent in point of time; preceding another event.

"Admit that, which as capable of antecedent proof may be presupposed."—Barrow: *Sermons*, II. 407.

ăn-tô-cê-de, *v.t.* [In Sp. *anteceder*. From Lat. *antecedo* = to go before; *ante* = before, and *cedo* = to go.] To precede in point of time.

"It seems consonant to reason that the fabric of the world did not long antecede its motion."—Hale.

ăn-tô-cê-dence, **ăn-tô-cê-den-çy**, *s.* [From Lat. *antecedentia* = a going before; *antecedens*, *pr. par.* of *antecedo* = to go before.] A going before in point of time.

Astron. "In antecedence [Lat. *antecedentia*]: A term formerly used in describing what is now called the retrograde motion of a planet, that is, its motion from east to west. (Glossogr. Nova.)

ăn-tô-cê-dent, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *antécédent*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antecedente*. From Lat. *antecedens* = going before, *pr. par.* of *antecedo* = to go before.]

A. As adjective: Preceding in point of time; prior to.

"... derived their doctrines from antecedent writers."—Duke of Somerset: *Christian Theology and Modern Speculation*, xxx. 131.

"Prud. I ask, then, if there was ever anything that had a being antecedent to or before God?"—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. (Sing.) Gen.: That which goes before in point of time.

"A duty of so mighty an influence that it is indeed the necessary antecedent, if not also the direct cause, of a sinner's return to God."—South.

2. (Plur.) Spec.: The events of a person's bygone history sought out to test his present character or pretensions, and afford assistance in forecasting his future action. (Used sometimes also of public events instead of persons.)

"... and it was trebly necessary to act in the matter with entire openness, owing to so many questionable antecedents."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV, p. 133.

II. Technically:

1. Grammar. An antecedent is a word going before a relative pronoun, and to which that relative points back. In the connected clauses, "Then Saul, who also is called Paul," *Saul* is the antecedent to the relative *who*.

"Which is likewise used for restrictive purposes, or to limit or explain its antecedent."—Bain: *Eng. Gram.* (1893), p. 23.

2. Logic: That part of a conditional proposition on which the other depends. (Whately.) The other part is called the consequent. In the sentence, "If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small," the words "If thou faint in the day of adversity" are the antecedent, whilst those which remain, viz., "thy strength is small," are the consequent.

3. Mathematics:

a. Gen.: "That term or quantity which the mind considers first in comparing it with another." (Glossogr. Nova.)

(b) Specially (Plur.): The first and third terms in a series of four proportionals. The second and fourth are consequents. Thus, if A : B :: C : D, then A and C are antecedents, and B and D consequents. (See Euclid, Bk. V., Def. 12.)

4. Med. Antecedent signs: The signs or symptoms which precede the attack of any particular disease.

ăn-tô-cê-dent-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *antecedent*; -al.] Pertaining to what is antecedent, or goes before.

Math. Antecedental method: A method of investigating universal comparison and general geometrical proportion, published by Mr. James Glenie in 1793. It is derived from an examination of the antecedents of ratios

having given consequents, and a given standard of comparison in the various degrees of augmentation and diminution which they undergo by composition and decomposition. (Rees.)

ăn-tô-cê-dên-tia (*tia* as *shî-ă*), *s.* [Lat., but not classic.] Antecedence.

* *In antecedentia.* In antecedence. [ANTECEDENCE.]

ăn-tô-cê-dent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antecedent*; -ly.] Previously; before, in point of time.

"... an agrarian law which, antecedently to a division, disposed the patrimonial property."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), chap. XII., pt. IV., § 58, p. 295.

* **ăn-tô-cês-sôr**, * **ăn-tô-cês-sôir**, (Eng.), * **ăn-tý-cês-sôr**, * **ăn-tê-cês-sôir**, * **ăn-tê-cês-tre** (Scottish), *s.* [In Sp. *antecesor*; Ital. *antecessor*. From Lat. *antecessor* = one who goes before; *ante* = before; *cedo* = to go.] One who goes before another. Specially—

1. An ancestor.

"For in Charlemain time antecessor had she, When Charlemain had conquered truly The hole eridome and contre by werre myghty."—The *Romans of Partheny* (ed. Skeat), 6,559-61.

2. A predecessor in an office or estate.

"And his cruel antecessors also, By whom to greivous torment put we be."—The *Romans of Partheny* (ed. Skeat), 4,766-7.

"The successor seldom prosecuting his antecessor's devices."—Sir E. Sandys: *State of Religion*.

ăn-tê-châm-bêr, * **ăn-tî-châm-bêr**, *s.* [In Fr. *antichambre*; Ital. *anticamera*.]

1. Lit.: An outer chamber or room in which people wait before being admitted to the inner or chief apartment.

"When the host was elevated there was a strange confusion in the ante-chamber."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. IV.

2. Fig.: The mouth, viewed as the entrance to some of the interior parts of the physical frame.

"... the mouth, the ante-chamber to the digestive canal."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I., p. 454.

"The empress has the ante-chambers past. And this way moves with a disorder'd haste."—Dryden: *Aurungzeb*, II. 1.

ăn-tê-châp-el, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; and *Eng. chapel*.] The part of a chapel which lies between the western wall and the quire-screen. (Gloss. of Arch.)

"... the ante-chapel of Trinity College chapel."—Watson: *Life of Bathurst*, p. 150.

ăn-tê-clans, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antécien*; Sp. *antecos*; Lat. *pl. anteci*. From Gr. *ἀντίκλος* (*antíkos*) = living in an opposite latitude; *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *οἰκός* (*oikos*) = to dwell; *οἰκός* (*oikos*) = a house.]

Geog. & Astron.: A term applied to two persons or two communities living the one north, the other south of the equator, on the same meridian of longitude and the same parallel of latitude. Taking the whole course of the year, both parties have the same length of day; only it is winter with the one while it is summer with the other. [ANTISCIAN.]

ăn-tê-côi-um-bi-an, *a.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; Eng. *Columbian*, from Christopher Columbus, the navigator.] Previous to the time of Columbus; before the discovery of America.

ăn-tê-cũr-sôr, *s.* [Lat. *ante* = before, and *cursor* = a runner; from *cursum*, supine of *curro* = to run, (1) A forerunner; a precursor; one whose arrival presages the coming of some other person, or persons. (2) One of the advanced guard or pioneers in front of an army.] A forerunner. (Johnson.)

ăn-tê-dă-te, *s.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; and *date*, *s.* In Fr. *antidate*; Sp. *antedata*.] A date preceding another date; a prior date.

"Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these preaxes, these changes, those antedates, those jealousies, those suspicious of sin, as well as my body of a sickness?"—Donne: *Devotions*, p. 10.

ăn-tê-dă-te, *v.t.* [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before; and *date*, *v.* In Ger. *antidatiren*; Fr. *antedater*; Sp. *antedatar*; Ital. *antedatare*.]

1. To date a document earlier than the time at which it was actually written for fraudulent or other purposes.

"As the error antedates the event by twenty years."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. XII., pt. IV., § 62.

2. To cause an event to come at an earlier date than it otherwise would have done, by removing the hindrances which postpone its arrival.

"But for the long contest with France, the most beneficent domestic legislation of our time might have been antedated by perhaps half a century."—Times, November 24, 1876.

3. To anticipate the arrival of an event before its actual coming, and feel and act as if it were already passing.

"Controls, decides, insults thee every hour, And antedates the hatred due to Pow'r."—Pope: *Batire*, I, 740.

ăn-tê-dă-têd, *pa. par. & a.* [ANTEDATE, *v.*]

ăn-tê-dă-tîng, *pr. par.* [ANTEDATE, *v.*]

ăn-tê-dî-lũ-vi-ăl, *a.* [ANTEDILUVIAN.] The same as ANTEDILUVIAN, *a.* (q.v.).

ăn-tê-dî-lũ-vi-ăn, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *antediluvianisch*; Fr. *antediluvien*; Port. *antediluviano*; Ital. *antediluviano*. From Lat. *ante* = before, and *diluvium* = a or the deluge.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Before the deluge; relating to the persons, the events, or the period before the Noachian deluge.

"The text intends only the line of Seth, conduchie unto the genealogy of our Saviour and the antediluvian chronology."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

"These huge reptiles, surrounded by the black lava, the leafless shrubs, and large cast, seemed to my fancy like some antediluvian animals."—Darwin: *Travels round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. Fig.: Rude and primitive, such as may be supposed to have existed before the deluge, in the infancy of manufactures and other departments of civilisation.

"... above all, the whole system of travelling accommodations was barbarous and antediluvian for the requisitions of a passenger south."—De Quincey's *Works* ed. 1863, vol. II., pp. 162, 163.

B. As substantive: One who lived before the deluge.

"We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial."—Bentley.

* **ăn-tê-făct**, *s.* [Lat. *ante* = before; *factum* = something done.] Something done before another. (Opposed to *postfact*.)

"Some have published that there is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's Supper to exhibit Christ's death in the past, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old law the antefact."—Copie of the Proceedings of some Divines (1641), p. 2.

ăn-tê-fix-êr, **ăn-tê-fix-ês**, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antefixes*; Ital. *antefisse*; Lat. *antefixæ*.]

Arch.: Ornamental tiles, placed on the cornices and eaves of ancient buildings, where each ridge of tiling terminated. They were designed to conceal the ends of the ordinary tiles. (Gloss. of Arch.)

ăn-tê-gôth-ic, *a.* [Lat. *ante* = before; Eng. *Gothic*.] Previous to the rise of the Gothic architecture.

"... the style which belongs to the Roman or Anti-Gothic architecture, ..."—Longfellow: *Introd., Skeleton in Armour*.

ăn-tê-lôpe, *s.* [In Dut. & Port. *antelope*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *antelope*. From Gr. *ἀνέλωψ* (*anélōps*) = a species of antelope (a word used by Eustathius, who wrote about A.D. 1160); *ἀνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, ... brightness: *Α* (η), euphonic (?); *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the eye. "Brightness of eye."] [ANTILOPE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The English equivalent of the large zoological genus *Antelope*, or sub-family *Antilopina*. For its scientific characters see the former of these two words. Most antelopes are deer-like animals of great elegance. They have large lustrous eyes; are swift of foot, and take enormous leaps, when flying from a foe, when wishing to clear a bush or other obstacle in their path, or in the exuberance of their activity, apparently for very wantonness. The species referred to by Moore in the examples quoted is the common Indian antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*, Pallas), common in the Deccan and other parts of the Indian empire. [SASIN.]

"Our sands are bare, but down their slope The silver-footed antelope As gracefully and gaily springs As o'er the marble courts of kings."—Moore: *L. R.; Light of the Harem*.

2. Fig. Comparisons of a person beloved to an antelope are common in the erotic poetry connected with the East.

bôl, bôy; pôt, jôw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = zhün, -tious, -cious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bêl, del. -tre = têr.

B. Technically:

Her. The heralbic antelope: An antelope drawn in a conventional way to gratify heraldic taste. It is distinguished from the *natural antelope*, which is one in which the artist has aimed at a genuine imitation of nature.

án-tō-lū-can, a. [Lat. *antelucanus* = before daybreak: *ante* = before, and *lux*, genit. *lucis* = light.] Held before daylight. A term specially applied to the religious services held in the early ages of Christianity before daylight, to shield the worshippers from persecution, or to afford convenience to those who were not their own masters, and could not attend a congregation during working hours. There was a fascination to some minds about such meetings, which were continued after the necessity which had first brought them into existence had passed away.

"There the Jupiter of exemplary honour and magnificence, there the Phenix of piety and antelucan devotion."—*Sp. Hall; Bm.*, p. 44.

"All inanner of antelucan labourers, who make provision for the flesh, make the flesh their provision."—*Gaston: Notes on Don Quix.*, III, 6.

† **ánt-ōm-blēt-īc, a.** [Gr. *ἀντεμβάλλω* (*antembállō*) = to make an inroad in turn, to attack in turn; *ávri* (*auti*) = corresponding to; *ēmbállō* (*emballō*) = to throw in; *ēv* (*en*) = in; *βállō* (*ballō*) = to throw.] Bestowed in reparation of a loss.

"Offences against antemblemic trust."—*Bourling: Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation*, ch. xviii., Note 4, § 11v.

án-tō-mēr-īd-ī-an, a. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *meridian*.] Before the time at which the sun comes to the meridian, that is, before noon.

¶ It is usually contracted into *a.m.* or *a.m.*

án-tēm-ēt-īc, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *emetic* (q.v.).]

1. As adjective: Fitted to act in a manner opposite to that in which an emetic does; in other words, fitted to check, instead of produce, vomiting. (*Quincey*.) The same as *ANTI-EMETIC*, adj. (q.v.).

2. As substantive: A medicine fitted to check vomiting. The same as *ANTI-EMETIC*, s. (q.v.).

án-tē-mō-sā-īc, a. [Lat. *ante* = before, and Eng. *Mosaic*.] Before the time of Moses.

án-tē-mūn-dāne, a. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *mundane*.] Before the creation of the world.

án-tē-mūr-al, s. [In Sp. *antemural*, *antemuralla*, *antemuro*; Ital. *antemurale*. From Lat. *ante* = before, and *murus* = a wall.] A barlican consisting of a high and strong wall with turrets built in front of the gateway in old castles, and designed for its defence.

án-tē-nā-tal, a. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *natal*.] Happening before birth.

"My spirit's antenatal home."—*Kingley: Saint's Tragedy*.

án-tē-nāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *ante* = before; and *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.] Before the proper time. (*Ilacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 48.)

án-tē-Ni-cēne, a. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *Nicene*.] Before the meeting of the first Christian council which took place at Nice in A.D. 325. (The term is applied to the first three Christian centuries, but not to any period of greater antiquity.)

án-tén-næ, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *antenna* = a sail-yard; Fr. sing. *antenne*; Port. pl. *antenas*; Ital. sing. *antenna*.]

Zool.: The organs of insects, placed nearly in the same position as horns in ruminating quadrupeds. The antennæ are two in number, and are perhaps always present, though in some few genera they are so inconspicuous that these have been considered aceros [ACEROUS], or "without horns," whilst to the great mass of insects the term *dicerous* [DICEROUS], "two-horned," has been applied. The antennæ vary greatly in length, in form, in texture, and in the number of joints which they possess. They are organs of touch and probably of hearing. The term is applied to similar organs in other arthropod animals.

án-tén-nāl, a. [Lat. *antenna*; Eng. -al.] Pertaining to the antennæ of an insect, or an animal of similar organisation.

"... the antennal nerve."—*Owen: Invertebrata* (1843), Lect. xvi., p. 211.

án-tén-nār-ī-a, s. [Lat. *antenna* = (1) a sail-yard; (2) one of the two horn-like appendages to the head of an insect. The *Antennaria* genus of plants is so called from the resemblance which the hairs of the pappus in the sterile florets bear to the antenna of an insect.]

Botany:

1. Everlasting, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ. The *A. dioica*, Mountain Everlasting, or Cat's Foot, is indigenous to, and the *A. margaritacea*, or Pearly Everlasting of North America, naturalised in, Britain. The former, which is abundant on mountain heaths, has cottony stems and white or rose-coloured flowers. The latter, called in France and elsewhere *immortelles*, are often made on the Continent into wreaths to be laid on the graves of deceased relatives. Here they may be often seen either in their natural hue, or dyed of bright colours, as ornaments in rooms.

2. A fungus of the tribe Physomyces. The species may be seen hanging from the roof of wine vaults and enveloping the casks and bottles below.

án-tén-nār-ī-ūs, s. [Lat. *antenna* = a sail-yard.]

Zool.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes akin to the Fishing Frogs (*Lophius*). The Walking-fish (*A. hispidus*) is an exceedingly grotesque-looking animal. It is a native of the Indian seas.

án-tén-nīf-ēr-ōūs, s. [Lat. *antenna* = a sail-yard; *fero* = to bear.] Bearing antennæ.

án-tén-nī-form, a. [Lat. *antenna* = a sail-yard; *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like the antenna of an insect.

án-tén-nū-lār-ī-a, s. [Lat. *antenna*, the dimin. -ul, and the suff. -aria.] A genus of Zoophytes belonging to the family Scutellariæ. Two species, the *A. antennaria* and the *A. ramosa*, occur in the British seas.

án-tē-nūm-bēr, s. [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *number*. In Sp. *antenombre*.] A number preceding another one.

"Whatever virtue is in numbers for conducting to content of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *ante-number* than to the entire number, so that the sound returneth after six or after twelve, so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth."—*Bacon*.

án-tē-nūp-tial, a. [Lat. *antenuptialis*.] Before marriage.

án-tē-pāg-mēnt (Eng.), **án-tē-pāg-mēn-tūm** (Lat.), s. [Lat. *antepagamentum* = the jamb of a door: *ante* = before, in front of, and *pagamentum* = a joining together; *pag*, root of *pango* = to fasten or fix.]

Architecture:

1. One of the jambs of a door.



ANTEPAGMENT.

2. The ornamented architrave of a doorway.

¶ The plural may be *antepagments*, or *antepagmenta*. The latter is the more common.

án-tē-pās-chāl, a. [Lat. *ante* = before, and *paschalis* = pertaining to the passover or to Easter; from *pascha*, in Gr. *πάσχα* (*pascha*) = the passover; Heb. *פֶּסַח* (*pesach*) = indulgence, immunity from punishment, but more frequently (1) the paschal lamb, (2) the festival of the passover; *פֶּסַח* (*pasach*) = to pass over (Exod. xii. 27).]

1. Before the passover.

2. Before Easter, which nearly coincided in time with the passover.

"The dispute was very early in the Church concerning the observance of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast, which both sides determined upon the day they kept the festival."—*Neison: Fasts and Festivals*.

án-tē-pāst, s. [In Ital. *antipasto*. Lat. *ante* = before, and *pastus*, pa. par. of *pasco*, *pavi*, *pastum* = to feed.] A foretaste.

án-tē-pēn-di-ūm (Lat.), **án-tē-pēnā, án-ti-pēnd** (Sootch), s. [Mediæv. Lat. *antependium*.] The frontal of an altar [FRONTAL]; a veil or screen for covering the front of an altar. It is used in some Roman Catholic churches, especially on festival days.

"Item, an antepend of black velvet."—*Coll. Inventories* (1512). (*Jamieson*.)

án-tē-pēn-ūl' (pl. **án-tē-pēn-ūl'-ti-ma**), s. [In Fr. *antependium*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antependium*; Lat. *ante* = before, and *penultimus* or *pennultimus*, (s.) the penult, (a.) the last but one; *penne* or *pene* = almost, and *ultimus* = the last.] The syllable before the penultimate one. As the penultimate one is next to the last, the antependium is two from the last, as *cin* in *vaccination*. The word is really only a shortened form of the following.

án-tē-pēn-ūl-tim-āte, a. & s. [In Fr. *antependium*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the last syllable but two. (*Crabb*.)

B. As subst.: The last syllable but two.

án-tē-pīl-ēp-tic, án-tē-pīl-ēp-tī-cal, a. & s. [In Ger. *antiepileptisch*. From Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *ἐπιληψία* (*epilepsis*) = (1) a taking hold of; (2) epilepsy, falling sickness; *ἐπιλαμβάνω* (*epilambanō*) = to take besides, to lay hold of; *ἐπὶ* (*epi*) = on, upon, and *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take.]

1. As adjective: Deemed of use against epilepsy (falling sickness).

"That bezor is antileptol, laps Judæens dirictol, coral antiepileptical, we will not deny."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. As substantive: A medicine deemed of use against epilepsy.

án-tē-pōne, v. t. [In Sp. *anteponer*; Ital. *anteporre* = to prefer. From Lat. *antepono*: *ante* = before, and *pono* = to put or place.] To place one thing before another; to prefer one thing before another. (*Bailey*.)

án-tē-pōrt, s. [Lat. *ante* = before, and *portam*, accus. of *porta* = a city gate, a gate.] A gate in advance of a gate; namely, an outer gate. (*Todd*.)

án-tē-pōs-ī-tion, s. [In Ital. *anteposizione*. From Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *position* = a placing.] Grammar: The placing a word before another, the natural position of which would be after it. (*Ash*.)

án-tē-prān-di-al, a. [Lat. *ante* = before; Eng. *prandial* (q.v.).] Before breakfast. (*Quart. Review*.)

† **án-tē-prē-dīc-ē-mēnt, s.** [Lat. *ante*, and Eng. *predicament*.] [PREDICAMENT.]

Logic: Anything in logic proper to be studied before the subject of the predicament.

án-tē-prōs-tāte, s. [Pref. *ante*, and Eng. *prostate*.]

Anat.: Anteprostatic (q.v.).

án-tē-prōs-tāt-īc, a. [Eng. *anteprostat(e)-ic*.]

Anat.: Situated in front of the prostate gland.

* **án-tēr, s.** [AUNTER.]

án-tēr-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *anterides* = butresses; Gr. *ἀντιρίδες* (*antirides*), plur. of *αντιρίς* (*antirís*), genit. *αντιρίδος* (*antirídōs*) = a prop. Anterides, in Greek, are beams to stay the outer timbers of a ship's bow in case of their receiving a shock: *ἀντιρίδες* (*antirēdes*) = set against, opposite; *ἀντι* (*anti*) = against, over against; *ávri* (*anti*) = against.]

Architecture: Buttresses for the support or strengthening of a wall.

án-tēr-ī-ōr, *án-tēr-ī-ōur, a. [Lat. *anterior* = before, preceding. In Fr. *antérieur*; Sp. & Port. *anterior*; Ital. *anteriore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Situated before anything in place. (In this and the second signification it is opposed to *posterior*.) (For example, see No. II.)

2. Preceding in time.

II. Technically: Used chiefly in sense No. I., in Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, and Science generally.

"Hence, if after the *anterior* face has received the heat from one radiating source, a second source, which we may call the compensating source, be permitted to radiate against the *posterior* face."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 4, p. 161.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

án-tér-i-ór-i-tý, s. [Eng. *anterior*; -ity. In Fr. *antériorité*; Sp. *anterioridad*; Port. *anterioridade*; Ital. *anteriorità*.] The state of being before in place or in time.

"Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable."—Pope: *Iliad*, xix., note, v. 58.

án-tér-i-ór-ly, adv. [Eng. *anterior*; -ly.] In an anterior situation.

"Anteriorly the prephenoid narrows to a sharp vertical edge."—Foster: *Osteol. of the Mammalia*, (1870), p. 128.

án-tér-ó, in compos. [From Lat. *anterior* = which is before; *ante* = before.]

antero-lateral, a. That which is anterior, and also lateral; that is, to the side.

"All that is anterior to the posterior horn [of the gray crescent] belonging to the spinal cord is called the *antero-lateral column*."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I., p. 258.

antero-parietal, a. Belonging or pertaining to the front of the parietal bones of the skull.

antero-posterior, a. Commencing in the anterior part of an organic structure and continued through it, so as to appear also on the posterior part, or in a direction from behind forward.

"When the medulla oblongata is divided vertically along the median plane, a series of fibres is seen to form a septum between its right and left half. These fibres take a direction from before backwards; and appear to connect themselves with the posterior olivary fibres. They are limited inferiorly by the descending fibres. Cruveilhier proposes for them the name *antero-posterior* fibres. They appear to belong to the same system as the arciform fibres."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I., p. 269.

án-tér-róm, s. [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before, and Eng. *room*.] A room before or in front of another one.

"An *ante-room* in the Duke's palace."—Shakespeare: *Two Gent. of Ver.*, Stage Dir.

án-tér-ós, s. [Gr. *ánterós* (ánterós or anterós) = return-love, love for love. (Personified.) (1) A "god" who avenged slighted love; (2) a "god" who struggled against Eros, the personification of love. In Latin *anteros* signified a kind of amethyst (Pliny).] A being poetically imagined to struggle against love.

"He who from out their fountain dwellings raised Eros and Anteros, at God's."—Byron: *Manfred*, II. 1.

* **án-tér-óis,** a. [ADJUTERIOUS.]

án-tēs, s. pl. [Lat., plur. = rows or ranks of anything. In Port. *antes*; Sp. *antas*.]



ANTES AT HERCULANEUM.

Arch.: Pillars of large dimensions supporting the front of a building.

án-tē-stát-üre, s. [Fr.]

Fort.: An entrenchment formed of gabions.

án-tē-stóm-ach, s. [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before, and *stomach*.] An anterior cavity leading into the stomach. It occurs in birds which feed on fishes.

"In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat—the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *ante-stomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds."—Ray.

án-tē-tēm ple, s. [Eng. *ante* (from Lat.), in compos. = before, and *temple*.] The portico of a temple or of a church.

"The 'narthex' or *ante-temple*, where the penitents and catechumens stood."—Christian Antiquities, i. 299.

* **án-tē-tème,** * **án-tē-thème,** s. [First element doubtful, second Gr. *θεμα* (thema).] [THEME] The text or theme of a sermon or discourse. (N. E. D.)

* **án-tē-vért,** v. t. [Lat. *anterior* = to take one's turn before another; *ante* = before, and *verto* = to turn.] To prevent.

"To *anterior* some great danger to the publick, to ourselves, to our friend, we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*, Add. C. 3.

án-tē-vért-íng, pr. par. & s. [ANTEVERT.] As substantive: Preventing, prevention.

"It is high time to mourn for the *anterioring* of a threatened vengeance."—Bp. Hall: *Rem.*, p. 157.

án-tē-vir-gíl-í-an, a. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against; Eng. *Virgilian* = pertaining to the poet Virgil.]

Agrie.: Noting a method of husbandry or horse-hoeing introduced by Tull. (Webster.)

ánt-hæ-mor-rhæg-íc, a. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against, and *αιμορραγικός* (haimorrhagikos) = pertaining to hemorrhage; *αιμορραγία* (haimorrhagia) = hemorrhage; *αἷμα* (haima) = blood, and *ρήγνυμι* (rhégnumi) = to break or break through; & aor. *έρραγον* (errhagén).]

Pharm.: Deemed of use against hemorrhage, meaning a flux of blood.

án-thē-lí-on, s. [Gr. *ánthēlios* (ánthēlios) = a later form of *ánthēlios* (ánthēlios) = opposite to the sun; but it is now used for *instead of the sun*: *ávri* (anti) = instead of, and *ήλιος* (hēlios) = the sun.] A mock sun; the representation, by an optical deception, of one or more pseudo-suns in the sky besides the actual one. It is a polar phenomenon, occasionally seen in the north of Scotland, but not often in England.

án-thē-líx, s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = opposite to, and *ελίξ* (helix) = anything spiral; *ελίξ* (helix) = twisted, curved; *ελίσσω* (hēlissō) = to turn round or about; *εἶλω* (eílō) = to turn round up; *εἶλω* (eílō) = to roll up.]

Anat.: The curved elevation within the helix or rim of the external portion of the ear. It surrounds the concha or central cup. Above it bifurcates so as to include a fossa. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 66.)

án-thēl-mín-tic, a. & s. [In Fr. *anthelmintique*; Port. *anthelmintico*; Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against, and *ελμινθ* (helminth), genit. *ελμινθος* (helminthos) = a worm, especially a tapeworm.]

1. As adjective: Capable, or believed to be capable, of killing and expelling intestinal worms from the human frame.

2. As substantive: A medicine given against intestinal worms. The chief intestinal worms found in the human body are the Long Thread Worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) in the upper part of the large intestines; the Common Tape-worm (*Tenia solium*), the Broad Tape-worm (*Bothriocephalus latius*), and the Large Round Worm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*), in the small intestines; and the Maw or Thread Worm (*Oxyuris* or *Ascaris vermicularis*), in the rectum. Of these the most frequent in Britain are the common tape-worm, the large round worm, and the maw or thread worm. Garrod makes anthelmintics, defined as substances which have the power of destroying the life of entozoa in the alimentary canal, the fourth order of his Class IV., Sub-class I., and subdivides it into Direct Anthelmintics, or Vermicides; Indirect Anthelmintics, or Vermifuges; and Worm Preventives. Among direct anthelmintics may be enumerated oil of male fern, oil of turpentine, kousso, kamela, and bark of pomegranate root; of vermifuges, calomel, scammony, jalap, gamboge, and castor-oil; and of worm preventives, sulphate of iron or other ferruginous salts, quassia, and nux vomica. (Garrod: *Mat. Med.*)

án-thēm, * **án-thème,** * **án-tēm,** s. [In A.S. *anþefen* = a hymn sung in alternate parts, an anthem; O Fr. *anthème*, *anþeme*, *anþienne*, *anþenno*; Prov. *anþifene*, *anþifona*; Sp. & Ital. *anþifona*; Low Lat. *anþiphona*; from Gr. *ánthēphōnē* (ánthēphōnē) = an antiphon, an anthem; *ánthēphōnē* (ánthēphōnē) = sounding contrary, responsive to; *ávri* (anti) = opposite to, contrary to; *φωνή* (phōnē) = a sound, a tone.]

"1. Originally: A hymn sung 'against' another hymn; in other words, a hymn in alternate parts, the one sung by one side of the choir, the other by the other.

"Anthem, a divine song sung alternately by two opposite choirs and choruses."—Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed. (1719).

[See also example under ANTHEM-WISE.]

2. Now: A portion of Scripture or of the Liturgy, set to music, and sung or chanted.

There are three kinds of anthems: (1) A verse anthem, which in general has only one voice to a part; (2) a full anthem with verse, the latter performed by single voice, the former by all the choir; (3) a full anthem, performed by all the choir. Anthems were introduced into the English Church service in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and among those who have distinguished themselves in this kind of composition may be mentioned Tallis, Farrant, Orlando Gibbons, Blow, Purcell, Michael Wise, Jeremiah Clark, Croft, Greene, Boyce, Nares, as well as many modern writers.

"... the thanksgiving sermons and thanksgiving anthems."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

anthem-wise, adv. After the manner of an anthem.

"Several quires placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthem-wise*, give great pleasure."—Bacon: *Essays*, Civ. and Mor., ch. xxviii.

án-thēm-ís, s. [In Fr. *anthesis*; Lat. *anthesis*; and Gr. *ánthesis* (anthesis) = chamomile; *ánthē* (anthe) = to blossom; *ánthos* (anthos) = a blossom, a flower. The anthesis is so called apparently from the copiousness of its bloom.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceae, or Compositae. It contains the Common Chamomile (*A. nobilis*), which grows wild near London. The flower-buds constitute the chamomile of the shops. Cattle eat it with avidity. As a medicine it is tonic and stimulating. A warm infusion of it excites vomiting. The true chamomile plant has a fine smell, in this differing from another common species of anthesis, the *A. cotula*, or "Stinking Chamomile." The latter plant, moreover, is erect, whereas the former is prostrate. A third species, the *A. arvensis*, or Corn Chamomile, is local. Two others, the *A. tinctoria*, or Ox-eye Chamomile, often cultivated in consequence of its having medicinal qualities like the common species, and the *A. Anglica*, or Sea-chamomile, are doubtfully native. A brilliant yellow dye, derived from the first of these plants, is used in France.

"The *anthesis*, a small but glorious flower, scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower."—Tate's Cowley.

án-thēr, s. [In Fr. *anthère*; Lat. *anthera* = a medicine composed of flowers; Gr. *ánthērōs* (ánthērōs) = flowery, blooming; *ánthē* (anthe) = to blossom, to bloom; *ánthos* (anthos) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: An organised body constituting part of a stamen, and generally attached to the apex of the filament. As a rule, it is composed



ANTHERS.

1. *Geranium lucidum*. 2. *Lime*. 3. *Lily*.

of two parallel lobes or cells; sometimes, however, there are four, and sometimes only one. The cells are united by the connective, and contain pollen. When the time for shedding it arrives, the anthers burst generally by a longitudinal fissure from the base to the apex, but in some plants in other ways. The anther is the *theca* of Grew, the *capsula* of Malpighi, the *apex* of Ray, the *testiculus* or *testis* of Vaillant, the *capitulum* of Jungius, and the *spermatocystidium* of Hedwig. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*)

Anthēr-dust: The pollen from an anther. It constitutes a yellow dust, which, when it falls from the atmosphere, has often been mistaken for a shower of sulphur. It is very copious in the Coniferae.

án-thēr-al, a. [Eng. *anther*; -al.] Pertaining to a single anther of a plant, or to the anthers collectively.

án-thēr-ē-ā, s. [From Lat. *anthera*.] [ANTHER.] A genus of moths of the family Bombycidae. The *A. Paphia* is the Tusser or Tusseh of the Bengalese, which furnishes a

kind of silk used by the natives of India in the manufacture of cloth for dresses, and even imported into England.

ân-thêr'-i-cûm, *s.* [In Dnt. *anthericum*; Fr. *anthérie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antherico*, *anthericos*; Gr. *ἀνθήριος* (*antherios*).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lilyworts. The *A. ramosum* is considered to be diuretic.

ân-thêr-i-dî-ai, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *antheridîum* (q.v.); -*idî*.] *Bot.*: Pertaining to, or bearing antheridia.

ân-thêr-id'-i-ûm (plur. **ân-thêr-id'-i-ai**), *s.* [Lat. *anthera*, and dimin. -*idium*.] *Bot.*: A term used by some cryptogamic botanists in describing certain obscure organs in the Mosses, Jungernianaceæ, and Hepaticæ. In mosses the antheridia are cylindrical, articulated, clavate membranous bodies opening by an irregular perforation at the apex, and discharging a mucous granular fluid. Some contain spermatie elements endowed with power of motion. Organs somewhat similar are found in Jungernianaceæ and Hepaticæ in the axillæ of the perichætal leaves.

ân-thêr-if-êr-ous, *a.* [Lat. *anthera*; and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing anthers.

ân-thêr-ôg-ên-ous, *a.* [Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *γενναίος* (*gennaios*) = to be engendered.] Engendered from anthers. Applied to such double flowers as have anthers transformed on the principles of morphology into petals.

ân-thêr-ôid, *a.* [Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] Presenting the appearance of an anther.

ân-thêr-ô-zô-id, **ân-thêr-ô-zô-ôid**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθήρος* (*anthêros*) = flowery, blooming; *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Bot.: One of the minute bodies like slender spiral threads, produced in the antheridia of cryptogamic plants, serving to fertilise the female organs.

“... and with the Algae, &c., by the locomotive power of the antherozoids.”—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. II., chap. viii.

ân-thêr-ous, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθήσις* (*anthêsis*), the same as *ἀνθή* (*anthê*) = a blossom.]

Botany: The time when a flower opens. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*)

ân-thêr-têr'-i-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *Ἀνθεστηριών* (*Anthêstêrion*).] The sixth month of the Athenian year. It was so called because within it there occurred the three days' festival of Dionysos (Bacchus), which was called Anthesteria. The month consisted of twenty-nine days, and corresponded to the latter part of November and the first part of December.

ân-thî-a, *s.* [From Lat. *anthias*.] [ANTHIAS.] A genus of large predatory beetles belonging to the family Brachinidae. The *A. sulcata* is a native of Senegal.

ân-thî-as, *s.* [Lat. *anthias*; Gr. *ἀνθίας* (*anthias*) = a fish (*Labrus* or *Serranus anthias*).] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidæ, or Perch family.

ân-thîd-æ, *s. pl.* [ANTHUS.] In the arrangements of Yarrell and others, a family of Dentirostral Birds. [ANTHUS.]

ân-thî-stîr'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντίστημι* (*anthistêmi*) = to stand against. Named from its very stiff stubble.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. The *A. australis* is the Kangaroo-grass of Australia. It is used for fodder, as is the *A. ciliata* in India. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.*)

ân-thô-bî-an, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *βίος* (*bios*) = course of life.] An animal passing its existence on flowers.

ân-thô-car'-pî, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.] Lindley's fourth class of fruits. He calls them also Collective Fruits, and defines them as those of which the principal characters are derived from the thickened floral envelopes. They are divided into *single* and *aggregated*: the former including the fruits called Diclesium and Sphalerocarpium, and the latter those termed Syconus, Strobilus, and Sorosis. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*)

ân-thô-carp'-ous, *a.* [ANTHOCARPI.] Pertaining to the order of fruits called Anthocarpî.

ân-thôc'-êr-ôs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower; *κέρας* (*keras*), genit. *κέρατος* (*keratos*) = horn.]

Botany: The typical genus of the family Anthocerotæ (q.v.). *A. laevis* is found in wet places in this country.

ân-thô-cêr-ôt'-ê-ôs, *s. pl.* [ANTHOCEROS.] *Botany*: A tribe of Hepaticæ.

ân-thô-chêr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*), and *χαῖρος* (*chairos*) = to rejoice; rejoicing in flowers.] The name given by Vigors to a genus of insectivorous birds belonging to the family Meliphagidæ, or Honey-eaters. The *A. carunculata* of Australia, called by the natives Goo-gwar-ruck, in imitation of its harsh note, and by the settlers Wattle Honey-eater or Brush Wattle-bird, frequents the Banksias when they are in flower.

ân-thô-cy'-a-nê, **ân-thô-cy'-an-ine**, **ân-thô-ký-an**, **ân-thô-cy'-an-in**, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*), and *κνέανος* (*knéanos*), adj. = dark-blue; *κνέανος* (*knéanos*), *s.* = a dark-blue substance.]

Bot.: A blue matter, which Macquart considers to be produced from chlorophyll by the abstraction of water. It is an extractive matter, soluble in water, but not in alcohol. It is stained red by acids, and green by alkalis. It forms the bases of all blue, violet, red, brown, and many orange flowers. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*)

ân-thô-dî-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθήδης* (*anthêdês*) = like flowers, flowery, from *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Bot.: The inflorescence seen in the Composite. It is the *cephalanthium* of Richard, the *calathis* of Mirbel, and the *calathium* of Nees von Esenbuck. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*)

ân-thô-leû'-cîn, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *λευκός* (*leukos*) = bright, white.] The white colouring matter in plants.

ân'-thô-lite, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A mineral—a variety of Amphibole (q.v.). Dana sums up its constituent elements in calling it Magnesia-Iron Amphibole. It graduates into kuferrite, under which Dana places part of the German *antholith*, assigning another portion of it to anthophyllite.

ân-thô-lôg'-i-cal, *a.* [Eng. *anthology*; -*ical*.] Pertaining to anthology. (Todd's Johnson.)

ân-thôl'-ô-gy (l). *s.* [In Sw. *anthologi*; Dan., Ger., & Fr. *anthologie*; Sp. *antologia*; Port. *antologia*; Gr. *ἀνθολογία* (*anthologia*) = (1) a flower-gathering, (2) a collection of poems: *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *λέγω* (*legô*) = to gather.]

1. Gen.: A gathering of flowers in a metaphorical sense; a collection or gathering together of passages of flower-like beauty from Greek, Roman, or indeed from any classic authors. Though some of these might be in prose, yet the great majority were, as was natural, in poetry, which might be grave or gay, it mattered not; what, above all, was useful was, that whatever the subject treated of, some one prominent thought should be expressed in terse and felicitous language. [EPICRAM.]

“They are very different from the simple sepulchral inscriptions of the ancients, of which that of Socrates on his wife, in the Greek *anthology*, is a model and masterpiece.”—Dr. Warren: *Essay on Pope*, II. 472.

2. Spec. In the Greek Church: A collection of devotional pieces.

ân-thôl'-ôg-y (2), *s.* [From Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse about flowers; a dissertation on flowers.

Anthology (Gr.), a discourse or treatise of flowers.”—Glossog. Nova, 2d ed.

ân-thôl'-y-z-a, *s.* [In Dnt. *antholyza*; Fr. *antholise*. From Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *λύσσα* (*lyssa*) = rage, madness. The flower remotely resembles the mouth of an animal which may be supposed full of rage and about to bite.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Iridaceæ, or Irids. The *A.*

athiopica, or Flag-leaved Antholyza, has been introduced into Britain.

ân-thô-mâ-ni'-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *μανία* (*mania*) = mania; *μαίνομαι* (*mainomai*) = to rage.] A mania for flowers.

ân-thô-my'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *μύια* (*myia*) = a fly.] A genus of flies, of which one of the best known is the *Anthomyia Brassicae* (Cabbage-Fly). Its larvæ feed on the roots of cabbages, turnips, &c. In the adult state the male and female are so unlike that they might be mistaken for different insects. Another species, the *A. trimaculata*, the Three-spotted Anthomyia, when in the larva state, also feeds on the roots of turnips; so likewise does the *A. radicum*, or Root Turnip-Fly; whilst the *A. tuberosa* attacks the tubers of potatoes. (Curtis.) Many species of the genus occur in Britain. [ANTHOMYZA.]

ân-thô-myz'-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *μύζω* (*múzō*) = (1) to murmur with closed lips, (2) to suck.] The name given by some entomologists to the dipterous genus more commonly called Anthomyia (q.v.).

ân-thô-my'-zi-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHOMYZA.] A family of Dipteron insects, of which Anthomyia is the typical genus.

ÂN-thô-ni-an (h silent), *s. pl.* [From the monk Anthony.]

Church Hist.: An order of monks said to have been founded by St. Anthony about A.D. 324. [Glossog. Nova.]

ÂN-thôn-y's fire (h silent), *s.* [SAIN'T ANTHONY'S FIRE, ERYSIPELAS.]

ân-thôph'-il-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend; (2) poet, loving, fond; *s.* a friend.] “Flower lovers.” A division of Hymenopterous insects established by Latreille, and still recognised. It contains the Bees. [BEE.] It is divided into two families, Apidæ and Andrenidæ.

ân-thôph'-ôr-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *φέρω* (*phêrô*) = to bear or carry.] A genus of Bees, family Apidæ. *A. retusa* is the Mason-bee (q.v.).

ân-thô-phôre (Eng.), **ân-thôph'-ôr-ûm** (Mod. Lat.), *s.* [From Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος* (*anthophoros*) = bearing flowers; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *φέρω* (*phêrô*) = to bear.]

Botany: The name given by De Candolle to the lengthened internode below the receptacle in Caryophyllæ which bears the petals and stamina at its summit. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Botany*.)

ân-thôph'-yl-lite, *s.* [In Dan. & Sw. *anthophyllit*. Schumacher, as quoted by Dana, says that it was derived from Lat. *anthophyllum* = the clove, and so named from its clove-brown colour.] A mineral placed by Dana under his Amphibole group and sub-group of Bisilicates. It is orthorhombic, and usually lamellar or fibrous massive; the hardness is 5.5; the sp. gr. 3.1—3.22; the lustre, pearly; colour, brownish-gray, yellowish-brown, or brownish-green. It is translucent, or nearly so, brittle, and possesses double refraction. Composition: Silica, 56 to 56.74; alumina, 2.65 to 3; protoxide of iron, 13 to 14.13; protoxide of manganese, 0.91 to 4.0; magnesia, 23 to 24.35; lime, 1.51 to 2; and water, 1.67 to 2.38. Occurs in mica schist in Norway.

Hydrous anthophyllite: According to Dana, an altered asbestiform tremolite, from New York Island. The British Museum Catalogue makes it a variety of Hornblende.

ân-thôph'-yl-lit'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *anthophyllite*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to anthophyllite; containing more or less of it in composition with some other substance.

ân'-thor-ism (Eng.), **ân-thor-îs'-mûs**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀνθορισμός* (*anthorismos*) = a comiter-definition; *ἀντί* (*antî*) = against, and *ὁρισμός* (*horismos*) = (1) a marking out by boundaries; (2) the definition of a word: from *ὁρίζω* (*horizô*) = to divide or separate.]

Logic & Rhetoric: A counter definition; a definition different from, and counter to, that made by one's adversary.

fâto, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

ân-thô-sid-êr-îte, *s.* [From Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower; *sidêros* (*sideros*) = iron.] A mineral placed by Dana in the Appendix to his *Bisilicates*. It occurs in fibrous tufts, or feathery-looking flowers. The hardness is 6.5; the sp. gr., 3; the lustre, silky; the colour, yellow, yellowish-brown, or white. Composition in one specimen: Silica, 60.3; sesquioxide of iron, 35.7; and water, 4. Found in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil.

ân-thô-sô-ma, *c.* [Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = . . . a flower; *sôma* (*sôma*) = a body.] A genus of Entomostreacans. [ANTHOSOMADÆ.]

ân-thô-sô-ma-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHOSOMA.] A family of Entomostreacans, of the order Siphonostomata, and the tribe Pachycephala. It has only one British genus, *Anthosoma*. The *A. Smithi* was found sticking to a shark.

ân-thô-spêr'-mô-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = . . . flower, and *spêrma* (*sperma*) = seed.] A section of the Cichnacæous order of plants.

ân-thô-spêr'-mûm, *s.* [In Fr. *anthosperme*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *antispermo*; Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *spêrma* (*sperma*) = seed.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cichnacææ, or Cichnacina. *A. æthiopicum* is the Ethiopian amber-tree. [AMBER-TREE.]

ân-thô-tâx'-ia, *s.* [Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *tâxis* (*taxis*) = an arranging; *tâssô* (*tassô*) = to arrange.]

Botany: The arrangement of flowers in the several kinds of inflorescence.

ân-thô-týpe, *s.* [Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, and *týpos* (*typos*) = a blow, the mark of a blow, . . . a type, &c.] [TYPE.] A generic term for papers impregnated with the coloured juices of flowers, used for photographic purposes. [Ogilvie.]

ân-thô-xân'-thine, *s.* [Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.] The yellow colouring matter in plants. It is an extractive resinous substance, soluble partly in water and partly in alcohol or ether. Treated with sulphuric acid it becomes blue. [ANTHOCYANE.] [Lindley: *Introd. to Bot.*]

ân-thô-xân'-thûm, *s.* [In Sp. & Ital. *anzanto*; Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow, because the flower-spikes are yellowish, especially when old.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. It has but two stamens, whereas grasses is all but the universal number among grasses. The *A. odoratum*, or Sweet-scented Verbal Grass, is very common in Britain, flowering in May and June. The sweet scent is more conspicuous when the plant is dying than when it is fresh. It has been attributed to benzoic acid.

ân-thô-zô'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ânthos* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *zôon* (*zôon*) = a living being, an animal.] A class of Zoophytes now more commonly called Actinozoa (q.v.). Johnston divides his Zoophytes into Anthozoa and Polyzoa, the former again subdivided into Hydroida, Asteroïda, and Helianthoida. [Johnston: *Brit. Zoophytes*, 1867.] Another classification places under the Anthozoa the eight following families: Actiniada, Zoanthidæ, Xenidæ, Alcyonidæ, Pennatulidæ, Tubiporidæ, Caryophyllidæ, and Gorgoniadæ.

ân-thrâ-çene, *s.* [Gr. *ânthrax* (*anthrax*), genit. *ânthraxos* (*anthrakos*) = coal.]

Chemistry: $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_4 \begin{array}{c} \text{CH} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{CH} \end{array} C_6H_4$. Obtained by the fractional distillation of the coal tar boiling above 360°. It crystallises in monoclinic plates; it is slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily in benzene; it melts at 213°, and boils at 362°. It can be formed along with benzyl-toluene by heating in sealed tubes to 180° a mixture of benzyl chloride and water.

ân-thrâç'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHRAX.] A family of dipterous insects belonging to the section Taenystomata, but having shorter proboscis than its immediate allies. The British genera are Anthrax and Lomatia.

ân-thrâ-çite, *s.* [From Gr. *ânthrakis* (*anthrakitis*) = resembling, or of the nature of coal; *ânthrax* (*anthrax*), genit. *ânthraxos* (*an-*

thrakos = coal.) In Dana the first variety of Mineral coal. Called also Glance coal. Hardness 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 1.32 to 1.7; lustre sub-metallic, iron-black, often iridescent. It contains from 80 to 94 per cent. of carbon, and burns with a pale feeble flame. Found in extensive deposits in the State of Pennsylvania.

Free-burning anthracite: A variety of anthracite intermediate between the typical kind and bituminous coal.

ân-thrâ-çit'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *anthracite*; suff. -ic.] Pertaining to anthracite; composed in whole or in part of anthracite.

ân-thrâç'-î-ô-us, *a.* [Eng. *anthracite*; -ous.] The same as ANTHRACITIC (q.v.). [Edin. Rev.]

ân-thrâç'-ôn-ite, *s.* [From Gr. *ânthrax* (*anthrax*) = coal.] A mineral, a variety of Calcite. The name has been specially applied to—

1. Black marble; or marble coloured by the carbonaceous matter arising from the remains of the animal and vegetable organisms inhabiting the old sea from which the carbonate of lime forming the calcite was derived. Marbles of this type are called also Lucullan and Lucullite (q.v.).

2. Black bituminous fetid limestone. From their odour they have been named also Swinestones and Stinkstones.

ân-thrâ-cô-thêr'-î-ûm, *s.* [Gr. *ânthrax* (*anthrax*), genit. *ânthrakos* (*anthrakos*) = coal or charcoal; and *ênthion* (*ênthion*) = a beast, especially one of the kinds hunted; properly dimin. from *ênth* (*ênth*) = a wild beast, a beast of prey.] A fossil mammal of the Pachydermatous order, named from the fact that it was first found in tertiary lignite or brown coal.

"The Dinotherium and Narrows-toothed Mastodon, for example, diminish the distance between the Leptodon and Elephant; the *Anthracotherium* and Hippopotamus that between *Cheiroptamus* and *Hippopotamus*."—Owen: *British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1866), pp. xxi, xxi.

ân-thrâç-ô-xên'-ite, **ân-thrâç-ô-xê-ne**, *s.* [In Ger. *anthracosen*; Gr. *ânthrax* (*anthrax*) = coal; *xênos* (*xenos*) = foreign, a foreigner; suff. -ite = Gr. *ênth* (*ênth*) = of the nature of.] A mineral classed by Dana in his sixth, a yet unnamed group of Oxygenated Hydrocarbons. It is obtained as a black powder from a resublimed mineral between layers of coal in Bohemia. Its composition is, carbon 75.274, hydrogen 6.187, and oxygen 18.539. It is insoluble in ether.

ân-thrân'-îl'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ânthrax* (*anthrax*) = coal; Eng., &c., *anil* = a plant.] [ANIL.]

anthranilic acid. [CARBANILIC ACID.]

ân-thrâ-quin-ône = **oxyantracone**, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_{14}H_8O_2 = C_6H_4 \begin{array}{c} \text{CO} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{O} \end{array} C_6H_4$. Obtained by boiling anthracene with dilute H_2SO_4 and potassium dichromate. It crystallises from hot nitric acid in pale yellow needles, melting at 273°.

ân-thrâx, *s.* [In Fr. *anthrax*; Port. *anthrax*; Gr. *ânthrax* (*anthrax*) = coal or charcoal, . . . a carbuncle.]

*1. *Old Med.*: A carbuncle.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of dipterous insects, the type of the family Anthracidæ (q.v.).

ân-thrîs'-cûs, *s.* [Lat. *anthriscus* (Pliny); Gr. *ânthriskos* (*anthriskos*) = the southern chervil (*Scandia australis*).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiaceæ (Umbellifera). Two species are common in Britain, the *A. sylvestris*, or Wild Beaked Parsley, and *A. vulgaris*, or Common Beaked Parsley. The former has smooth and the latter mucronated fruit. The *A. ceriifolium*, Garden Beaked Parsley or chervil, is occasionally found outside cultivated ground, but is not a true native of Britain. Its roots are eatable, and it was formerly used as a potherb, whereas the two indigenous species of the genus are semi-poisonous.

ân-thrôç'-êr-a, *s.* [Gr. *ânthrax* (*anthrax*) = coal; *képas* (*keras*) = a horn.] A genus of hawk moths, Sphingides, the typical one of the family Anthroceridæ.

ân-thrô-çêr'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [ANTHROCERA.] A family of Sphingides. The species fly by day, and are brightly and beautifully coloured. The Burnet Moths and the Green Forester belong to the family. It is called also Zygenidæ.

ân-thrôp'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ânthropikos* (*anthropikos*).] Man-like, resembling man; human.

"In the same degree they impress that anthropic feature upon the face of the living gorilla."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 82.

ân-thrôp'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ânthropos* (*anthropos*) = a man.] In Professor Huxley's classification the first family of the order Primates, which stand at the head of the class Mammalia. There is but one species, the *Homo sapiens*, or Man. The dentition is as follows: Incisors, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; canines, $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$; premolars, $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; molars, $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ = 32. In the Simiada there is sometimes the same dentition, though in other cases the premolars are $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ in place of $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$. The hallux is nearly as long as the second toe, and is susceptible of being moved both backward and forward only to a very limited extent, whereas in the Simiada it is much more mobile. In Man the arms are shorter than the legs, whilst in the Simiada they may be either longer or shorter. After birth in Man the legs grow faster than the rest of the body, whilst in the Simiada they do not. Man's stature is erect, whilst the natural attitude of the apes and monkeys is on all fours. (Professor Huxley's *Classification of Animals*, p. 99.) Man has a higher facial angle and a brain of greater volume than the monkeys, and his mental and moral powers are infinitely greater.

ân-thrô-pô-glôt (Eng.), **ân-thrô-pô-glôt-tûs** (Mod. Lat.), *s.* [Gr. *ânthropoglossos* (*anthropoglossos*), in Attic *ânthropoglossotês* (*anthropoglossotês*) = speaking man's language; *ânthropos* (*anthropos*) = man, and *glôssa* (*glossa*), in Attic *glôssa* (*glôssa*) = the tongue.]

An animal possessing a tongue, i.e., speech remotely resembling man's. Example, the imitative species of the Parrot family of Birds.

ân-thrô-pôg'-raph-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. *ânthropos* (*anthropos*) = man, and *gráphô* (*graphê*) = . . . a description; *gráphô* (*graphô*) = to grave, . . . to write. A writing about man; a description of man.] A science which investigates the geographical distribution of mankind, noting the physical character, the languages, the customs, and the religious tenets and observances of the several races distributed over the globe. When the historic element receives prominence, anthropography becomes ethnography or ethnology. It is a branch of the great science of Anthropology (q.v.).

ân-thrô-pôid, *a.* [Gr. *ânthropoideîs* (*anthropoideîs*) = in the shape of a man; *ânthropos* (*anthropos*) = a man; and *eidôs* (*eidôs*) = . . . form; from *eidô* (*eidô*) = to see.] Resembling man; a term applied especially to the apes, which approach the human species in the following order: 1st (most remote), the gibbons; 2nd, the orangs; 3rd, the chimpanzee; and 4th (nearest), the gorilla. [Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, 1859, p. 84.]

" . . . only in the very highest and most anthropoid, viz. the gorilla and the chimpanzee."—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 78.

ân-thrô-pôid-æç, *s.* [ANTHROPOIDÆ.] A genus of wading birds, belonging to the sub-family Gruiinæ. *A. virgo* is the Numidian Craue.

ân-thrô-pô-lite, *s.* [Gr. *ânthropos* (*anthropos*) = man; and *-lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone.] Man petrified, as in the Guadalupe specimen now in the British Museum.

ân-thrô-pô-lôç'-î-cal, *a.* [In Ger. *anthropologisch*; from Gr. *ânthropologos* (*anthropologos*) = speaking or treating of man.] (For an extended investigation of the etymology, see Prof. Turner in Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1871, Pt. II., pp. 144-146.) Pertaining to the science of anthropology; formed for the study of anthropology, as the Anthropological Society of London, a society formally inaugurated on the 22nd of January, 1873, and now known as the London Anthropological Institute. In 1866 was formed an anthropological "Department of the Biological Section" of the British Association. [ANTHROPOLOGY.]

ân-thrô-pôl'-ôç-ist, *s.* [In Ger. *anthropoloog*.] One who cultivates the science of anthropology.

" . . . the comparative study of the arts of different races in different countries of culture, must continue to hold a prominent place amongst the researches of an 'anthropologist'."—Ct. Lane Fox: *Brit. Assoc. Rep. for 1872*, Pt. II., p. 171.

bôil, bôy; pôit, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tions, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël

án-thrō-pōl'-ō-gý, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *anthropologie*; Port. *antropologia*. From Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man; and *lógos* (*logos*) = ... discourse.]

I. Natural Science:

1. *Gen.*: The science of man in the widest sense of the terms. The word *anthropology* figures in Johnson's Dictionary with the signification, "The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man." The *Glossographia Nova*, 2nd ed., explains it to be "a discourse or description of a man or of a man's body." Kant gave a much wider range than this to the subject in his *anthropologie*, published about the year 1798, as he had previously done orally in his university lectures. Finally, the Anthropological Society of London defined its aim to be "to study man in all his leading aspects, physical, mental, and historical, to investigate the laws of his origin and progress, to ascertain his place in nature, and his relation to the inferior forms of life." In this sense ethnology is a department of anthropology.

"The science of Man, therefore, or, as it is sometimes called, *Anthropology*, must form the crown of all the natural sciences."—*Max Müller: Science of Language*, vol. II. (6th ed., 1871), p. 7.

2. *Spec.*: The science which investigates the relation in which man stands to the inferior animals. In this sense ethnology is a cognate science to anthropology. Dr. Latham uses the word in this limited sense.

án-thrō-pō-mán'-gý, s. [Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = a man, and *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = power or mode of divination; *μαντεύομαι* (*mantēuomai*) = to divine; *μάντις* (*mantis*) = one who divines, a seer.] Fancied divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being. (Webster.)

án-thrō-pō-m'-ēt-rý, s. [Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The measuring or measurement of the human body; the science which deals with the proportions of the human body.

án-thrō-pō-morph'-ic, a. [Gr. *ánthrōpō-morphos* (*anthrōpomorphos*) = of human form; *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.] Pertaining to anthropomorphism.

"From some quarter or other the anthropomorphic force came in."—*Gludstone*.

án-thrō-pō-morph'-ism, s. [In Ger. *anthropomorphism*; Fr. *anthropomorphisme*; Port. *antropomorfismo*; Gr. *ánthrōpomorphia* (*anthrōpomorphia*) = human form; *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape.]

Properly: The attributing of a human form to God. When this is really done it is a gross degradation of the divinity, and is condemned in Scripture. But when the only anthropomorphism is the use of metaphorical phrases, such as the arm of the Lord (Ps. lxxvii. 15), or his eyes (Ps. xl. 4), or his ears (Ps. xxxiv. 15), to make abstract ideas more readily conceivable, the practice has the countenance of Scripture itself. There are thus in this sense a legitimate and an illegitimate anthropomorphism.

"Anthropomorphism is always connected with anthropolatry."—*Smith & Wace: Dict. Christ. Biog.*, vol. I, p. 119.

án-thrō-pō-morph'-ist, s. [In Ger. *anthropomorphist*.] One who really or apparently attributes to God the human form, or thoughts, emotions, or passions like our own.

án-thrō-pō-morph'-ite, s. & a. [In Fr. *anthropomorphite*; Port. *antropomorfita*; Gr. *ánthrōpomorphos* (*anthrōpomorphos*) = of human form.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*: One who attributes to God the human form, or thoughts, emotions, and passions like our own.

"... though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion."—*Locke*.

II. Technically:

1. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: A sect which arose in Egypt in A. D. 895, and became prominent in the fifth century. They were a sub-division of the Acephali, who again sprung from the Monophysites or Eutychians. They held anthropomorphism in a gross form. Many individuals also in the Church catholic, and in the sects which had sprung from it, entertained a

similar belief. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. V., pt. II., ch. v., § 20.)

"The Anthropomorphites who swarmed among the monks of Egypt and the Catholics of Africa . . ."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlvii.

2. (*Plur.*) A party (they had scarcely the coherence of a sect) which existed in Italy and elsewhere in the tenth century; they supposed that God possesses a human form, and sits upon a golden throne.

B. As adjective: Attributing to God human form, thoughts, or emotions.

"Multitudes could swallow the dull and coarse anthropomorphite doctrines."—*Glanville: Praeceptor of Souls*, ch. iv.

án-thrō-pō-morph'-it'-ic, án-thrō-pō-morph'-it'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *anthropomorphite*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to anthropomorphism, or to the Anthropomorphites.

án-thrō-pō-morph'-it'-ism, s. [Eng. *anthropomorphite*; -ism.] The system of doctrines characteristic of the Anthropomorphites; anthropomorphism. [ANTHROPOMORPHISM.]

án-thrō-pō-morph'-ose, n. [Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = a man, and *μορφοῦς* (*morphoûs*) = to form, to give shape to.] One would expect this verb to mean to change into the form of a man; but Davies gives an example from Howell (*Parley of Beasts*, p. 5), in which it evidently = to change from the form of a man into that of a beast.

án-thrō-pō-morph'-ous, a. [In Fr. *anthropomorphe*. From Gr. *ánthrōpomorphos* (*anthrōpomorphos*).] Possessed of a form resembling that of man.

"Mr. Lyell, however, in 1830, had remarked that the evidence of the total absence of the *Anthropomorphus* tribe [the *Quadrumanus*] was inconclusive."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals and Birds*, p. 2.

án-thrō-pō-páth'-ic, án-thrō-pō-páth'-i-cal, a. [Gr. *ánthrōpopathēs* (*anthrōpopathēs*) = with human feelings.] Pertaining to human feelings; having human feelings. (*Smith and Wace*.)

án-thrō-pō-páth'-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *anthropopathical*; -ly.] In a manner to show the possession of human feelings.

án-thrō-pōp'-a-thism, s. [Eng. *anthropopathy*; -ism.] The same as ANTHROPATHY (q. v.). (See example under ANTHROPOMORPHISM.)

án-thrō-pōp'-a-thý, * án-thrō-pōp'-a-thie, s. [In Ger. *anthropopathie*. From Gr. *ánthrōpopátheia* (*anthrōpopathēia*) = humanity; *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = a man, and *πάθη* (*pathē*) = a passive state, or *páθος* (*pathos*) = anything that befalls one, . . . suffering, emotion; *παθῆναι*, aor. inf. of *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to receive an impression.]

1. Human feeling, humanity.

"Two ways then, says the Spirit of God be said to be grieved, In Himself, in his saints; in Himself, by an *anthropathie*, as we call it; in his saints, by a sympathy; the former is by way of allusion to human passion and carriage."—*Sp. Ital: Rem.*, p. 106.

2. *Theol.*: The attributing of human thoughts, emotions, or passions to God. As in the case of anthropomorphism, this may be legitimate or illegitimate. It is the former if done only figuratively; it is the latter if done really.

(a) *Figuratively*: "And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart" (Gen. vi. 6).

(b) *Really*: "Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one as thyself" (Ps. l. 21).

án-thrō-pōph'-a-gi, s. pl. [Plural of Lat. *anthropophagus*; Gr. *ánthrōpophágos* (*anthrōpophagos*) = a man-eater; *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*), from *φαγῶ* (*phagō*), now made 2 aor. inf. of *ἐσθίω* (*esthiō*) = to eat. In Fr. *anthropophage*.] Man-eaters. Cannibals, people feeding on human flesh.

"Histories make mention of a people called *anthropophagi*, men-eaters."—*B. Giltin: Sermon before King Edward VI.* (1522).

án-thrō-pō-phág'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *anthropophagy*; -ical. In Fr. *anthropophage*; Port. *anthropophago*.] Pertaining to anthropophagy; eating human flesh.

án-thrō-pōph'-a-gin'-i-an, s. [From Lat. *anthropophagus* (ANTHROPOPHAGI), and the dignified suff. -*ianus*; Shakespeare's design being to frame in ridicule a word "of learned length and thundering sound." A cannibal.

"Go knock and call, he'll speak like an *anthropophagian* unto thee; knock, I say."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

án-thrō-pōph'-a-gous, a. [In Fr. *anthropophage*. From Gr. *ánthrōpophágos* (*anthrōpophagos*).] Man-eating, cannibal.

án-thrō-pōph'-a-gý, s. [In Fr. *anthropophagie*. From Gr. *ánthrōpophagia* (*anthrōpophagia*).] Man-eating, cannibalism.

"Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

án-thrō-pōs'-cōp'-ý, s. [Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *σκοπία* (*skopia*) = . . . a looking out; *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to look at or after.] An attempt to discover the mental and moral tendencies of any one by studying his bodily characteristics.

án-thrō-pōs'-ō-phý, s. [Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *σοφία* (*sophia*) = skill, higher knowledge, wisdom.] The knowledge of man; the acquisition of wisdom (if such a thing is possible) by the study of mankind.

án-thrō-pōt'-ōm-ist, s. [Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *τομή* (*tomē*), or *τομέως* (*tomēws*) = one who cuts.] One who cuts up or dissects a man; an anatomist.

"... the large mass of transverse white fibres called 'corpus callosum' by the *anthropologist*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 22.

án-thrō-pōt'-ōm-ý, s. [Gr. *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man, and *τομή* (*tomē*) . . . a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.] The anatomy of man; i. e., the dissection of the human body.

án-thrō-pūr'-gic, a. [Gr. *ánthrōpourgós* (*anthrōpourgós*) = making man; but intended by Bentham to signify operated on by man; *ánthrōpos* (*anthrōpos*) = man; * *έργον* (*ergō*) = to do work.] (For def. see example.)

"Thus Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiologic Somatology and *Anthropurgic Somatology*; the one signifying the science of bodies, in so far as operated upon in the course of nature, without the intervention of man; the other, the science of bodies so far as man, by his knowledge of the convertible powers of nature, is able to operate upon them."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, Introd., § 6, vol. I, p. 14.

án-thūs, s. [Lat. *anthus*; Gr. *ánthos* (*anthos*), masc. = a small bird like a bunting (not *ánthos* (*anthos*) = a flower, which is neut.].

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Anthidae, in the Dendroica tribe, but with affinity, shown by their lengthened hind toe, to the genus *Alauda* (Lark) in the Corvinae tribe. Some place the genus *Anthus* under the Motacillinae, a sub-family of Sylviidae, or Warblers. The species are called in English Titlarks or Pipits. Four occur in Britain: the *A. arboreus*, or Tree Pipit; the *A. pratensis*, or Meadow Pipit; the *A. petrosus*, or Rock Pipit; and the *A. Riccardi*, or Richard's Pipit.

án-thýl'-lis, s. [In Fr. *anthyllide*; Sp. & Ital. *antillide*; Gr. *ánthos* (*anthos*) = a flower, and *κόλον* (*kolon*) = (1) first growth of the beard, (2) down on plants. So called from its downy calyces.] A genus belonging to the



ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA.

Papilionaceae sub-order of the Fabaceae, or Leguminosae plants. It contains one British species, the *A. vulneraria*, or Common Kidney Vetch, called also Lady's Fingers. It grows chiefly in the vicinity of the sea. It has from 5 to 9 leaflets and crowded heads of generally red flowers. The roots of a foreign species, the *A. Hermannia*, are diuretic.

án-thýp-nōt'-ic, a. & s. [ANTI-HYPNOTIC.]

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē, ey = ā. qu = kw.

ánt-hýp-ô-chôn-drí-ác, *a. & s.* [ANTI-HYPOCHONDRIAC.]

ánt-hý-pôph'-ôr-â, *s.* [ANTI-HYPOPHORA.]

ánt-hýs-tér'-ic, *a. & s.* [ANTI-HYSTERIC.]

án-ti, *prefix.* [See def.]

A. [From Gr. *ávri* (*anti*), *prep.*, original meaning = over against . . . ; hence = opposed to. In Greek compos. = (1) over against, opposite to; (2) against, in opposition to; (3) one against another, mutually; (4) in return; (5) instead; (6) equal to, like; (7) corresponding to, counter. (*Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon*.) The Greek *ávri* (*anti*) = over against, against, is essentially the same word as the Latin *ante* = before: hence there are in Lat. *anticipo* (B.); in Ital. *anticomere* = a forerunner, *antidata* = antedate, *anti-camera* = antechamber; in Sp. *Antechristo*; in Fr. *Antechrist*, *antidate*, *antichambre*; and in Eng. *anticipate* (B.; see also *ANTE*). The root is *ant*; Sansc. *ant* = opposite, facing.]

1. The opposite of, as *anticlimax*.

2. Opposed to: as *Antichrist*, *antidote*.

¶ (a) Compound words having as one of their elements the Greek prefix *ávri* (*anti*) are infinite in number. We do not profess or indeed desire to give a complete list. Those which are still loosely compacted together, being generally spelt with a hyphen, follow as compounds under *anti*; whilst those in which the union has become more complete, the hyphen being generally dropped, are arranged as primary words. In the case of the former, the usage of authors or printers (it is uncertain which) with regard to the employment of capital letters varies in three ways.—

(1) There may be one capital commencing the word *Anti*, as *Anti-arminian*. (*Bishop Barlow*.)

(2) There may be one, but beginning the second of the two words in the compound, as *anti-Realism*, *anti-Realistic* (*Herbert Spencer*); *anti-Gallican* (*De Quincey*); *anti-English* (*Froude*); *anti-Republican* (*Times* newspaper).

Or (3) each of the words united may begin with a capital, as *Anti-Judaic* (*Milman*); *Anti-Laudism* (*Carlyle*).

(b) With in the word *withstand*, and *gain* in *gainsay*, are equivalents in signification, though not in etymology, to the Greek *ávri* (*anti*).

† **B.** [From Lat. *ante* = before, as *anticipate*, in Lat. *anticipo* = to take beforehand; *ante* = before, and *cipio* = to take.] Before, beforehand, as *anticipate*. (See etymology of B.)

anti-abolitionist, *s.* One opposed to a party in the United States which, when slavery existed there, sought its abolition; or, more generally, one opposed to the abolition of slavery in any country where it still lingers.

anti-American, *a.* Opposed to the American people or their aims.

anti-anarchic, *a.* Opposed to anarchy or disorder. (*Carlyle*: *Fr. Rev.*, III. iv. 2.)

anti-apostle, *s.* One opposed to the apostles.

"The cardinals of Rome are those persons which may be fitly styled *anti-apostles* in the Romish hierarchy."—*Potter*: *On the Numb.* 666, p. 98.

anti-Arminian, *s.* One opposed to the Arminian tenets.

"... and many bad characters cast on good men, especially on the *Anti-Arminians*."—*Ep. Barlow*: *Remains*, p. 181.

anti-attrition, *s. Gen.*, that which opposes attrition. *Spec.*, a mixture of plumbago with some oily substance, or any similar composition used for lubricating machinery to diminish the effects of friction. (*Webster*.)

anti-centenarianism, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*), and Eng. *centenarianism*, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *annus* = a year.] Opposition to the assertion that the persons from time to time reported to have died aged a century or more, had really attained to that age.

"*Anti-centenarianism*."—*Pending of a paragraph in the Times*, Thursday, 9th January, 1874.

anti-chamber. [ANTE-CHAMBER.]

anti-corn-law, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Corn Law*.] Opposition to the Corn Law or laws. The Anti-Corn-Law

League was formed in Manchester on the 18th of September, 1838, and ultimately became a most powerful organisation, carrying agitation everywhere. The Corn Laws having been abolished on June 26th, 1846, the reason for the continued existence of the League ceased, and it dissolved itself on the 2nd of July of the same year.

anti-docetæ, *a.* Opposed to the Docetæ; a Gnostic sect [DOCETÆ], or to their religious tenets. (See example under *anti-Gnostic*.)

anti-dynastic, *a.* Opposed to the reigning dynasty in any particular country.

"... but the leaders of the popular movement belong to the *anti-dynastic* action of the Opposition."—*Daily Telegraph*, 8th October, 1871: *Vienna Correspondent*.

anti-English, *a.* Opposed to the English or their aims.

"The *anti-English* party were in the ascendant."—*Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix., vol. iv., p. 168.

anti-Gallican, *a.* Opposed to the "Gallican," i.e., the French aims or aspirations.

"One of the cardinals, he [Coleridge] tells us, warned him, by the Pope's wish, of some plot, set on foot by Bonaparte, for seizing him as an *anti-Gallican* writer."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 95.

anti-Gnostic, *a.* Opposed to Gnosticism or to the Gnostics.

"... the *anti-Gnostic*, or more strictly, the *anti-docetic* tendency which has been ascribed to the gospel."—*Strauss*: *Life of Jesus*, Transl. (1846), § 107.

anti-Jacobin, *s.* One opposed to the principles and procedure of the Jacobins in the first French Revolution.

"Then grew a hearty *anti-Jacobin*."

Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, 97.

¶ The word is best known as the title of a famous satirical Tory periodical (1798–1821), the principal contributors to which were Gifford, Hookham Frere, and Canning.

anti-Judaic, *a.* Opposed to what is Jewish.

"... the *anti-Judaic* party in Alexandria, of which Apion was no doubt a worthy representative."—*Milman*: *Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., vol. I., note to p. 70.

anti-Laudism, *s.* Opposition on the part of the Puritans to the doctrine and discipline of Archbishop Laud.

"... *Anti-Laudisms*, Westminster Confessions."—*Carlyle*: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. VI.

anti-national, *a.* Opposed to the aims, the procedure, or what are believed to be the interests of one's nation.

"... could have attended the most ultra professions of *anti-national* politics."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. II., p. 178.

anti-principle, *s.* A principle opposed to another principle which has been previously specified.

"... That besides one great cause and source of good, there was an *anti-principle* of evil, of as great force and activity in the world."—*Spencer*: *On Prodiges*, p. 168.

anti-prophet, *s.* An opponent of prophets or of prophetic revelation.

"Well there might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets* spring up, say, 'Hereby we know that this is the last time.'"—*Mede*: *Apotasy of the Later Times*, p. 28.

anti-Realism, *s.* *Metaphys.*: The system of speculative belief opposed to that of realism; nominalism.

"And thus is Realism negatively justified: any hypothetical uncertainty it may have is incomparably less than that of *Anti-Realism*."—*Herbert Spencer*: *Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. II., § 491.

anti-Realistic, *a.* *Metaphys.*: Opposed to what is realistic; nominalistic, nominalist.

"... that contradiction which the *anti-Realistic* conception everywhere presents."—*Herbert Spencer*: *Psychol.*, 2nd ed., vol. II., § 489, p. 486.

"... we proceeded to value by it the Realistic and *Anti-Realistic* conclusions."—*Ibid.*, p. 491.

anti-Republican, *a.* Opposed to Republican institutions and their advocates or defenders.

"For the simple reason that he and the Duc de Buielle and the *anti-Republican* party are determined not to resign the power which they accidentally hold."—*Times*, November 16th, 1877.

anti-Roman, *a.* Opposed to Roman aims.

"But at this crisis the *anti-Roman* policy was arrested in its course by another movement."—*J. A. Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi., vol. II., p. 12.

anti-Socialist, *a.* Opposed to the Socialists.

"The debate on the *anti-Socialist* Bill commenced in to-day's sitting of the German Parliament."—*Times*, Sept. 17, 1878.

anti-Tribonian, *s.* A person opposed to the great jurist Tribonian.

Plural: A sect, the distinctive peculiarity of which was this opposition.

án-ti-ác'-id, *a. & s.* [ANTACID.]

án-ti-â-dêg, *s. pl.* [The plur. of Gr. *ávriâs* (*antias*), genit. *ávriâdos* (*antiados*) = one of the glands of the throat when swollen; *ávrios* (*antios*) = opposite to; from *ávri* (*anti*).]

Anatomy: The tonsils.

án-ti-â-dî-tis, *s.* [Gr. *ávriâs* (*antias*); and suff. -itis (*itis*) = inflammation.] [ANTIADIES.]

Med.: Inflammation of the tonsils.

án-ti-âph-rô-diğ-i-âc, **án-ti-âph-rô-diğ-i-â-cal**, *a.* [ANTAPHRODISIAC.]

án-ti-âr, or **ánt-jâr**, *s.* [ANTIARIS.] A poison made from the upas-tree of Java. *Antiaris toxicaria*.

án-ti-âr-ine, *s.* [ANTIARIS.] The active principle in the poison of the upas-tree. [ANTIARIS.] It is obtained from the inspissated juice of the plant in shining whitish crystals, soluble in water.

án-ti-âr-is, *s.* [Latinised from Javanese *antiar* (q.v.).] A genus of plants belonging to the order Artocarpaceæ, or Artocarpads. The



ANTIARIS TOXICARIA.

A. toxicaria is the famous upas-tree of Java. [UPAS.] The antiar poison is made from it. Its exceedingly deleterious properties arise from its containing strychnine. A shirt made from the fibre, if insufficiently prepared, excites much itching.

án-ti-âr-thrît'-ic, *a. & s.* [ANTARTHITIC.]

án-ti-âsth-mât'-ic, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against; Eng. *asthmatic*.] A medicine used against asthma. [ASTHMATIC.]

"*Anti-asthmatics* (Gr.), are medicines against the shortness of breath."—*Glossogr. Nova*.

án-ti-bâc-chî-ûs, *s.* [In Fr. *antibacchique*; Sp. *antibacquo*; Port. *antibaccho*; Ger. & Lat. *antibacchius*. From Gr. *ávri-baccheios* (*antibaccheios*).]

Prosody: A reversed Bacchius, that is, a foot like the Bacchius of three syllables, but differing from it in this respect, that whereas the Bacchius has the first syllable short and the last two long, as in *bê | â | lê*, the *Antibacchius* has the first and second syllables long and the third short, as in *au | di | rê*.

án-ti-bar'-bar-ôus, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *barbarous*.] Against what is barbarous. *Used*—

(a) Of books like those of Erasmus, Nizolus, and Cellarius, directed against the use of barbarisms in the Latin or in other tongues.

(b) Of the use of an unknown tongue in divine service. Peter de Moulin employed it in this sense. (*Rees*.)

án-ti-bâg-il'-i-can, *a.* [(1) Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, opposed to; and Lat. *basilica* = a building in the forum with double colonnades, used as a court of justice and as an exchange. (2) A cathedral: Gr. *basilikê* (*basilikê*), same meaning; *βασιλεύς* (*basileus*), adj. = king; royal; *βασιλικός* (*basilikos*) = king's. Opposed to royal or ecclesiastical pomp or splendour.

án-ti-bîb-li-ôl'-â-trý, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*), and Eng. *bibliolatriy*.] Opposition to bibliolatriy (q.v.).

bôll, **bôy**, **pôut**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**îng**. —**-tion**, **-sion**, **tioun** = **shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. —**-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious**, **-ceous** = **shûs**. —**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

'A. a period in which Drs. Marsh and Wordsworth have by the zealous of one side been charged with Popish principles on account of their anti-bibliolatry.
—*Coterie*: *Adds to Reflection*, p. 115, note.

án-tí-bìb'-lòs, s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = in return; and *βίβλος* (biblos) = (1) the inner bark of the papyrus, (2) paper, a book.]

Civil Law: An instrument by which a defendant admits that he has received a "libel," or a copy of it, and notes the date when it was served upon him.

án-tí-bìl'-y-òus, a. [Gr. *ávri* (anti), and Eng. *bilious*.]

Pharm.: Opposed to biliousness; counteracting biliousness.

***án-tí-bìr'-mìng-ham**, s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti); Eng. *Birmingham*.]

Plur.: One of the numerous appellations given to those who sided with Charles II. in refusing to exclude his brother James from the succession.

"Opponents of the Court were called Birmingham. Those who took the king's side were *Anti-birminghams* . . ."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

án-tí-brách'-i-al (ch guttural), a. [Lat. *antibrachialis*.] [ANTIBRACHIUM.] Pertaining to the forearm.

" . . . the peculiar length of arm in those 'long-armed apes' is chiefly due to the excessive length of the antibrachial bones."
—*Owen*: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 78.

án-tí-brách'-i-ùm (ch guttural), s. [From Lat. *ante* = before; and *brachium*, Gr. *βραχίον* (brachion) = the arm, especially the forearm, from the hand to the elbow.] The forearm.

" . . . the forearm, or antibrachium."
—*Flower*: *Ortol. of the Mammalia* (1870), p. 214.

án-tí-bùr'-ghers (h silent), s. pl. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against, and Eng. *burghers*.]

Church History: A Scottish sect which arose in 1747. A certain oath having been instituted in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, to be taken as a criterion of burghership, many members of the Associate Synod, or Secession Church, considered its terms to be such that they could not conscientiously take it. Others declared that they could. The Secession in consequence split into distinct bodies—the "Burghers," who took the oath, and the "Anti-burghers," who refused it. Another schism ultimately followed, owing to the conflict between progressive and conservative ideas; and thus there were produced four distinct denominations—viz., the Old Light Burghers, the New Light Burghers, the Old Light Anti-burghers, and the New Light Anti-burghers. Most of these are now merged in the United Presbyterian Church, and their old denominations are becoming obsolete.
(Burton: *Hist. Scotland*.)

án-tíc, ***án-tíc-ke**, ***án-tí-ko**, a. & s.

[In Sw. antik, adj. = (1) antique, ancient, (2) antic; subst. = (1) an antique, (2) an antic; Dan. antik, adj. = (1) antique, (2) antic; Fr. antique = (1) antique, (2) antiquated; Sp. antiguo = (1) antique, ancient, (2) antic; Port. antigo, adj. = antique, ancient; subst. = an antique; Ital. antico = antique, ancient; Lat. antiquus = antique, ancient. The English antik was originally the same word as ANTIQUE (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Antique, ancient; old.

"At the nether end were two broad arches upon three antique pillars all of gold."
—*Hall*: *Ilen. VIII.*, an. 18. (French.)

2. Old-fashioned, antiquated; out of date, and therefore grotesque.

"A foute deform'd, a brutish curs'd crew,
In body like to *antike* work devin'd
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly heu."
—*Harrington*: *Aristot.*, vi. 61. (Yarres.)

3. Grotesque, odd, ludicrous, without any reference to antiquity.

"With frolic quaint their antic jests expose,
And tease the grumbling rustic as he goes."
—*Byron*: *Hours of Idleness*; *Childish Recollections*.

"The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antic postures of a merry-andrew, who was to play tricks."
—*Addison*.

"Of all our antic sights and pageantry,
Which English idlers run in crowds to see."
—*Dryden*.

(See *Trench on the Study of Words*, p. 156; *English, Past and Present*, p. 151.)

B. As substantive:

I. Of persons:

i. A person or being of hoar antiquity, ont

of harmony with modern manners, and left by himself in society as much as possible to himself.

" . . . within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king
Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits."
—*Shakesp.*: *Rich. III.*, iii. 2.

2. A merry-andrew, a buffoon; one who dresses up fancifully, adopts odd postures, and says what he deems smart things, with the object of eliciting halfpence from those who behold his tricks.

"Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest antic in the world."
—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. ind.

II. Of things. Generally in the plural:

1. Works of art, specially architecture, sculpture, or painting produced by the ancients; antiques. [ANTIQUÉ.]

2. Grotesque representations, odd imagery or devices. [ANTI-MASK.]

"A work of rich entail and curious mold,
Woven with antiques and wild ynnavery."
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 4.

"For 'e'en at first reflection, she espies
Such toys, such antiques, and such vanities."
—*Davies*.

3. Odd tricks.

"And fraught with *antics* as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wry cage."
—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

án-tíc, **án-tíck**, v.t. [From the substantive.] To cause to assume the appearance of an antic.

"Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
Antick'd us all."
—*Shakesp.*: *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7.

án-tí-cá-chéc'-tíc, ***án-tí-chá-chéc'-tícks** (h silent), a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against, and *κακῆρες* (kakētes) = having a bad habit of body; *κακός* (kakos) = bad, and *ἥξις* (hexis) = a having possession; *ἥξω* (hexō), fut. of *ἔχω* (echō) = to have.]

1. **As adjective**: Deemed of use against a cachectic state of the constitution.

2. **As substantive**: A medicine designed to counteract a cachectic state of the constitution.

"*Anti-cachectics* (Gr.). Remedies that correct the ill disposition of the blood."
—*Glossogr. Nova*.

***án-tí-cál**, s. [Ital. *anticalgia* = (1) antiquity; (2) monuments of it.] An antique. (Scotch.)

"When they are digging into old ruins for anticalia."
—*Sir A. Balfour*: *Lectures*, p. 129.

án-tí-cál'-vín-íst, s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti); Eng. *Calvinist*.]

Church Hist.: One opposed to the Calvinists or their religious tenets.

án-tí-cál'-vín-ís-tíc, a. [Gr. *ávri* (anti); Eng. *Calvinistic*.]

Church Hist. & Theol.: Opposed to the Calvinistic tenets.

án-tí-cám'-ér-a, ***án-tó-cám'-ér-a**, s. [Sp. *antecámara*; Ital. *anticamera* = antechamber; from *camera* = a chamber.] An antechamber.

" . . . whereof you must foresee, that one of them be for an infirmity, if the prince or any special person should be sick, with chambers, bedchambers, *antecamera* and *recesses*, joining to it."
—*Bacon*: *Essays*, *Civ. and Mor.*, ch. xiv.

án-tí-car'-dí-ùm, s. [Gr. *ἀντικάριον* (antikáridion).]

Anat.: The pit of the stomach, the *scrobiculus cordis*.

án-tí-car-nív'-ór-òus, a. [Gr. *ávri* (anti), and Eng. *carnivorous*.] Opposed to the use of flesh as an article of food; vegetarian.

án-tí-ca-tar'-rhæl (h silent), a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against, and *κατάρχοος* (katarroos) = a flowing down. A catarrh.] [CATARRH.]

1. **As adjective**: Deemed of use against catarrh, i.e., a cold.

2. **As substantive**: A medicine given as a remedy against catarrh.

án-tí-cáu-sót'-íc, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against, and *καυσός* (kaussos) = (1) burning heat; (2) bilious, remittent fever; *καύω*, later fut. of *καίω* (kaíō) = (1) to light, (2) to burn.]

1. **As adjective**: Used against a burning fever of whatever kind.

2. **As substantive**: A medicine used against burning fevers. (Juncker.)

án-tí-phám-bér. [ANTE-CHAMBER.]

án-tí-cheir, s. [Gr. *ἀντιχείρ* (anticheir) = the thumb; from *ávri* (anti) = opposed to, and *χείρ* (cheir) = the hand.]

Anat.: The thumb; so called from being opposed to the rest of the hand.

***án-tí-chrē'-sis**, s. [Gr. *ἀντιχρησις* (antichresis) = reciprocal use. *ávri* (anti) = in return, and *χρησις* (chresis) = a using, an employment; *χραομαι* (chraomai) = to consult or use an oracle, to use; *χράω* (chrāō) = to furnish what is useful.]

Old Law: A mortgage.

án-tí-christ, **án-tí-christ**, s. [In A.S. *Antecrist*, *Anticrist*; Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *Antecrist*; Fr. *Antecrist*; Sp. & Port. *Ante-christo*; Ital. *Anticristo*; Lat. *Antichristus*. From Gr. *ἀντιχριστος* (Antichristos): *ávri* (anti) = instead of, or against (see French *Synonymes of the New Testament*, pp. 115–120); *Χριστός* (Christos) = Christ.]

1. **Gen.**: Any one who denies the Father and the Son; or who will not confess that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh; or who, leaving the Church, pretends to be the Christ (or Messiah), and thus becomes a rival and enemy of Jesus, the true Christ, as in the following examples.

"He is *anti-christ*, that denieth the Father and the Son."
—1 John ii. 22.

"For many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an *antichrist*."
—2 John 7.

"Little children, it is the last time; and as ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichrists*; whereby we know that it is the last time. They went out from us, but they were not of us."
—1 John ii. 18; compare with Matt. xxiv. 3–5, Mark xiii. 1–5, Luke xxi. 5–8.

2. **Spec.**: One who should pre-eminently stand forth as the antagonist of Christ, and should be a sufficiently prominent personage to become the theme of prophecy; or if *ávri* (anti) be held to mean *instead of* [see etymology], then the characteristic of Antichrist will be a supersession of Christ, not an avowed antagonism to him. If, when St. John says, "Ye have heard that antichrist shall come," he refers to the rival and opponent of God described by St. Paul in 2 Thess. ii., then Antichrist is to be identified as the "man of sin," "the son of perdition, and that Wicked," of verses 3, 8. Many Protestant controversial writers, from Luther downwards, have applied the name Antichrist in this specific sense to the Papacy. (See the example from Bishop Hall, as a specimen of a multitude more scattered over the whole extent of English and Scotch theological literature.)

"Antichrist, which was conceived in the primitive times, saw the light in Boniface the Third, and was grown to his stature and age in Gregory the Seventh."
—*By. Hall*: *Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, 3, § 6.

án-tí-christ'-i-an, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against; Eng. *Christian*. In Fr. *antichrétien*; Port. *antichristão*; Ital. *antichristiano*.]

1. **As adjective**: Opposed to Christianity, or pertaining to the Antichrist of New Testament prophecy.

"That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven."
—*South*.

2. **As substantive**: One opposed to Christianity, or a follower of the prophetic Antichrist.

"A new heresy, as the *antichristians* and priests of the brethen God, would persuade and make their credulous company to believe."
—*Rogers*: *On the Creed*, Pref.

"To call them Christian Deists is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and No-Christians, or Christians and *Anti-Christians*."
—*Waterland*: *Ch.*, p. 63.

án-tí-christ'-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *antichristianism*; -ism. In Fr. *antichristianisme*.] Opposition to Christianity in an individual, a party, or a speculative tenet.

"Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brands of *antichristianism*?"
—*More*: *Decay of Piety*.

án-tí-christ'-i-án-i-tý, s. [Gr. *ávri* (anti) = against; Eng. *Christianity*.] Opposition or contrariety to Christianity in an individual, a party, or a speculative tenet. (In use identical with the previous word.)

"They heed grief of mind in a number that are godly-minded, and have *antichristianity* in such detestation, that their minds are martyred with the very sight of them in the Church."
—*Hooker*: *Ecol. Pol.*, bk. iv., § 3.

fate, **fát**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fáll**, father; **wë**, **wët**, **hère**, camel, **hër**, **thère**; **píne**, **pít**, **síre**, sir, marine; **gō**, **pôt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, sōn; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, unite, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**: **trý**, **Sýrian**. **æ**, **co** = **ē**. **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

án-tí-christ-i-an-ize, v.t. [Eng. *antichristian*; -ize.] To turn from Christianity those who previously accepted its doctrines.

án-tí-chrôn-i-cal, a. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *χρονικός* (*chronikos*) = pertaining to time; *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.] Opposed to or out of the proper chronological date.

án-tí-chrôn-i-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *antichronical*; -ly.] In an antichronical manner. In a manner characterised by opposition to, or neglect of, proper chronology. (Webster.)

†án-tích'-rô-nism, s. [In Ger. *antichronism*.] Deviation from proper chronology; the placing events in wrong order of time.

"Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered."—*Selden: On Drayton's Polyb.*, Song 4.

án-tích'-thôn, s. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = on the opposite side of, and *χθών* (*chthôn*) = country.] One of the Antipodes. (Bp. Hall: Works, v. 478.)

án-tic'-i-pant, a. [Lat. *anticipans*, pr. par. of *anticipo* = to take beforehand, to anticipate.] [ANTICIPATE.] Anticipating, in anticipation of.

Med.: A term used of periodic fevers or other diseases in which the paroxysms arrive earlier than their normal period, the successive intervals of respite diminishing from day to day. (Parr.)

án-tic'-i-pâte, v.t. & i. [In Ger. *antizipieren*; Fr. *anticiper*; Sp. *anticipar*; Port. *anticipar*; Ital. *anticipare*. From Lat. *anticipo* = to take beforehand; *ante* = before, and *capio* = to take, from the root *cap*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take before another person has had time to do so, and thus preclude his gaining possession at all. Or to perform a work before he has had time to execute it, and thus render his services in the matter needless; to be beforehand with one.

"... he would probably have died by the hand of the executioner, if indeed the executioner had not been anticipated by the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

"Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid,
Force many a shivering youth into the shade."
Cowper: Retirement.

2. To say or do anything before the appropriate, or at least the normal, time for it has come.

(a) In a speech or literary composition, to say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced.

(b) To carry out an expected command before it is given, or conjectured wishes before they are uttered in speech.

"The dinner served, Charles takes his usual stand,
Watches your eye, anticipates command."
Cowper: Truth.

"... would have done wisely as well as rightly by anticipating the wishes of the country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. To realise a future event, and feel as one would if it had already arrived; or simply to expect a future event to happen.

"Timid men were anticipating another civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"Now, it looks as if this important and anticipated result has been established."—*Times*, April 20, 1875; *Transit of Venus*.

B. Intransitive: To say or write anything before the time or place at which it should appropriately be introduced into a speech or literary composition.

"I find I have anticipated already, and taken up from Boccaccio before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it."—*Dryden*.

án-tic'-i-pā-tēd, pa. par. & a. [ANTICIPATE.]

***án-tic'-i-pā-tē-ly, adv.** [Eng. *anticipate*; -ly.] By anticipation.

"It may well be deemed a singular mark of favour that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did anticipately promise to Peter."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

án-tic'-i-pā-tīng, pr. par. & a.

"... an active and anticipating intelligence."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 62.

án-tic'-i-pā-tion, s. [In Fr. *anticipation*; Sp. *anticipacion*; Port. *anticipação*, *anticipação*; Ital. *anticipazione*. From Lat. *anticipatio* = (1) a preconception, an innate idea;

(2) the first movements of the body in infancy; (3) *Rhet.*, occupation, prolepsis: from *anticipo* = to anticipate.]

A. Ord. Lang.: The act of anticipating; the thing anticipated.

Specialty:

1. The act of forming a preconceived notion of any Being, person, or thing; the formation of an opinion before the grounds on which it can be safely based are known; the thing thus preconceived, a prejudice.

"What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a Deity?"—*Benham*.

"Of the great error of acquiring knowledge in anticipation. That I call *anticipation*, the voluntary collection that the mind maketh of knowledge, which is every man's reason."—*Bacon: Interpr. of Nature*, ch. xv.

2. The act of saying, writing, or doing something before the natural time for giving attention to it has arrived.

"The golden number gives the new moon four days too late by reason of the aforesaid anticipation, and our neglect of it."—*Holder*.

3. The act of realising a future event, and feeling or acting as one would do if it had actually arrived. The act of foreseeing, or at least of expecting a future event, or providing for a future necessity.

"If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of anticipation and forethought: an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do."—*Avery*.

"But whose achievements, marvellous as they be, are faint anticipations of a glory
About to be revealed."
Robert Browning: Paracelsus.

B. Technically:

1. **Med.**: The attack of a fever before its usual time. (Coxe.)

2. **Painting**: The expression of an expected action.

3. **Logic**: A presumption, prejudice, or preconceived opinion. It is called also preconception, presentation, or instinct.

4. **Epicurean Philosophy**: The first idea or definition of anything.

5. **Rhetoric**: A figure, called also Prolepsis (q.v.).

6. **Music**: The obtrusion of a chord upon a synecopated note to which it forms a discord. (Busby.)

án-tic'-i-pā-tive, a. [Eng. *anticipate*; -ive.] Anticipating, containing an anticipation: (S. T. Coleridge.)

án-tic'-i-pā-tōr, s. [Lat. *anticipator*; Ital. *anticipatore*.] One who anticipates. (Webster.)

án-tic'-i-pā-tōr-ý, a. [Eng. *anticipator*; -y.] Anticipating, foreseeing, forecasting; containing or implying an anticipation of some future event.

"... and this distinguished geologist concluded by the remarkable anticipatory observation that
"Owen: *British Fossil Mammals and Birds* (1846), p. 2.

***án'-tick, s.** [ANTIC.]

án-tic-clī-max, s. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = opposite to, or the opposite of, and *κλίμαξ* (*klimax*) = a ladder or staircase . . . ; (*Rhet.*), a climax.]

Rhet.: The opposite of a climax. As in a climax the ideas increase in grandeur as the sentence advances, so in the anti-climax they sink lower and lower as the sentence proceeds. The effect in the former case is sublime; in the latter, ridiculous. The example of an anti-climax most frequently given (and there could scarcely be a better one) is the following:—

"Next comes Dalhousie, the great god of war, Lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Mar."

"A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anti-climax*."—*Addison*.

"... more tolerant of avowed indifference to war than his own writings, and, finally (if the reader will pardon so violent an *anti-climax*), much more ready to volunteer his assistance in carrying a lady's reticule or parasol."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1869), vol. II, p. 232.

án-tic-clī-nal, a. & s. [Gr. *ánτικλινω* (*antiklinō*) = to lean on again; *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *κλινω* (*klinō*) = to make to bend or slant.]

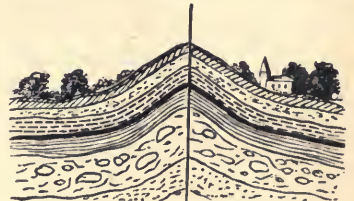
A. As adjective:

1. **Geol.**: So situated that the strata dip from it in opposite directions.

"... in a rapid anticlinal flexure."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vi.

"... one of the anticlinal ridges of the Jura."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.

Anticlinal axis or anticlinal line: An imaginary line on the two sides of which the strata dip in opposite directions. The two sloping sides of the roof of a house resemble strata in an anticlinal position, and the ridge running lengthwise along the roof is like an anticlinal axis or line. Anticlinal is contrasted with synclinal (q.v.). In the majority



SECTION OF ANTICLINAL STRATA.

of cases an anticlinal axis forms a ridge, and a synclinal one a valley; but there are exceptions to this rule. (Lyell: *Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.)

2. **Anat.**: Presenting a certain remote resemblance to a geological anticlinal axis.

Anticlinal vertebra: A vertebra which has an upright spine towards which the others are directed. (Foster: *Osteol. of the Mammalia*, 1876, p. 47.)

B. As substantive: The same as an anticlinal axis or line (q.v.).

"The Silurian and Devonian rocks are thrown up into a number of narrow anticlinals."—*Duke of Argyll: Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxiv., p. lxx.

†án-tí-clín'-ic, án-tí-clín'-ic-al, a. [ANTICLINAL.] The same as ANTICLINAL.

án-tic-ly, *án-tick-ly, adv. [Eng. *antic*; -ly.] Like an antic, after the manner of an antic.

"Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander,
Go *antickly*, and shew an outward hideousness,
And speak off half-a-dozen dangerous words."
Shakespeare: Much About Nothing, v. 1.

***án'-tic-mask.** Another spelling of ANTIMASK, as if from Eng. ANTIC (q.v.).

án-tic-nō-mī-ōn, s. [Gr. *ἀντικνῆμιον* (*antiknēmion*) = the shin, the leg; *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *κνήμη* (*knēmē*) = the part of the leg between the knee and ankle; the leg.] **Anatomy:** The bone of the shin.

***án'-tic-ness, *án-tick-ness, s.** [Eng. *antic*; -ness.] The state or quality of being "antic." [ANTIC, a.]

"Rom. And 'tis believ'd how practice quickly
fashioned.
A port of humorous anticness in carriage,
Discourse, demeanour, gestures."
Ford: Fancies, lv. 2. (Richardson.)

án-tic-cól'-ic, a. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *κολικός* (*kōlikos*) = suffering in the *κόλον* (*kōlon*), having the colic.] Deemed of use against colic.

án-ti-cōn-sti-tū-tion-al, a. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; Eng. *constitution*; -al. In Fr. *anticonstitutionnel*.] Opposed to the constitution of the country, or to sound constitutional principles.

"Nothing can be more easy than the creation of an *anti-constitutional* dependency of the two Houses of Parliament on the Crown will be in that case."—*Doingsbroke: On Parties*, Lett. 13.

án-ti-cōn-sti-tū-tion-al-ist, s. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; Eng. *constitutional*, -ist.]

1. One opposed to the constitution of the country, or opposed to sound constitutional principles. (Webster.)

2. One opposed to the political party calling themselves the constitutionalists.

án-ti-cōn-tā-gi-ōn-ist, s. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; Eng. *contagion*, -ist.] One who opposes the view that an particular disease, generally believed to be transmitted by contact with those suffering from it, is really contagious. (Webster.)

án-ti-cōn-tā-gi-ōus, a. [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *contagious*.] Believed to have the property of neutralising contagion.

án-tí-côn-vũl'-sive, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *convulsive* (in Fr. *convulsif*.) Deemed of use against convulsions.

"Whatever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as *anti-convulsive* medicines."—*Floyer*.

án-tí-cor, *s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = opposite to; and Fr. *cœur*, Lat. *cor* = the heart.] (For def. see example.)

"A preternatural swelling of a round figure occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humor, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies."—*Farrier's Dict.*

án-tí-côs-mêt-ic, * **án-tí-côs-mêt-ick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *κοσμητικός* (*kosmêtikos*) = skilled in decorating; *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = to adorn; *κόσμος* (*kosmos*) = order . . . decoration.]

1. *As adjective*: Destructive of or detrimental to beauty.

"I would have him apply his *anti-cosmetic* wash to the puffed face of female beauty."—*Lyttelton*.

2. *As substantive*: A preparation which destroys beauty.

* **án-tí-côurt**, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *court*.] Opposed to the court.

"The *anti-court* party courted him at such a rate, that he feared it might create a jealousy elsewhere."—*Reresby*: *Memo.*, p. 153.

án-tí-côurt-i-ër, *s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *courtier*.] One opposed to the courtiers, or to the political party then in favour at court. (*Ash*.)

† **án-tí-côus**, *a.* [Lat. *anticus* = in front, foremost; *ante* = before.]

Botany: Turned towards the axis to which it appertains. Brown applies to those anthers which have their line of dehiscence towards the pistil the term *anticæ*; other botanists call them *introversæ*, meaning = turned towards. (*Lindley*.)

án-tí-crê-â-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; and Eng. *creator*.]

1. One who has the Impiety and folly to oppose the Creator.

2. One who is the opposite of the creator of anything.

"Let him ask the author of those toothless satires, who was the maker, or rather the *anti-creator* of that universal foolery."—*Milton*: *Apol. for Smectym.*

án-tí-cý-clône, *s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = marking opposition, and Eng. *cyclone* (q.v.).] A meteorological phenomenon consisting of a high barometric pressure over a limited region—with the pressure highest in the centre—and having light winds with a rotatory outward flow. In the summer it is accompanied with hot and in the winter with cold weather.

án-tí-dêm-ô-crât-ic, **án-tí-dêm-ô-crât-i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; Eng. *democratic*, -*ical*.] Opposed to democratic government or to the democracy themselves. (*Webster*.)

án-tí-dês-ma, *s.* [In Fr. *antidesme*; Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = instead of, and *δεσμός* (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter. So named because its bark is used in making ropes.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Stilaginaceæ, or Antidesmads. It consists of trees or shrubs with the inflorescence in spikes, and the leaves, which are alternate, simple and entire. About thirty species have been described; they are found in India, Africa, Australia, and the parts adjacent. The current-like drupes of *A. pubescens*, as mentioned by Roxburgh, are eaten by the natives of India. The leaves of *A. alexiteria* have been named as one of the multifarious Eastern remedies for snake-bite, but there is no reason to believe them effective. It is a middle-sized evergreen tree, with leaves like those of the lemon, and the fruit, which is red and acid like the barberry, in racemes.

án-tí-dês-máds, *s. pl.* [ANTIDESMA.] The English name given by Dr. Lindley to the order of plants called in Latin Stilaginaceæ. It contains the genera Stilago and Antidesma. [STILAGINACEÆ.]

ÁN-tí-di-kô-mar'-i-an-i-tê (Lat.), **ÁN-tí-di-kô-mar'-i-an-ites** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [Gr. *Ántidikomarianita* (*Antidikomarianita*) = adversaries of Mary.]

Church History: The name given to those

Arabians who, in the 4th century, held with Bonosus and Helvidius that the brethren of Jesus (see Matt. xiii. 55; 1 Cor. ix. 5, &c.) were real brothers of His, born to Joseph and Mary after His miraculous nativity.

án-tí-dô-gê-tic, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Doctetic*.] Against the Doctetic doctrines; against the doctrines of the Doctæta (q.v.).

" . . . the anti-Gnostic, or, more strictly, the *anti-Doctetic* tendency which has been ascribed to the gospel [of John]."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Translation 1846), § 107.

† **án-tí-dî-nick**, *s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *δίνος* (*dinos*) = (1) a whirl, an eddy; (2) vertigo, dizziness.] A medicine given to counteract dizziness. (*Glossogr. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-dô-tal, *a.* [Eng. *antidote*; -*al*.] Pertaining to an antidote; considered as fitted to neutralise the effects of poison.

"That bezoar is *antidotal*, we shall not deny."—*Browne*.

"Animals that can innocuously digest these poisons, become *antidotal* to the poison digested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

án-tí-dô-tal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antidotal*; -*ly*.] In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

"The Africans, men best experienced in poisons, affirm whoever hath eaten basil, although he be stung with a scorpion, shall feel no pain thereby; which is a very different effect, and rather *antidotally* destroying than generally promoting its production."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, vol. II, ch. 7.

án-tí-dô-tar-ý, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *antidotarius* = pertaining to an antidote, from *antidotum*; Gr. *ántridoron* (*antidoton*).]

A. As adjective: Antidotary.

B. As substantive. [In Sp. *antidotario* = a dispensary; Mediev. Lat. *antidotarium*.]

1. A book giving directions as to the preparation of the several medicines.

"Ant. Guianensis in his *antidotary* hath many such."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 36.

2. A dispensary, a place where medicines are dispensed.

án-tí-dôte (Eng.), * **án-tí-dô-tûm** (Lat.), [In Fr. *antidote*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antidoto*; Lat. *antidotum*. From Gr. *ántridoron* (*antidoton*) = a remedy, an antidote, properly the neut. of adj. *ántridoros* (*antidotos*) = given as s. remedy; *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *δότης* (*dotos*) = given; *δίδομι* (*didômi*) to give.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. (*Med.*)

" . . . to find the *antidotum* for this disease is impossible."—*Report on the State of Ireland*, 1815. (*S. & P. Papers*, vol. II, p. 18.)

"And the antidotes for poisons."

Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xv.

2. *Fig.*: Whatever acts or is designed for the counteraction of any evil.

"Mac. . . . canst thou

With some sweet obviating *antidote*

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff

That weighs upon the heart?"

Shakespeare: Macbeth, v. 3.

"In guile time comes an *antidote*"

Against sic poison'd nostrum."

Burns: The Holy Fair.

II. Technically:

Med.: A medicine designed to counteract the influence of poison introduced by any means into the system. In Garrod's classification, *Antidotes* figure as Order I of his Division III. He discriminates them into *direct* and *indirect* antidotes; the former neutralising or destroying the poison against which they are prescribed on meeting it in the system; the latter counteracting its injurious physiological effects. He gives a classified list of the more common poisons, with their respective antidotes. It commences with "(a) *Acids* counteracted by magnesia, chalk, and dilute solutions of alkaline carbonates; (b) *Alkalies* and *Alkaline earths*, to which the antidotes are first vinegar and water, or second, oil; (c) *alkaloids*, against which should be administered finely divided animal charcoal." (See *Garrod's Materia Medica*, 3rd ed., 1868, pp. 420, 421.)

† **án-tí-dôte**, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To give as s. remedy against poison (*lit.* & *fig.*). It may be followed—

(a) by an objective of the person to whom the remedy is administered:

" . . . *antidote* thyself against the idolatrous infection of that strange woman's breath, whose lips yet drop as an honeycomb."—*Mere: Against Idolatry*, ch. x.

Or (b) by an objective of the poison administered, or the thing containing the poison.

"Either they were first unhappily planted in some place of ill and vicious education, where the devil and his agents infused such diabolical filth and poison into their hearts, that no discipline or advice, no sermons or sacraments, could ever after *antidote* or work it out."—*South: Sermon*, vi. 367.

"Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,

And antidote the pestiferous earth."

Young: Night Thoughts, 9.

án-tí-dô-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *antidote*; -*ical*.] Pertaining to an antidote, suitable for an antidote, used as an antidote. (*Webster*.)

án-tí-dô-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *antidotal*; -*ly*.] After the manner of an antidote. By way of antidote. (*Brownie*, quoted by *Webster*.)

án-tí-dô-tûm, *s.* [ANTIDOTE.]

án-tíd-rôm-al, *a.* [Gr. *ántridoron* (*antidoron*) = to run against; or *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = a course, running; *δραμεῖν* (*dramein*), 2 aor. = to run.] Pertaining to that which runs against another.

Bot.: A term used of the cyne in monocotyledonous plants when the direction of the spire is the reverse of that on the central stem. (*Lindley: Introduct. to Botany*.)

án-tí-dýs-ên-têr-ic, * **án-tí-dýs-ên-têr-ick**, *s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *dysenteric*.] A medicine given against dysentery. (*Glossogr. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-dýs-ûr-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *δυσουρία* (*dysouria*) = dysuria, retention of urine.] Deemed of use against dysuria.

án-tí-êd-rite, *s.* [In Ger. *antiedrit*; Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = over against; *êdôa* (*hedra*) = a seat . . . a base, and suff. -*ite*.] A mineral, called also Edingtonite (q.v.).

án-tí-êm-êt-ic, * **án-tí-êm-êt-icks**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *ἐμετικός* (*emetikos*) = provoking sickness, emetic.]

1. *As adjective*: Opposed to the action produced by an emetic—namely, vomiting; given to allay vomiting.

2. *As substantive*: A remedy employed to check vomiting. (*Glossogr. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-ên-nê-a-hê-dral, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against; *έννέα* (*ennea*) = nine, and *êdôa* (*hedra*) = a sitting place, a seat . . . a base.] *Crystallography*: Having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal. (*Cleveland*.)

* **án-tient**. [ANCIENT.]

án-tí-ên-thû-şî-ăs-tic, * **án-tí-ên-thû-şî-ăs-tick**, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *enthusiastic*.] Opposed to anything enthusiastic; resisting enthusiasm.

"According to the *anti-enthusiastic* poet's method.

—*Shafesbury*.

* **án-tient-rý**, *s.* The same as ANCIENTRY (q.v.).

† **án-tí-êph-i-ăl-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *ἐφιάλτης* (*ephialtes*) = one who leaps upon, . . . the nightmare.] Used against the nightmare. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharmacent.*, 2nd ed., 1827.)

án-tí-êp-îl-êp-tic, * **án-tí-êp-îl-êp-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and *ἐπιληπτικός* (*epileptikos*) = epileptic. [ANTEPILEPTIC.]

1. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against epilepsy.

2. *As substantive*: A remedy administered in cases of epilepsy. (*Glossogr. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-êp-îs-côp-al, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *episcopal*. In Fr. *antiépiscopal*.] Opposed to episcopacy.

"[I] had I gratified their *anti-episcopal* faction at first, in this point, with my consent, and sacrificed the ecclesiastical government and revenues to the fury of their covetousness, ambition, and revenge. . . ."
—*K. Charles I.: Eik. Bas.*, ch. ix.

"As for their principles, take them as I find them laid down by the *anti-episcopal* writers."—*Dr. Hickey: 30th Jan. Sermon*, p. 17.

án-tí-ê-vân-gêl-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *ántri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *evangelical*. In Fr. *anti-évangélique*.] Opposed to evangelical doctrine.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

án-tí-fá-cé, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposed to, and Eng. *face*.] The face with characteristics exactly the opposite of those possessed by another one.

"The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and astounding face that looks broad and big; the grace of this face consisteth much in a beard. The antiface to this is your lawyer's face, a contracted, subtle, and intricate face."—*S. Johnson: Cynthia Rex.*

án-tí-fan-át-íc, *án-tí-fan-át-íck, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *fanatic*.] One opposed to fanatics or to fanaticism.

"What fanatic, against whom he so often inveighs, could more presumptuously affirm whom the comforter hath empowered, than this antiphenetic, as he would be thought!"—*Milton: Notes on Griffith's Sermon.*

án-tí-fé-bríle, a. & s. [From Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *febrile*. Or from Fr. *antifebrile*; Lat. *febrilis* = producing fever; *febris* = a fever.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against fever. (*Webster*.)

"Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition."—*Poyer.*

B. As substantive: A medicine deemed of use against fever; a febrifuge.

án-tí-féd-ór-al, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *federal*; *-ism*.] Opposed to Federalism. (*Webster*.)

1. Opposed to federation or its advocates. At the formation of the United States on a federal basis, opposing that constitution for the new nation. (*Webster*.)

2. In the American War of 1861-5: Opposed to the Federalists.

án-tí-féd-ér-al-ism, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *federation*.] Opposed to Federalism. (*Webster*.)

án-tí-féd-ér-al-ist, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Federalist*.]

1. At the formation of the constitution of the United States: One opposed to Federalism or its advocates. (*Webster*.)

2. In the American War of 1861-5: Opposed to the Federalists.

án-tí-flát-tér-ing, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *flattering*.] Opposed to the practice of flattering people; also who or which in fact does not flatter, but the reverse.

"Satire is a kind of anti-flattering glass, which shows us nothing but deformities in the objects we contemplate in it."—*Delany: Observ. on Ed. Orrery, p. 144.*

án-tí-flát-ú-lent, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *statulent*.] Deemed of use against flatulence. (*Webster*.)

án-tí-gal-ác-tíc, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *γάλακτος* (*galaktikos*) = milky; from *γάλα* (*gala*), genit. *γάλακτος* (*galaktos*) = milk.] A medicinal substance fitted to diminish the secretion of milk. (*Webster*.)

Án-tig-ón-6, s. [Gr. *Antigónē* (*Antigone*), a feminine proper name.]

1. Classical Mythology:

(a) The daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, who was most dutiful for her blind father.

(b) A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. Presuming to set herself up as a rival in beauty to Juno, she was changed into a stork.

(c) A play on this subject by Sophocles.

(d) A musical setting of a version of the play by Mendelssohn.

2. Astronomy: An asteroid, No. 129. It was discovered by Peters, February 5th, 1873.

án-tig-ór-ite, s. [From Antigorio Valley, in Piedmont, where it is found.] A mineral, a variety of lamellar Serpentine, of a brownish-green colour by reflected, and a leek-green by transmitted light.

án-tí-gráph, s. [Gr. *αντιγραφη* (*antigraphē*) = (1) a reply in writing; (2) an answer in law; (3) a copy.] A transcript; a copy.

án-tí-gúg-glér, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *gugler*, from *guggle*, the same as *guggle*.] A bent tube, one end of which is introduced into a bottle to enable the liquor to be drawn off without the gurgling sound usually heard on such occasions. (*Webster*.)

án-tí-héc-tíc, *án-tí-héc-tick, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *ἡκτικός* (*hektikos*) = . . . hectic, consumptive.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against hectic fever.

B. As substantive: A medicine used against hectic fever. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-hé-lix, s. Another form of ANTHELIX.

án-tí-hý-dró-phób-íc, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *υδροφοβικός* (*hydrophobikos*) = pertaining to or seized with hydrophobia.]

A. As adjective: Used to counteract hydrophobia.

B. As substantive: A medicine given to counteract hydrophobia.

án-tí-hý-dróp-íc, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *hydropic*.]

A. As adjective: Used to counteract dropsy.

B. As substantive: A medicine given to counteract dropsy.

án-tí-hýp-nót-íc, án-thýp-nót-íc, *án-tí-hýp-nót-íck, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *hypnotic*.]

A. As adjective: Tending to prevent sleep.

B. As substantive: A medicine given in cases when it is useful to prevent sleep.

án-tí-hýp-ó-chón-drí-ác, án-thýp-ó-chón-drí-ác, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *hypochondriac*; from Gr. *υποχονδριακός* (*hypochondriakos*) = affected in the *hypochondrion* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against hypochondria. (*Webster*.)

B. As substantive: A medicine given against hypochondria. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-hý-póph-ór-a, án-thý-póph-ór-a, s. [Gr. *ανθρωποφωρα* (*anthropophora*) = an objection; *ανθρωποφωρα* (*anthropophora*) = to urge by way of objection against.]

Rhet.: A figure by which an objection is refuted by a contrary inference occurring in some sentence or other. (*Johnson*.)

án-tí-hýs-tér-íc, án-thýs-tér-íc, *án-tí-hýs-tér-íck, a. & s. [Eng. *hysteria*, from Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *υστερικος* (*husterikos*) = hysterical.] [HYSTERICUS.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against hysteria. (*Webster*.)

B. As substantive: [In Fr. *antihystérique*; Port. *antihisterico*.] A medicine used against hysteria.

"It raiseth the spirits, and is an excellent anti-hysterick, not less innocent than potent."—*Sp. Berkeley: Siris, 99.*

"Anti-hysterics are undoubtedly serviceable in madness arising from some sort of spasmodic disorder."—*Battie: On Madness.*

án-tí-lé-góm-én-a, s. pl. [Gr. *αντιλεγόμενα* (*antilegomena*) = disputed, contradicted, pr. pass. of *αντιλέγω* (*antilegō*) = to speak against; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *λέγω* (*legō*) = . . . to speak.]

Biblical Criticism: A term borrowed from Eusebius, and still in use for those books of Scripture which were not at first universally received throughout the Churches. The Antilegomena were the Epistle to the Hebrews, James, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation. The term is opposed to HOMOLOGUMENA (q.v.).

án-tí-lith-íc, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = pertaining to stones; *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

A. As adjective: Tending to check the deposition of calculi in the bladder, or destroy them when formed. (*Webster*.)

B. As substantive: A medicine designed to check the deposition of calculi in the bladder, or destroy them when formed; a lithontrypic. (*Webster*.)

Plural. Antilithics: The medicines just described.

án-tí-lith-ó-tríp-tíst, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against; *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone, and *τριπτίς* (*triphtis*) = one who rubs, from *τριβω* (*tribō*) = to rub.] One opposed to lithotripsy; one who does not approve of the practice of attempting to remove a calculus from the bladder by the process of trituration. (*Webster*.)

án-tí-ló-bí-úm, s. [Mediev. Lat. *antilibium*, from Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *λόβος* (*lobos*) = the lobe or lower part of the ear.]

Anat.: The part opposed to the lobe of the ear; the tragus.

án-tí-lóg-ar-íthm, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *logarithm*.]

*1. The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant, i.e., the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of 90°.

2. The number to a logarithm: thus, on Briggs's system, since 3 is the logarithm of 1,000, 1,000 is the antilogarithm of 3.

án-tí-lóg-íc-al, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *logical*.] Contrary to logic, illogical. (*Coleridge*.)

án-tíl-óg-óus, a. [Gr. *αντιλογος* (*antilogos*) = contradictory; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = proportion.] Reverse.

Pyro-electricity. Antilogous pole: The end of a crystal which shows negative electricity when heated, and positive when cooled. It is opposed to the analogous pole (q.v.).

án-tí-ló-gý, s. [In Fr. *antilogie*; Sp. & Port. *antilogía*.] From Gr. *αντιλογία* (*antilogia*) = controversy, disputation; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a thought, reason.] Contradiction between different passages in the same author. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-lóí-míc, *án-tí-lóí-mick, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *λοιμικός* (*loimikos*) = pestilential, from *λοιμός* (*loimos*) = the plague.] A medicine given against the plague.

Antilomics (plur.). Medicines of the kind now described: such as chlorine, nitric acid, muriatic acid, &c. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-tíl-ó-pē, s. [For etym. see ANTELOPE.]

A genus of ruminating animals belonging to the family Bovidae. They have more or less cylindrical horns, often annulated, and, in some cases, sub-orbital sinuses and inguinal pores. Linnæus placed the few species known to him partly under his genus *Capra* (Goats), and partly under *Cervus* (Stags), and they have a certain affinity with both those genera of animals. They make an approach also to oxen and sheep. The size of the genus has caused it to be broken up into numerous sections or sub-genera. Col. Hamilton Smith has Dicranoceros, Aigoceros, Orygine, Gazelline, Antilopine, Reduncine, Oreotragine, Traguline, Raphicerine, Tetracerine, Cephalopline, Neotragine, Tragelaphine, Næmoraline, Rupicaprine, Alpecrine, and Aonine groups of Antelopes—seventeen in all. (*Griffith's Cuvier*, iv., 162 to 294. In vol. v., 322 to 355, the Oreotragine group being suppressed, the remaining sixteen become sub-genera Dicranoceros, Aigoceros, Oryx, Gazella, &c.) Some, again, have made Antelope not a genus, but a sub-family Antilopine, or even a family Antilopide or Antelopide, and have elevated the sections or sub-genera into genera quite distinct from each other. The great metropolis of the extended genus Antelope is Southern Africa. Of sixty-nine species recorded by Professor Wagner, twenty-five occur in that locality, and twenty-nine in other parts of Africa, making fifty-four from the whole of that continent. Among the species found in Southern Africa are the Ourebi or Oribi (*A. scoparia*, Schreber); the Steenbok (*A. tragulus*, Lichtenstein); the Klipspringer (*A. oreotragus*, Forster); *Oreotragus saltatrix*, Smith; the Koodoo (*A. streptaceros*, Pallas); *Streptaceros koodoo*, Smith; the Boschbok (*A. sylvaticus*, Sparrmann); the Rheebok (*A. capensis*, Licht.); the Duikerbok (*A. mergens*, Blainville); the Kleenbok (*A. perpusilla*, Smith); the Springbok (*A. euceros*, Forster); the Blessbok (*A. pygæus*, Pallas); the Gemsbok (*A. oryx*, Pallas); the Blaubbok (*A. leucophaea*, Pallas); the Canna, the so-called Eland = Elk of the Cape Dutch (*A. orcas*, Pallas); the Caama or Hartbeest (*A. caama*, Cuv.); the Gnu or Gnuo (*A. gnu*, Gmelin; *Calotragus gnu*, Smith); the Brindled Gnu (*A. gorgon*, Smith). Pringle alludes to several of these species, but "the gazelle" of which he speaks is not that of North-Eastern Africa.

"By valleys remote where the oribi plays,
Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the hartbeest graze,
And the gemsbok and eland unhunted recline,
By the skirts of grey forests, verging with wild vine."
—*Pringle: War in the Desert.*

Among the antelopes from other parts of Africa may be mentioned the Madoqua (*A. Saltiana*, Blainville), a dwarf species from Abyssinia; the Gazelle (*A. dorcas*, Pallas), (*Gazella dorcas*), from Egypt and Barbary; the Addax (*A. addax*, Lichtenstein); *Oryx azotus*, Smith), widely spread; the Abu-harte (*A. leucoryx*, Pallas) [UNICORN], in Senaar and Kordofan; the Bekr-el-Wash (*A. bubalus*,

Pallas), from Barbary; and the Bush Antelope (*A. silvicultrix*, Afzelius; *Cephalophus sylvicultrix*, Smith), from Sierra Leone. Next to Africa, Asia, including the Eastern Archipelago, is the most important habitat of the genus. The Sasin or Common Antelope of India is *A. cervicapra*, Pallas; and in the same country the Nyghlan (*A. picta*, Pallas; *Portax picta*, Smith); the Chickara (*A. quadricornis*, Blainville; *Tetracerus chickara*, Leach), &c. Other species are in Western Asia, Thibet, Sumatra, but none appear to exist in Australia or Madagascar. In Europe there is a typical one—the Saiga (*A. colus*, Smith), found in Roumania, Poland, and Russia, and one of a more aberrant character, with affinities to the goats—the Chamois (*A. rupicapra*, Pallas; *Rupicapra vulgaris*, Smith), in the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, and the mountains of Greece. The New World has only two undisputed species—the Rocky Mountain sheep or goat (*Haplocerus laniger*), a true antelope; and the Prongbuck, called goat by the fur-traders. It is *Antelope* or *Dicranus furcifer* (Smith), and is found in the western part of North America.

¶ Some of the above species of antelope have other designations than those now given. The Springbok is now frequently called *Gazella euchoire*; the Blessbok, *Gazella albifrons*; the Blaubbok (blue antelope), *Gazella leucophaea*; the Eland, *Boselaphus oreus* or *Oreus canna*; the Brindled Gnu (bustard wild beast), *Catoblepas gorgon*; the Addax, *Addax nasomaculata*; the Chickara, *Tetracerus quadricornis*; the Saiga, *Colius saiga* or *Antilocapra saiga*; and the Chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*.

ân-tîl-ôp'-î-dæ, ân-têl-ôp'-î-dæ, s. pl. [From *Antelope* (q.v.), and *Antelope* (q.v.).]

Zool.: In some classifications a family of ruminants, with its type *Antelope* (q.v.).

ân-tîl-ô-pî'-næ, s. pl. [ANTILOPE.] A sub-family of Bovidae. If the various sub-genera of the old genus *Antelope* be raised to the rank of independent genera, then it becomes needful to point out their affinity for each other by grouping them into a sub-family, naturally designated Antilopinae. [ANTILOPE, GAZELLE, &c.]

ân-tîl-ô-pî-ne, a. [From *Antelope* (q.v.).] Pertaining to an antelope.

"We have here another instance of wool on the skin of an antelope species."—*Orin's Currier*, vol. iv., p. 197.

* **ân-tîl-ô-quist, s.** [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against and *Lat. loquor* = to speak.] A person who speaks against or contradicts any person or statement. (Bailey.)

* **ân-tîl-ô-quý, s.** [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = (1) against, (2) over against; and *Lat. loquor* = to speak.]

1. Contradiction. *Spec.*, contradiction between two passages in the same author; an antilogy (q.v.). (Cockeram.)

* 2. A preface. (Webster.)

* **ân-tî-lýs-sêg, s.** [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and *λύσσα* (*lyssa*) = rage, fury, as of warriors; of rabid dogs, &c.] Any medicine alleged to be of use in cases of madness in dogs or hydrophobia in men.

ân-tî-ma-càs-sar, s. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *macassar* = oil (q.v.).] An ornamental covering thrown over chairs, sofas, &c., to prevent their being soiled by the hair.

ân-tî-måg-ýc, a. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *magic*.] Opposed to magic, fitted to remove the delusive effects of so-called magic. (Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 65.)

* **ân-tî-måg-ýst'-rí-cal, a.** [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*), and Eng. *magistral*.] Opposed to magistrature. (South: *Sermons*, v. 201.)

ân-tî-må-ní-æc, ân-tî-må-ní-æ-cal, a. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *maniac*, *maniacal*.] Suitable to be employed in cases of mania. (Battie: *On Madness*.)

* **ân-tî-mask, *ân-tî-masque, s.** [Pref. *anti-* (B.), and *mask*, in *Fr. masque*.] A secondary mask, or masque, designed as a contrast to the principal one; a ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious one. (Nares.)

"Let *anti-masks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, buffoons, wild men, antics, leasars, spirits, witches, chlopes, pigules, tarquels, myrphs, rutties, cupid, statues, moving and the like."

As for angels, it is not common enough to put them in *anti-masks*. . . .—*Bacon: Essays*, Civ. ad Mor., ch. xxvii.

"On the scene he thrusts out first an *anti-masque* of bugbears."—*Milton: Ans. to Eik. Bas.*, xx.

ân-tî-må-sôn, s. [Eng. *anti*; *mason*.] One opposed to Freemasonry. (Webster.)

ân-tî-må-sôn-ýc, *ân-tî-må-sôn-ýc-al, a. [From Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *masonic*.] Opposed to Freemasonry. (Webster.)

ân-tî-må-sôn-ýrý, s. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *masonry*.] Opposition to Freemasonry. (Webster.) In New York State, in 1826, a nian called Morgan was carried off and not again seen. As he was believed to be writing a book disclosing the secrets of Freemasons, they were suspected of his abduction, and anti-masonry, for some years afterwards, was the badge of a party polling many votes at elections.

* **ân-tî-masque, s.** [ANTIMASK.]

ân-tî-måt-rí-mô-ní-ál, a. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *matrimonial*.] Opposed to matrimony. (Webster.)

ân-tî-måt-rí-mô-ní-ál-ýst, s. [Eng. *anti-matrimonial*; -*ýst*.] A person opposed to matrimony. (Richardson: *Clarissa*, iv. 144.)

ân-tî-mêl-ân-chôl-ýc, s. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and *μελαγχολία* (*melancholia*) = (1) a depraved state of the bile, in which it grows very dark; (2) melancholy madness.] A medicine administered in cases of melancholy madness. (Webster.)

ân-tî-mê-tåb-ô-lê, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ἀντιμεταβολή* (*antimetabolē*) = an interchange, a transformation, a revolution; from Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and *μεταβολή* (*metabolē*) = a change; *μεταβάλλω* (*metaballō*) = to throw in a different position, to turn quickly; *μετά* (*meta*), *in comp.*, implying change, and *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Rhet.: The shifting or transferring of two things over against each other. It occurs twice in the following sentence: "Allowing the performance of an honourable action to be attended with labour, the labour is soon over, but the honour is immortal; whereas should even pleasure wait on the commission of what is dishonourable, the pleasure is soon over, but the dishonour is eternal." (Rees.)

ân-tî-mê-tåth-ês-ýs, s. [In Ger. *antimetathese*. From Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις* (*antimetathesis*) = a counter change; *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and *μετάθεσις* (*metathesis*) = transposition, change; *μετατίθημι* (*metatithēmi*) = (1) to place among, (2) to place differently, to alter; *μετά* (*meta*), implying change, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to put, to place.]

Rhet.: The inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis, as "Compare this peace with that war." (Rees.)

ân-tîm-êt-êr, s. [In Ger. *antimeter*; Gr. *ἀντιμετρεῖν* (*antimetereō*) = to measure out, to turn, to recompense; or *ân-tî* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *μετρεῖν* (*metreō*) = a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring angles with greater accuracy than can be done by the quadrant or sextant. (Rees.)

ân-tî-mêt-rí-cal, a. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *metrical*.] Opposed to or in contrariety to what is metrical. (Bailey.)

ân-tî-mín-ýs-têr'-ý-ál, a. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *ministerial*. In Ger. *antiministeriell*.] Opposed to the ministry, for the time being, in political power.

"If I say anything *antiministerial*, you will tell me you know the reason."—*Gray's Letters*.

ân-tî-mín-ýs-têr'-ý-ál-ýst, s. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *ministerial*.] One opposed to the ministry. (Ash.)

ân-tî-môn-ar'-chic, *ân-tî-môn-ar'-ch-ick, ân-tî-môn-ar'-ch-ic-al, *ân-tî-môn-ar'-ch-ý-ál, a. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *monarchic*, *monarchical*; *monarchy*; suff. -*al*. In *antimonarchique*.] Opposed to monarchical government. (Glossog. Nova, 2nd ed.)

ân-tî-môn-ar'-ch-ic-al-nêss, s. [Eng. *anti-monarch*.] The quality of being opposed to monarchy. (Johnson.)

ân-tî-môn-arch-ist, s. [Gr. *ân-tî* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *monarchist*.] One opposed to monarchy.

"Demis Bond, a great Oliverian and *anti-monarchist*, died on that day; . . ."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 115.

ân-tî-môn-ôn-âte, s. [Eng. *antimon(y)*; -*âte*.] A salt of antimonious acid. [ANTIMONIATE.]

Min.: Dana has as the third division of his "Ternary Oxygen Compounds," "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, Nitrates," the first sub-division of which is headed "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates, . . ." For its sections see PHOSPHATES.

antimonate of lead, s. A mineral, called also BINDHEIMITE (q.v.).

ân-tîm-ôn-êt-têd, a. [ANTIMONIURETTED.]

ân-tî-mô-ní-ál, a. & s. [In Fr., Sp., & Port. *antimonial*; Ital. *antimoniale*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to antimony; made of antimony, consisting of antimony; containing more or less of antimony.

"Though *antimonial* cups prepared with art, Their force to wine through ages should impart; This dissipation, this profuse expense, Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense."—*Blackmore*.

"They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes."—*Greene*.

B. As substantive: A medicine in which antimony is a leading ingredient.

antimonial arsenic, s.

Min.: A mineral containing above ninety per cent. of arsenic; the other element in its composition being antimony. It is found in radiated reniform masses in California.

antimonial copper, s.

Min.: A mineral, called also Chalcostilbite (q.v.).

antimonial copper glance, s.

Min.: A mineral, called also Bournonite (q.v.).

antimonial nickel, s.

Min.: A mineral, called also Breithauptite (q.v.).

* **antimonial ochre, s.**

Min.: An obsolete name for two minerals, Cervantine and Stibiconite (q.v.).

antimonial powder, s.

Pharm.: A medicine consisting of oxide of antimony one ounce, and phosphate of lime two ounces. It is used as a substitute for James's powder.

antimonial silver, s.

Min.: A mineral, called also Dyscrasite (q.v.).

antimonial silver blende, s.

Min.: A mineral, called also Pyrrargyrite (q.v.).

antimonial wine, s.

Pharm.: A wine consisting of forty grains of tartarated antimony (tartar emetic) dissolved in twenty ounces of sherry wine. (Cups used to be made of antimony, and the liquid became medicinal.) (See Jermyn Street Museum Catalogue.)

ân-tî-mô-ní-ate, s. [Eng. *antimony*; -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of antimonious acid. [ANTIMONIATE.]

ân-tî-mô-ní-â-têd, a. [Eng. *antimony*; suff. -*ated*.] Tinctured naturally or prepared artificially with antimony.

Antimoniated galena: A variety of galena occurring in the Dufton mines in the north of England.

ân-tî-môn-ýc, a. [Eng. *antimony*; -*ýc*.] Pertaining to antimony or containing antimony.

Antimonic chloride, or *antimony pentachloride*, SbCl₅, is obtained as a colourless volatile fuming liquid by passing excess of chlorine over the metal or the trichloride. On distillation it decomposes into SbCl₃ and Cl₂.

Antimonic tetroxide, or *antimonoso-antimonic oxide*, Sb₂O₄ or Sb₂O₃.Sb₂O₅, obtained

fåte, fát, fáre, amidst, whåt, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôf, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ð = ê. qu = kw.

by heating the metal or trioxide. It is a yellow infusible non-volatile powder, insoluble in acids, but dissolves in alkalis.

Antimonic oxide, Sb_2O_5 . Obtained by the action of HNO_3 on the metal. It is a yellow insoluble powder, which by heat is converted into the tetroxide. Its hydrate forms salts called *antimonites*; those formed from the hydrates of the trioxide are called *antimonites*. By adding water to antimonic chloride, Sb_2Cl_5 , a hydrate is precipitated called *metantimonite*, $\text{H}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$. The acid sodium metantimonate, $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is insoluble in water.

ăn-ti-môn-ide, *s.* [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-ide*.]

Chemistry: A compound of antimony and some other element or metal.

ăn-ti-môn-îf-êr-ôus, *a.* [Mediev. Lat. *antimonium*, and Class. Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Bearing antimony; antimoniated (q.v.)

ăn-ti-mô-ni-ôus, *a.* [Eng. *antimony*; *-ous*.] Containing as one of its ingredients antimony.

Antimonic chloride, or *antimony trichloride*, SbCl_3 , called also *butter of antimony*. By dissolving the metal or the sulphide in strong HCl , and distilling the liquid, SbCl_3 volatilises and forms a white crystalline mass.

Antimonic oxide, or *antimony trioxide*, Sb_2O_3 . Obtained by decomposing SbCl_3 with an alkaline carbonate. It is a colourless powder, crystallising in octohedra; it becomes yellow when heated, melts at red heat, and volatilises in a close vessel, but absorbs oxygen from the air, and becomes Sb_2O_4 . Antimonic oxide dissolves in cream of tartar, forming tartar emetic, or potassium antimony tartarate, $2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{K}(\text{SbO})\text{O}_6) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Antimonious sulphide, Sb_2S_3 , occurs native as a lead-grey, shining, crystalline, brittle mineral; sp. gr. 4.6; easily fusible, and a good conductor of electricity. It is used in horse medicine and in Bengal lights. When precipitated by H_2S it is an orange-red powder, which is soluble in ammonium sulphide. **Kermes mineral** is a mixture of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2O_3 . *Sulph-antimonites* are compounds of Sb_2S_3 with basic sulphides.

Antimony pentasulphide, or *antimonic sulphide*, Sb_2S_5 , is a yellow-red powder obtained by decomposing sodium sulphantimoniate, Na_3SbS_4 , a crystalline substance.

ăn-ti-môn-ite, *s.* [Eng. *antimony*, and snff. *-ite* (q.v.). In Ger. *Antimonit*.] A mineral, the same as *Stibnite* (q.v.).

ăn-ti-mô-ni-ôum, *s.* [Latin, but not classical.] Antimony.

ăn-ti-mô-ni-ur-ê-t-êd, ăn-ti-môn-ê-t-êd, *a.* [Eng. *antimony*; suff. *-uretted*, *-etted* (q.v.).] Mingled with antimony fumes. (Applied to gaseous antimony in combination with another gas.)

Antimoniuretted hydrogen, or *antimonious hydride*, or *stibine*, SbH_3 . Obtained by the action of HCl on zinc, in the presence of an antimony salt. It is a colourless gas, burning with a white flame, liberating Sb_2O_3 . At red heat it deposits metallic antimony; passed through a solution of AgNO_3 , it deposits a black precipitate of SbAg_3 .

ăn-ti-môn-ô-phyl-lite, *s.* [Ger. *Antimon*; Gr. $\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ (*phyllon*) = leaf, and suff. *-lite*.] A mineral occurring in thin angular six-sided prisms. Its precise locality is unknown. It was originally named by Breithaupt. Dana considers that it is probably the same as *Valentinite* (q.v.).

ăn-ti-môn-y, *s.* [In Ger. *Antimon*, *antimonium*; Sw. & Mediev. Lat. *antimonium*; Fr. *antimoine*, wrongly said to be made up of *anti* = against, and *moine* = monk. This form is said to have arisen from the fact that the celebrated alchemist Basil Valentine, who was a German monk, having observed that hogs fattened on antimony, administered some of it to render a similar service to his fellow monks, but found the well-meant prescription attended by fatal results. The narrative is evidently mythic. Hence Morin derives it from Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = against, and $\mu\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (*monos*) = alone, because it is not found alone; an improbable etymology. The word is probably of Arabic origin. In Class. Lat. *stibium* or *stibim*, Gr. $\sigma\tau\iota\beta\iota\mu\iota$ (*stibim*), is antimony, or rather sesquisulphuret of antimony.]

I. Chemistry: Antimony is a triad metallic element, but in some less stable compounds it appears to be pentad. Symbol, Sb ; atomic weight, 122; sp. gr., 6.8; melting-point, 450° . It can be distilled, but takes fire when strongly heated in the air, forming Sb_2O_3 . Antimony is a bright bluish-white, brittle, easily pulverised metal, which occurs as Sb_2S_3 , and as *cervantine*, Sb_2O_4 ; also as *valentinite* and *senarmonite*, Sb_2O_3 . The metal is obtained by heating the sulphide with half its weight of metallic iron, or with potassium carbonate. It is oxidised by nitric acid, forming Sb_2O_3 . Type metal is an alloy of lead with twenty per cent. of antimony. Finely powdered antimony takes fire when thrown into chlorine gas. It forms three oxides: (1) Antimony Trioxide, or Antimonious Oxide; (2) Antimonic Tetroxide, or Antimonoso-antimonic oxide; and (3) Antimonic Oxide. (See these words.) Antimony also forms bases with alcohol radicals, as *Trimethylstibine*, $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_3$. Salts of antimony are used in medicine; in large doses they are poisonous. Antimony is detected by the properties of its sulphide, chloride, and of SbH_3 . It is precipitated by metallic zinc and iron from its solutions as a black powder. Copper is covered by a metallic film. Antimony salts, when fused on charcoal with Na_2CO_3 , give a white incrustation and a brittle metallic bead, converted by nitric acid into a white oxide soluble in a boiling solution of cream of tartar. Antimony is precipitated by hydric sulphide, H_2S (see ANALYSIS), as an orange-red powder, sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 , which is soluble in sulphide of ammonium, again precipitated by hydrochloric acid. With potash the solution of trichloride of antimony gives a white precipitate of the trioxide, soluble in large excess. Ammonia gives the same precipitate, which is insoluble in large excess; but if tartaric acid is present these precipitates dissolve easily. A liquid containing antimony salts, treated by zinc and dilute sulphuric acid, yields antimoniuretted hydrogen, SbH_3 , which burns with a bluish tinge. A deposit of antimony takes place on a cold porcelain plate held in the flame. This metallic film may be destroyed from arsenic by dissolving it in *aqua regia*, and the solution treated with H_2S , which gives the characteristic orange sulphide. Or moisten the metallic film with nitric acid, evaporate the acid without boiling, a white deposit of trioxide of antimony remains, which gives a black spot with ammonio-nitrate of silver. A film of arsenic treated in the same way gives either a yellow precipitate of arsenite or a red-brown precipitate of arseniate of silver.

II. Mineralogy: Antimony occurs native, occasionally alloyed with a minute portion of silver, iron, or arsenic. Its crystals are rhombohedral; hardness, 3–3.5; sp. gr., 6.62 to 6.72; its lustre is metallic; its colour and streaks tin white. It is very brittle. It occurs in Sweden, Germany, Austria, France, Borneo, Chili, Mexico, Canada, and New Brunswick.

Arsenical Antimony: A mineral, called also *Allemontite* (q.v.).

*** Butter of Antimony**: A name formerly given to the *trichloride*, or *Antimonious Chloride*, the formula of which is SbCl_3 . It is a white highly crystalline mass, very deliquescent. It is used as a caustic for foot-rot in sheep.

*** Female Antimony**. [Male Antimony.]

*** Glass of Antimony**: An impure oxide of antimony fused.

Gray Antimony: A mineral, called also *Stibnite* (q.v.).

*** Male Antimony**: A trivial name sometimes given to a specimen of antimony ore in which veins of a red or golden colour occur, whilst one in which they are wanting is deominated *Female Antimony*.

Native Antimony: A mineral more usually called simply *Antimony* (q.v.).

Oxide of Antimony, Oxyd of Antimony. [ANTIMONY OXIDE.]

Plumose Ore of Antimony, Plumose Antimonial Ore: (1) A mineral, called also *Jamezonite*. [FEATHER ORF.] (2) *Stibnite* (q.v.).

Red Antimony: A mineral, called also *Kermesite* (q.v.).

Saffron of Antimony: A compound of oxide and sulphide of antimony. Its formula is $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$. It occurs also as a mineral, and is then called *Red Antimony Ore*.

Sulphid of Antimony, Sulphuret of Antimony: A mineral, called also *Stibnite* (q.v.).

White Antimony: A mineral, called also *Valentinite* (q.v.).

III. Pharmacy:

Black Antimony consists of native sulphide of antimony fused and afterwards powdered. It is not itself used as a drug, but is employed in preparing tartar emetic, sulphurated antimony, and terchloride of antimony. It is given to horses as an alterative powder: 2 parts of sulphur, 1 of saltpetre, and one of black antimony. It is used in the preparation of Bengal signal lights: 6 parts of saltpetre, 2 of sulphur, and 1 of black antimony.

Chloride of Antimony: SbCl_3 . A solution of it is used as a caustic and escharotic; it is never given internally.

Sulphurated Antimony consists of sulphide of antimony with a small admixture of oxide of antimony. It enters into the composition of compound calomel pills.

Tartarated Antimony. [TARTAR EMETIC.]

antimony blende, antimony bloom, *s.* A mineral. The same as *Valentinite* (q.v.).

antimony glance, *s.* A mineral, called also *Stibite* (q.v.).

antimony ochre, *s.* A mineral, in part *Cervantine* and in part *Volgerite*. [See these words.]

antimony oxide, oxide of antimony, oxyd of antimony, *s.* A mineral, made by Dana the same as *Valentinite*, and by the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* synonymous with *White Antimony*, *Senarmonite*, *Valentinite*, *Cervantine*, and *Kermesite* (q.v.).

antimony sulphide, *s.* A mineral, called also *Stibite* (q.v.).

ăn-ti-môr'-al-îsm, *s.* [Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *moralism*.] Opposition to morals. (*Coleridge*.)

ăn-ti-môr'-al-ist, *s.* [Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *moralist*.] An opposer of moralists or of morality, or one alleged to be so. (*Warburton: On Prodiges*, p. 26.)

ăn-ti-mũ'-síc-ql, *a.* [Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *musical*.] Opposed to music, through inability to appreciate it, from want of ear, of early training, or both. (*American Review*.)

ăn-ti-ná'-tion-al, *a.* [Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *national*.] Unpatriotic. (*Merivale*.)

ăn-ti-nêph-rít-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = against, and $\nu\epsilon\phi\acute{\rho}\varsigma$ (*nephros*) = a kidney.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against diseases of the kidneys. (*Coez*.)

B. As substantive: A medicine given in diseases of the kidneys. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

*** ăn-tin'-ôm-a-ç-y**, *s.* [Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = instead of, and $\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$ (*onoma*) = name.]

Gram.: A figure in which an appellative is used for a proper name. (*Gloss. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ăn-ti-nô-mi-ăn, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *Antinomier*; Gr. $\alpha\nu\tau\iota$ (*anti*) = against, and $\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (*nomos*) = law, from $\nu\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (*nemô*) = to deal out, to distribute.]

A. As adjective: Opposed to the law. Pertaining to the Antinomian sect or to their doctrine. (See the substantive.)

"It is a mad conceit of our Antinomian heretics, that God sees no sin in his elect; whereas he notes and takes more tenderly their offences than any other." — *Br. Hall: Rem.*, p. 288.

B. As substantive. [In Ger. *Antinomier*; a term first introduced by Luther.]

1. Gen.: One who holds tenets opposed to the authority of the moral law or ten commandments revealed in Scripture. From the apostolic times downward individuals misunderstanding the doctrine of justification by faith "without the deeds of the law" (Rom. iii. 21, 28), have tended to Antinomianism (Rom. vi. 15).

"That doctrine that holds that the covenant of grace is not established upon conditions, and that nothing of performance is required on man's part to give him an interest in it, but only to believe that he is justified; this certainly subverts all the motives of a good life. But this is the doctrine of the Antinomians." — *South: Sermon*, vii. 195.

Spec. (pl.): A sect which originated with John Agricola, a companion of Luther, about the year 1538. He is said to have held that

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôvî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, &c. = bël. -que = k.

as the church is not now under the law, but under the gospel, the ten commandments should not be taught to the people. Enemies said that he or his followers considered that a believer might sin at his pleasure, but this is believed to have been a calumny. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. xvi., sect. iii., pt. ii. 26.)

¶ Views like those of Agricola were held by some Presbyterians in England during the seventeenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvii., sect. ii., pt. ii. 22, and note.)

Ān-ti-nō-mī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *antinomian*, and suffix *-ism*.] The system of doctrine held by the Antinomians.

"Antinomianism began in one minister of this diocese [Norwich], and how much it is spread, I had rather lament than speak."—*Sp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 189.

Ān-tin-ōm-ist, *s.* [Eng. *antinom(y)*; *-ist*.] An Antinomian.

"Great offenders this way are the libertines and Antinomists, who quite cancel the whole law of God, under the pretence of Christian liberty."—*Sp. Sanderson: Serm.*, p. 310.

ān-tin-ōm-ŷ, *s.* [In Fr. *antinomie*; Sp. & Port. *antinomia*; Gr. *ἀντινομία* (*antinomia*) = an ambiguity in the law: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law.]

I. Law:

1. Gen.: A contradiction between two laws of any kind, or two portions of the same law.

"Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers."—*Baker*.

2. Spec.: A contradiction between the Code and Pandects of Justinian.

"... and the antinomies or contradictions of the Code and Pandects, still exercise the patience and subtlety of modern civilians."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlv.

"The antinomies or opposite laws of the Code and Pandects are sometimes the cause, and often the excuse, of the glorious uncertainty of the civil law."—*Ibid.*, Note.

II. Phil.: In the Critical Philosophy of Kant, the self-contradiction into which, as he believes, reason falls when it attempts to conceive the complex external phenomena of nature as a cosmos or world.

Ān-tin-ō-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *Antinous*; Gr. *Ἀντίνοος* (*Antinous*).] (See Def. I.)

I. Classical Mythology & History:

1. One of the suitors of Penelope, Ulysses' queen.

2. A beautiful Bithynian youth, a favourite of the Emperor Adrian. He was drowned in the Nile.

II. Astronomy: An old constellation called after the second of these notabilities. It was one of the forty-eight recognised by the ancients, and is the only one of all that number which has been degraded from its pristine rank. It is now included under the Northern constellation Aquila.

Ān-ti-ō-chī-an (1), *a.* [From *Antiochia*, now Antakia, a celebrated city on the Orontes, in Syria, built by Antiochus or Seleucus.] Pertaining to Antioch, in Syria, or any other city of the same name. (Anciently there were several.)

Chronol.: The Antiochian epoch was the date of the bestowal of liberty on the city of Antioch, just after the battle of Pharsalia. The Syrians date it from 1st of October, B.C. 48; the Greeks from September, B.C. 49.

Ān-ti-ō-chī-an (2), *a.* [From the philosopher Antiochus. See def.] Pertaining to Antiochus. The Antiochian Sect or Academy, sometimes called the *fish Academy*, was a sect or academy founded by Antiochus, a philosopher, who was contemporary with Cicero. Though nominally an Academic, Antiochus was really a Stoic in his views.

ān-ti-ō-dōnt-āl-ġic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against; *δονταλία* (*odontologia*) = the toothache; *δόντος* (*odontos*), genit. *δόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth, and *ἀλγος* (*algos*) = pain.] Deemed of use against the toothache. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharm.*)

Ān-ti-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat. and Gr.]

1. Class. Mythology: The wife of Lycaus, king of Thebes. Her history was wild and romantic.

2. Astronomy: An asteroid, the nineteenth found. It was discovered by Luther on the 1st of October, 1866.

ān-ti-pā-dō-bāp-tist, *s.* [(1) Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and (2) Eng. *Pædobaptist*, from Gr. *παῖς* (*pais*), genit. *παῖδος* (*paidos*) = a child, and *βαπτίζω* (*baptizō*) = to baptize.] Opposed to pædobaptists or their procedure in baptism. (*Stillingfleet*.)

ān-ti-pā-pal, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *papal*, from Lat. *papa* = (1) a father; (2) (in ecclesiastical writers), a bishop, or specially, the pope.] Opposed to the Pope or to Papal doctrine. (*Webster*.)

"... to turn the current, and conciliate the anti-Papal party."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi., vol. iv., p. 381.

† **ān-ti-pā-pism**, *s.* [In Ger. *antipapismus*.] From Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Lat. *papa* = a father, . . . the pope.] Opposition to the Pope.

ān-ti-pā-pis-tic, **ān-ti-pā-pis-tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *papist*, *papistical*. In Ger. *antipapistisch*.] Opposed to the Papists or to Papistical doctrine or procedure.

"It is pleasant to see how the most anti-papistical poets are inclined to canonize their friends."—*Jortin: On Milt. Lycidas*.

ān-ti-pār-al-lēl, *s. & a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *parallel*. In Ger. *anti-parallel*.]

A. As substantive:
In Geometry (plural):

(a) Lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in the reverse order. If A B and A C be two lines, and F C and F E two others intersecting them in such a manner that the angle D B F is = D E A, and the angle C = A D E or B D F, then B C and D E C are anti-parallel to A B and A C, and vice versa. In this case A B : A C :: A E : A D :: D E : B C, and F E : F C :: F B : F D :: D E : B C.

(b) Leibnitz called any two lines anti-parallel which cut two parallels so that the external angle and the internal one are together = a right angle.

B. As adjective: Acting not in the same manner, but quite in the opposite direction; running in a contrary direction.

"The only way for us, the successors of these ignorant Gentiles, to repair those ruins, to renew the image of God in ourselves, which their idolatrous ignorance defaced, must be to take the opposite course, and to provide our remedy anti-parallel to their disease."—*Hammond: Serm.*, p. 646.

ān-ti-pār-a-lŷt-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *paralytic*; Gr. *παράλυτικός* (*paralytikos*) = affected with paralysis (the palsy).] [PARALYSIS.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against the palsy. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharmaceut.*)

B. As substantive: A medicine given against the palsy.

ān-ti-pār-a-lŷt-ic-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *paralytic*.] The same as ANTI-PARALYTIC, *adj.* (q.v.).

† **ān-ti-pār-ās-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = opposite, and *παράστασις* (*parastasis*) = a putting aside or away; *παρίστημι* (*paristēmi*) = to place by or beside.]

Rhet.: The admission of one part of an opponent's argument coupled with a denial of the rest.

ān-ti-pā-thēt-ic, * **ān-ti-pā-thēt-ick**, **ān-ti-pā-thēt-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pathetic*.] Having an antipathy or contrariety to. (It is opposed to *sympathetic*.)

"[Being] ty'd upon the sledge, a papist and a protestant in front, two and two together, being two very desperate and antipathetic companions, was a very ridiculous scene of cruelty."—*Leon Libell*, p. 110.

"The circumstances of moral, religious, sympathetic, and antipathetic sensibility, when closely considered, will appear to be included in some sort under that of bent of inclination."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. I., p. 24.

"The soil is fat and luxurious, and antipathetical to all venomous creatures."—*Howell: Vocal Ford*.

ān-ti-pā-thēt-ic-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *antipathetical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of

having a contrariety or antipathy to. (*Johnson*.)

ān-ti-pāth-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *antipathique*; Sp. & Ital. *antipatico*; Port. *antipático*; Gr. *ἀντιπάθης* (*antipathēs*) = (1) in return for suffering, (2) of opposite feelings or properties.]

1. Gen.: Having opposite feelings.

2. Med.: The same as ALLOPATHIC (q.v.).

ān-tip-ā-thŷe, *v. t.* [Eng. *antipath(y)*; *-ise*.] To be opposed to. (Usually followed by *against*.) (*Adams: Works*, iii. 157.)

ān-tip-ā-thŷe, *s.* [Eng. *antipathy*; *-ite*.] One who has an aversion to anything.

"An antipathite to virtue."—*Feltham: Revoles*, 56. (*Richarson*.)

ān-tip-ā-thŷe, *a.* [Eng. *antipath(y)*; *-ous*.] Having an aversion to; in contrariety to.

"As if she saw something antipathous Unto her virtuous life."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Queen of Corinth*, iii. 2.

ān-tip-ā-thŷ, *s.* [In Dan. *antipathi*; Dut. Ger. & Fr. *antipathie*; Sp. & Ital. *antipatia*; Port. & Lat. *antipathia*, from Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια* (*antipatheia*) = an opposite feeling, aversion; *ἀντιπάθεω* (*antipatheō*) = to have an aversion: *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and *πάθειν* (*pathein*), 2 aor. inf. of *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to suffer; also *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of beings susceptible of emotion: The state of feeling exactly the contrary to what another feels; the opposite of sympathy. Antipathy may be strong or weak; it may be founded on contrariety of nature, and therefore be permanent; or it may arise from something local, conventional, or temporary, in which case it may pass away. The natural result of this pronounced contrariety of feeling is a drawing back from, an aversion to, a hatred of. Though really a distinct meaning from the former, the two are so closely connected that they are scarcely ever dis severed. Antipathy is used—

(a) Of man to man.

"Antipathy: ill will, viz. towards this or that particular individual."—*Bowring: Bentham's Works*, vol. I., p. 218.

"Antipathy or resentment requires always to be regulated, to prevent its doing mischief."—*Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 11.

"The personal and perpetual antipathy he had for that family."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.

(b) Of man to any of the inferior animals, or of them to him, or to each other.

"Antipathies are none. No foe to man Lurks in the serpent now; the mother sees, And smiles to see, her infant's playful hand Stretch'd forth to daily with the crested worm, To stroke his azure neck, or to receive The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue."—*Cooper: Task*, bk. vi.

(c) Of man to an inanimate thing, or to what is abstract in place of concrete.

"A man may cry out against sin, of policy; but he cannot abhor it but by virtue of a godly antipathy against it."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

¶ Hatred is entertained against persons; antipathy is felt to persons or things; and repugnance to actions which one is called on to perform.

2. Of inanimate things, or of abstractions: Mutual repulsion, as that of oil and water, or certain other chemical substances to each other, or figuratively, of good and evil.

"All concord and discords of muscle are, no doubt, sympathies and antipathies of sounds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 272.

"Another ill accident is, if the seed happen to have touched oil, or anything that is fat; for those substances have an antipathy with nourishment of water."—*Ibid.*, Cent. vii., § 669.

"Ask you what provocation I have had? The strong antipathy of good to bad. When truth or virtue an affront endures, Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours."—*Pope: Epilogue to Satires*.

¶ Formerly antipathy might be followed by *with*; now to, *against*, or *for* is used. (See the examples already given.)

B. Technically:

1. Med.: Internal horror and distress on the perception of particular objects, with great restlessness or with fainting. (*Copland: Dict. Pract. Med.*, 1853.)

2. Painting: The mixing of incongruous colours, such as purple with yellow, or green with red, the result being that the brilliancy of the respective colours is destroyed and a very dark gray is produced.

ān-ti-pā-tri-ōt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *patriotic*.] Opposed to patriotic conduct. (*Webster*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pī, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōrō, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē, ey = ā. qu = kw.

án-tí-pá-trí-ô-tím, s. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *patriotism*.] Unpatriotic conduct. [*Carlyle*.]

án-tí-pê-dô-báp-tíst, s. [ANTI-PÆDOBAPTIST.]

án-tí-pêr-í-ôd-íc, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *periodic*.]

A. As adjective: Designed to counteract periodic fevers.

"... the anti-periodic remedies, such as quinine or arsenical solution."—*Dr. Joseph Broene: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. II, p. 224.

B. As substantive: A medicine designed to cure diseases like intermittent fever, which return at periodic times. They consist (a) of various remedies derived from the cinchona tree, viz., "bark," the salts of quinine, quinine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine; (b) of arsenical solution; (c) of the sulphate of zinc; and (d) of various bitters and combinations of them, with aromatics. Garrod combines "anti-periodics" with "nervine tonics," and places them as the second order of his Class II., Sub-class 3.

"... and if the anti-periodic be employed in this cure."—*Dr. Joseph Broene: Cycl. Pract. Med.*, vol. II, p. 227.

án-tí-pêr-í-stál-sís, s. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and *περιστατικός* (*peristaltikos*) = clapping and compressing; *περιστέλλω* (*peristello*) = to dress, to clothe; *περί* (*peri*) = around, and *στέλλω* (*stello*) = to set, to send.] Resistance to the peristaltic motion of the bowels. [*PERISTALTIC*.]

"But Dr. Brunton has very ably shown that there is no anti-peristalsis of the bowels under these circumstances."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 237.

án-tí-pêr-í-stál-tíc, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *peristaltic*.] In *Fr. peristaltique*; *Port. antiperistáltico*.] Opposed to peristaltic (q.v.), or pertaining to anti-peristalsis. [*PERISTALTIC*.]

"... an inverted direction of the action of the muscular tissue of the intestines (anti-peristaltic action)."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 237.

án-tí-pêr-ís-tá-sís, s. [In Ger. *antiperistase*; Sp. *antiperistasis*; Gr. *ἀντιπεριστάσις* (*antiperistasis*) = *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *περίστας* (*peristas*) = a standing round, ... circumstance; *περίστωμι* (*peristemi*) = to stand round; *περί* (*peri*) = round about, and *ίστωμι* (*istemi*) = to make to stand.] A term used by Aristotle and others to signify the heightening of any quality by the reaction produced in it by the action of its opposite. Thus in warm countries the influence of even hot air blowing on water in porous vessels is to cool the water. So also an unjust attack on one's character will often raise instead of impairing it.

¶ Bacon uses the Greek accusative.

"... which is that they term cold or hot peristastasia, that is, envolving by contraries."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1764), vol. I; *Colours of Good and Evil*, ch. vii, p. 141.

án-tí-pêr-í-stát-íc, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *peristaltic*.] Pertaining to antiperistasis. [*ASH*.]

án-tí-pêr-tí-lên-tial, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pestilential*.] In *Fr. antipestilentiel*; Sp. *antipestencial*.] Counteracting pestilential influences; checking contagion and infection.

"Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, anti-pestilential unguents, to anoint the nostrils with."—*Barrey on the Plague*.

án-tí-phár-í-sá-íc, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pharisaic*.] Against the Pharisees, their tenets or procedure.

"... the anti-pharisaic discourse."—*Matt. xxiii.*—*Strass: Life of Jesus* (transl. 1846), § 117.

án-tí-phí-lô-sôph-í-cal, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *philosophical*.] In *Fr. antiphilosophique*.] Opposed to philosophy.

án-tí-phlô-gís-tí-an, s. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and *φλογίζω* (*phlogizo*) = to set on fire, to burn; *φλόξ* (*phlox*) = a flame.] One opposed to the old doctrine of Phlogiston (q.v.).

án-tí-phlô-gís-tíc, * **án-tí-phlô-gís-tíc**, a. & s. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *phlogistic*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Med.*: Tending to counteract burning heat; anti-febrile.

"I soon discovered ... under what circumstances recourse was to be had to the lancet, and the antiphlogistic regimen."—*Sir W. Fordey, on the Muratic Acid*, p. 8.

"... and the antiphlogistic remedies alone reversed it."—*Dr. Joseph Broene: Cycl. of Pract. Med.*, vol. II, p. 227.

2. *Chem.*: Opposed to the old doctrine of phlogiston. [*PHLOGISTON*.]

B. As substantive: A medicine designed to counteract phlogistic tendencies.

"It is both unctuous and penetrating, a powerful antiphlogistic, and preservative against corruption and infection."—*Sp. Berkeley: Siris*, 59.

* **án-tí-phôn**, s. [ANTI-PHONY.]

án-tí-phôn-al, a. & s. [Eng. *antiphon*; -al.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to antiphony. [*ANTI-PHONY* (2).]

"Antiphonal singing was first brought into the Church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the Eastern churches."—*Bingham: Christian Antiquities* (ed. 1855), vol. v, p. 12.

"He (Calvin) thought that novelty was sure to succeed, that the practice of antiphonal chanting was superstitious."—*Ac.—Watson: Hist. Eng. Poet.*, III, 164.

B. As substantive: The same as ANTI-PHONY (q.v.).

"... to bring and deliver unto you all antiphonals, missals, grayles, processions."—*Ac.—Burnet: Hist. Reformed Records*, pt. II, bk. I, 47.

án-tí-phôn-ar-ý, * **án-tí-phôn-ôn-êre**,

* **án-tí-phôn-ôn-êr**, **án-tí-phôn-ôn-ar**

(*Eng.*), **án-tí-phôn-ôn-êr-ý-lum** (*Mediev Lat.*), s. [In *Fr. antiphonaire*, *antiphonier*;

from Gr. *ἀντίφωνος* (*antiphonōs*) = (1) an accord in the octave; (2) an antiphon, an anthem.] A service-book compiled by Pope Gregory the Great. It comprised all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever else was sung or said in the choir except the lessons. From the responses contained in it, it was sometimes called *responsorium*. Similar compilations, or books of anthems, also received the name of antiphonaries. In 1424 two antiphonaries bought for a small monastery in Norfolk cost £52—at least £200 of modern English money. [*ANTHEM*.]

"He O alma redemptoris herde sygne, As children learned her antiphoner."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14, 930.

án-tí-phôn-êr-ý, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = opposite, and Eng. *phonic* (q.v.).] Answering to, rhyming. [*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends*; *Cynotaph*.]

án-tí-phôn-íc, **án-tí-phôn-íc-al**, a. [Eng. *antiphon*; -ic; -ical. In Gr. *ἀντίφωνος* (*antiphonōs*).] Pertaining to antiphony.

"... they sung in an antiphonical way."—*Wheatley on the Common Prayer*, p. 161.

án-tí-phôn-ý, **án-tí-phôn**, * **án-tí-phô-na**, s. [In Ger. *antiphonie*; Ital. *antifona*; Gr. *ἀντίφωνον* (*antiphonōn*) = to sound in answer; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = to sound; *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

1. Opposition or contrariety of sound.

"True it is that the harmony of music, whether it be in song or instrument, hath sympathy by antiphony (that is to say), the accord ariseth from discord, and of contrary notes is composed a sweet tune."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 186. (*Richardson*).

2. The alternate chanting or singing in a cathedral, or similar service by the choir, divided into two parts for the purpose, and usually sitting upon opposite sides. It is sometimes used also when the parts are repeated instead of sung. Antiphony differs from symphony, for in the latter case the whole choir sing the same part. It also differs from responsorium, in which the verse is spoken or sung by only one person instead of many.

"In antiphons thus time female plaints."—*Old Play*, vii, 467. (*Arves*).

"These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear antiphonies, that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains, with the goodly echo they made."—*Milton: Areop.*

"Then came the epistle, prayers, antiphonies, and a benediction."—*Woodstock: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiv.

"... when the antiphonies are chanted, one party singing, with fury and gnashing of teeth."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. II, No. 6, pp. 180-1.

3. The words given out to be sung by alternate choirs.

"... this [alternate psalmody] for its division

into two parts, and alternate answers, was commonly called antiphony."—*Bingham: Christian Antiquities* (ed. 1855), vol. v, p. 12.

4. A composition made of several verses taken from different psalms, the expressions of sentiment in which are appropriate to the occasion for which the antiphony is prepared.

án-tí-ph-rá-sís, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *antiphrase*; Sp. *antifrasis*; Port. *antifrase*, *antifrasis*; Gr. *ἀντιφράσις* (*antiphrasis*), from *ἀντιφράω* (*antiphráo*) = to express by antithesis or negation; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *φράω* (*phráō*) = to intimate.]

Rhet. & Gram.: The use of words in a sense contrary to their ordinary one. In Greek the change was of words with an evil sense into those with a good meaning, but in English it may also be an exchange of good for bad.

"You now find no cause to repeat that you never dip your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by antiphrasis."—*South*.

án-tí-ph-rás-tíc, **án-tí-ph-rás-tíc-al**, a.

[Gr. *ἀντιφραστικός* (*antiphrastikos*).] Pertaining to antiphrasis.

án-tí-ph-rás-tíc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *antiphrastical*; -ly.] In an antiphrastic manner; in the form of speech called antiphrasis.

"The unreasonableness of whose pen, and the virulence thereof, none hath more felt than myself, as well in his book of Altitigation, as in his (antiphrastically so called) Sober Reckoning."—*Sp. Norton's Discharge*, p. 204.

án-tí-ph-thís-íc, **án-tí-ph-thís-íc-al**

(*ph* silent), a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and *φθισικός* (*phthistikos*) = consumptive; *φθίσις* (*phthisis*) = consumption; *φθίω* (*phthiō*) = to decay.] Given against consumption. [*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.]

án-tí-ph-ýs-íc-al, a. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *physical*; from Gr. *φυσικός* (*phusikos*) = natural; *φύσις* (*phusis*) = nature.] Contrary to physics, that is, to Nature or to natural law. [*Webster*.]

án-tí-plêur-ít-íc, * **án-tí-plêur-ít-íck**, s. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pleuritic*.] A medicine given against pleurisy. [*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.]

án-tí-pôd-âg-ríc, a. & s. [Gr. *ávρί* (*anti*) = against, and *ποδαγρικός* (*podagrikos*) = gouty; *ποδάγρα* (*podagra*) = (1) a trap for the feet, (2) gout (Lat. *podagra* = gout); *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot, and *άγρα* (*agra*) = hunting.]

A. As adjective: Deemed of use against the gout.

B. As substantive: A medicine given against the gout; an antarthritic. [*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.]

án-típ-ôd-al, a. & s. [Eng. *antipode*(s); -al. In Port. *antipodal*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the antipodes, or the part of the world which they inhabit.

B. As substantive: One inhabiting the other side of the world from that in which the speaker or writer is. [*ANTIPODES*.]

"The Americans are antipodes to the Indians."—*Brown*.

† **án-tí-pôde**, * **Án-tí-pôde** (*sing.*); **án-típ-ô-de-s**, **Án-típ-ô-de-s** (*plur.*), s. [In

Sw. & Dan. *antipoder* (pl.); Ger. *antipoden* (pl.); Fr. *antipode* (sing.), *antipodes* (pl.); Sp. & Port. *antipoda* (sing.); Ital. *antipodi* (pl.); Lat. *antipodes* (pl.); Gr. *ἀντιποδες* (*antipodes*), pl. of *ἀντιπός* (*antipos*) (a word first introduced by Plato) = with the feet opposite. From *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot; *πόδες* (*podēs*) = feet.]

¶ Rare in the singular, common in the plural.

I. Lit. (Plur.): People who, from their situation on the globe, have their feet opposite to those of the speaker or writer who applies to them the term *antipodes*. For example, if Greenwich Observatory is in lat. 51° 28' N., and long. 0° E. or W., then the antipodes, if any exist, of the astronomers at Greenwich must be sought in lat. 51° 28' S. and long. 180° E. or W. That point falls in the ocean S.E. of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island. Those who are our antipodes have seasons exactly like those of our land, but reversed in time, their shortest day being our longest, their winter our summer, and vice versa.

II. Met.: Something exactly and completely opposed or opposite to another.

án-típ-ô-dê-an, a. & s. [Eng. *antipode*(s); suff. -an.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the antipodes.

B. As subst.: One who lives at the antipodes.

án-típ-ô-de-s, s. pl. [*ANTIPODE*.]

ból, bóy; pòut, jòwí; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng, -tion, -sion = shün; -tíon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del. -tial = shal.

án-tí-pōi'-sōn, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *poison*.] An antidote to poison of some kind or other.

án-tí-pōpe, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pope*. In Fr. *antipape*; Sp. & Ital. *antipapa*.] One who usurps the popedom, in opposition to the individual elected in the normal way.

"This house is famous in history for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himself Felix V."—*Addison*.

án-tí-pōp'-u-lar, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *popular*.] Against the interests or opinions of the people.

"The last two tables are the work of the second deceiver, whose government was *anti-popular*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

án-tí-pōrt, *s.* [In Ital. *antiporta*, *antiporto*, from Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and Lat. *porta* = a city gate, a gate.] An outer gate; an outer door.

"If a Christian or Jew should but lift up the *anti-port*, and set one step into it, be profaned it."—*Smith: Mann. of the Turks*, p. 75.

án-tí-prāc'-tise, *v. i.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *practise*.] To oppose. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 195.)

án-tí-prē-lāt'-ic, * **án-tí-prē-lāt'-ick**, **án-tí-prē-lāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *prelate*; *-ical*.] Opposed to prelates or to prelatey.

"The rosters, the *anti-prelate* party, declaim against me."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 161.

án-tí-priest, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *priest*.] One opposed to priests.

"While they are afraid of being guided by priests, they consent to be governed by *anti-priests*."—*Waterland: Ch.*, p. 28.

án-tí-priest'-craft, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *priestcraft*.] Opposition to priestcraft.

"I hope she [the Church of England] is secure from lay bigotry and *anti-priestcraft*."—*Burke: Speech on the Claims of the Church*.

án-típ-sor'-ic, *a.* [From Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *psoric*. From Lat. *psora*, Gr. *ψωρα* (*psōra*) = the itch or the mange; *ψω* (*psō*), or *ψωω* (*psōō*) = to rub. In Fr. *antipsorique*.] Deemed of use against the itch. (*Webster*.)

án-típ-tōs'-sis, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *antipōsis*; Gr. *αντιποσις* (*antipōsis*) = (1) a falling against, (2) *In Gram.*, see below; *αντιπωσις* (*antipōsis*) = to fall against; *αντι* (*anti*) = against, and *πωσις* (*pōsis*) = to fall.]

Grammar: An interchange of one case for another. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-pūr-i-tān, *a.* & *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *puritan*.]

A. As substantive: One opposed to the Puritans or to Puritanism.

"... Dr. Samuel Parker, famous for his tergiversation with the times, now an *anti-puritan* in the extreme."—*Warton: Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems*, p. 801.

B. As adjective: Opposed to Puritanism. "the purification of our lighter literature from that foul taint which had been contracted during the *anti-puritan* reaction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiv.

án-tí-pūr-ēt'-ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *pyretic*. From Gr. *πυρετός* (*pyretos*) = (1) fiery heat, (2) fever; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire. In Port. *antipyretico*.]

A. As adj.: Deemed of use against fever.

B. As substantive: A medicine given against fever. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

án-tí-pūr-in, *a.* A preventive of or remedy for fever; spec. dimethyl-oxy-quinizol.

án-tí-quār-i-án, *a.* & *s.* [In Sw. *antiquarie*, *s.*; Dan. *antiquarist*, *a.*, *antiquarius*, *s.*; Ger. *antiquar*, *s.*. From Lat. *antiquarius*, *a.* & *s.*]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to antiquarians or to antiquity; antique, old.

"The belief in an original year of ten months was prevalent among the *antiquarian* and historical writers of Rome."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, chap. i., § 2.

B. As substantive:

1. An antiquary.

"Thus Cincius is described by Livy as being a diligent *antiquarian*, in relation to events prior to his own age."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. ii., § 2.

2. A large kind of drawing paper.

án-tí-quār-i-án-ism, *s.* [Eng. *antiquarian*; *-ism*.] Love of antiquities or of antiquarian research.

"I used to despise him for his *antiquarianism*."—*Warburton, Letter 221*.

* **án-tí-quār'-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *antiquary*; *-ism*.] The same as *ANTICARIANISM* (q. v.).

"... a question above *antiquarism*."—*Browne: Hydriotaphia*.

án-tí-quar-ý, *s.* & *a.* [In Ger. *antiquar*; Fr. *antiquaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *antiquario*; from Lat. *antiquarius*, *s.* & *a.*]

A. As substantive:

1. Originally: A keeper of the *antiquarium* or cabinet of antiquities. (Henry VIII. called John Leland his *antiquary*.)

2. A student of antiquity, or rather of the relics, such as inscriptions, old buildings, manuscripts, &c., which antiquity has left behind.

"With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore."—*Pope*.

B. As adjective: Antique, old.

"Here's Nestor,
Instructed by the *antiquary* times:
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise."
Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

† **án-tí-quato**, *v. t.* [In Port. *antiquar*. From Lat. *antiquatus*, *pa. par.* of *antiquo* = to restore a thing to its former condition.] To render anything out of date, and therefore presumably less valuable than once it was. To render obsolete. When a law becomes antiquated it is rarely put in force, if indeed it is not swept from the statute-book.

"The growth of Christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the Christian doctrine."—*Wrote*.

¶ The verb is rarely used except in its past participle.

án-tí-quā-tēd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [*ANTIQUATE*.] *As adjective*:

1. Out of date, obsolete, of less value than formerly; superseded, abrogated.

"Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an antiquated fable sound."—*Addison*.

2. Made to imitate antiquity.

"In reading a style judiciously *antiquated*, one finds a measure not unlike that of travelling in an old Roman way."—*Pope: Homer's Odsy. c.*, Postscript.

† 3. Old, but in nowise out of date.
"The antiquated earth, as one might say,"
Wordsworth: Sonnet to a Friend (1807).

án-tí-quā-tēd-ness, † **án-tí-quāte-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *antiquated*, *-ness*; *antiquate*, *-ness*.] The quality of state of being out of date, obsolete, or superseded.

"... that no one may pretend *antiquateness* of the Old Testament."—*Appendix to Life of Mede*, xii.

án-tí-quā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *antiquatio* = an abrogating, an annulling; from *antiquo*, v. t.] The act or process of rendering obsolete; the state of being rendered obsolete. *Spec.*, used of the antiquation of a law, which is properly its repeal or abrogation, but is sometimes more loosely used for the refusal to pass it when it appears as a bill for discussion.

"You bring forth now, great queen, as you foresew,
An antiquation of the salique law."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline: Poem to the Queen.

"Reason is a law
High and divine, engrav'd in every breast,
Which must not change nor antiquation know."
Beaumont: Pyrae, xv. 164.

"... antiquation, which is the refusing to pass a law."—*Encyc. Lond.*

án-tique, * **án-tique**, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *antik*, *a.*, *antike*, *s.*; Fr. *antique*, *a.* & *s.*; Ital. *antico*, *s.*. From Lat. *antiquus* = former, old, ancient; *ante* = before.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ancient, old, that has long existed. It may be used (a) in the geological sense = of an age measured by millions of years; or (b) historically = prior to the birth of Christ; or (c) mediæval; or (d) having been long in existence compared with others of its kind. [*ANCIEN*, *ANTIQUITY*.]

"... a rock very different in age from the antique and crystalline gneiss of Scotland and Scandinavia."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xiv.

"The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them."—*Dryden*.

"Huge convent domes with pinnacles and towers,
And antique castles seen through drizzling showers."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

2. Old-fashioned, antiquated.

"The first, if I remember, is a sort of a buff waistcoat, made antique fashion, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. ii.

3. Odd, antic. (See *ANTIC*, which was originally the same word as *antique*.)

"And sooner may a gulling weather-spy
By drawing forth his heavy scheme, tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antique youth will wear."
Donne.

B. As substantive, it is frequently used in the plural *ANTIQUES* = such busts, statues, vases, &c., as have come down from classic antiquity, and are prized for their value as works of genius and art no less than for the light they throw on the life of the old world.

"Misslapen monuments and main d' *antiques*."
Byron: Eng. Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

† **án-tí-que-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *antique*; *-ly*.] In an antique manner; after the manner of antiquity. (*Webster*.)

án-tí-que-ness, *s.* [Eng. *antique*; *-ness*.] "The quality of being antique."

"We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work."—*Addison*.

án-tí-ques, *s. pl.* [*ANTIQUÉ*.]

án-tí-q-ú-tār-i-án (*ui* = *wi*), *s.* [Eng. *antiquity*; *-arian*.] One who praises bygone days; a medievalist. (*Milton: Of Ref. in Eng.*, bk. i.)

án-tí-q-ú-ties (*ui* = *wi*), *s. pl.* [*ANTIQUITY*.]

án-tí-q-ú-tý, * **án-tí-q-ú-tie** (*ui* = *wi*), *s.* [Fr. *antiquité*, from Lat. *antiquitas*, *antiquus* = ancient.]

A. Singular:

1. The state of having existed long ago; the state of being ancient.

1. *By the geological standard*: Vast and uncertain age.

"... inferiority in position is connected with the superior *antiquity* of granite."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, 4th ed., ch. xxx.

Antiquity of man: The specific term applied to the hypothesis now generally accepted by geologists and other scientific investigators as correct, that man came into being not later than the glacial period, if indeed he did not exist in pre-glacial times. From the historic point of view this makes him very "antique," though by the geological standard the date of his birth is exceedingly modern. (*Lyell: Antiquity of Man*.)

2. *By the historic standard*:

(a) Ancient times, especially those from the earliest known period to the fall of the Roman empire.

"I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman, of all *antiquity*."—*Addison*.

(b) Sometimes the word in this sense is used much more vaguely.

"From a period of immemorial *antiquity* it had been the practice of every English government to contract debts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. liii.

3. *By the standard of human or other life or existence*. *Ludicrously*: Old age.

"Par. Hadst thou not the privilege of *antiquity* upon thee."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, ii. 3.

II. The ancients, the people who lived during the times mentioned under No. 2.

"Wherefore dost vaunt *antiquité* so vaunt
Her ancient monuments of mighty powers?"
Spenser: Sonnet to Sonnetberg.

B. Plural. Antiquities signify such coins, inscriptions, statues, weapons, sepulchral urns, ruined edifices, nay, even manuscripts, as have come down to us from the classical and other nations of antiquity, or from the early period of our own country's history. They are valued as confirming, checking, or enlarging the information given by historians, or in some cases as laying the basis for reconstructing the most outstanding events connected with nations or periods regarding which ordinary histories are silent.

"Soof histories we may find three kinds: Memorials, Perfect Histories, and Antiquities; for memorials are history unfinished, or the first or rough draughts of history; and *antiquities* are history defaced, or some remnants of history which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

án-tí-rhoé-a, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against; *ῥέω* (*rhōē*) = to flow. Named from being used against hemorrhage.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonoaceæ (Cinchonads). The species are found in Mauritius and Bourbon. The root and bark of the *A. verticellata* are believed to be very astringent.

án-tí-rhoé-māt'-ic (*h* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *rheumatic*.]

1. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against rheumatism.

ate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēro; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. lýre. æ, œ = ē. qu = kw.

2. *As substantive*: A medicine given against rheumatism.

ăn-ti-rêv-ô-lû-tion-ar-ý, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *revolutionary*.] In Fr. *antirévolutionnaire*.] Opposed to political, and especially to sanguinary, revolution.

"... to disgorge their anti-revolutionary pelf."—*Burke*; *Reign of Peace*.

ăn-ti-rêv-ô-lû-tion-ist, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *revolutionary*.] One opposed to revolution or to revolutionary parties.

"... the apartment called by the *antirévolutionnaires*, 'the plotting parlour'."—*Guthrie*; *Eng.*

ăn-tir-rhî-nûm (*h* silent), *s.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *antirrhino*. From Lat. *antirrhinon*, a plant, *Lychnis githago* (?); Gr. *ἀντίρρινον* (*antirrhinon*) = snap-dragon: *ávri* (*anti*) = compared with; *ῥίς* (*rhîs*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose. Nose-like.] Snap-dragon. *A*



ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS.

1. Upper portion of a plant of *Antirrhinum majus* (Snapdragon). 2. Corolla cut open, showing stamens. 3. Ripe fruit.

genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceae, or Fig-worts. The *A. orontium*, or Lesser Snap-dragon, is wild, and the *A. majus*, or Great Snap-dragon, naturalised in Britain.

ăn-ti-rû-môur, *v.t.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*), and Eng. *rumour*.] To spread a report contrary to one generally current. (*Fuller*: *Ch. Hist.*, III. viii., § 14.)

ăn-ti-sáb-ba-târ-i-an, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Sabbatarian*.] One who holds that the Jewish Sabbath was part of the ceremonial rather than of the moral law, and that, in its essential character, it is different from the "Lord's Day" of the New Testament.

"The *anti-sabbatarians* hold the sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a sabbath; in which they go about to violate all religion; for take away the sabbath, and farewell religion."—*Paynt*: *Heresiography*, p. 119.

ăn-ti-sá-bi-an, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *Sabian* (q.v.).] Opposed to Sabianism, that is, to the worship of the heavenly bodies. (*Faber*.)

ăn-ti-săc-êr-dô-tal, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *sacerdotal*.] Opposed to the priestly office or procedure.

"The charge of *anti-sacerdotal* craft hath often been unjustly laid by *anti-sacerdotal* pride or resentment."—*Waterland*: *Ch.* p. 58.

ăn-ti-schô-lă-s-tic, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scholastic*.] Opposed to what is scholastic. (*S.* T. Coleridge.)

ăn-ti-si-ăuș (*sc* as *sh*), **ăn-ti-si-ăi**, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *antisicenses*; Lat. *antisiceli*; Gr. *ἀντισικελος* (*antisikēlos*); *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite, and *σικία* (*skia*) = a shadow.] [ANTISELI.]

Geog. & Astron.: Two sets of people, whose shadows at the same moment fall in opposite directions. The parties south of the tropic of Capricorn are always antiscians to those north of the tropic of Cancer, and vice versa.

ăn-ti-scor-bû-tic, * **ăn-ti-scor-bû-tick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scorbutic*; Ger. *antiscorbutisch*; Fr. *anti-scorbutique*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *antiscorbutico*.]

A. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against scurvy. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

B. *As substantive*: A medicine deemed of use against scurvy.

ăn-ti-scor-bû-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *antiscorbutic*; -al.] [ANTISCORBUTIC.]

* **ăn-ti-script**, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Lat. *scriptum* = something written; *scribo* = ... to write.] A writing directed against (any person or thing).

"His highness read the charges, and admired at the virulence; with the *antiscripts* of the keeper, which were much commended."—*Hackett*: *Life of Archbishop Williams* (1693), p. 159.

ăn-ti-scriptu-tu-ral, *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scriptural*.] Opposed to Scripture. (*Webster*.)

ăn-ti-scriptu-tu-rism, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scripture*; -ism.] Opposition to Scripture.

"Now that *anti-scripturism* grows so rife, and spreads so fast ..."—*Boyle on the Style of the H. S.*, p. 146.

ăn-ti-scriptu-tu-rist, *s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scripturist* (q.v.).] One opposed to Scripture.

"Not now to mention what is by atheists and *anti-scripturists* alleged to overthrow the truth and authority of the Scripture."—*Boyle*.

ăn-ti-scrôf-u-loûs, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *scrofulous*. In Fr. *anti-scrofuleux*.]

A. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against scrofula.

B. *As substantive*: A medicine given against scrofula.

ăn-ti-sép-tic, * **ăn-ti-sép-tick**, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *antiseptisch*; Fr. *antiseptique*; Port. *antiseptico*; Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *σῆπτός* (*sēptos*) = putrid, decayed; *σῆπω* (*sēpō*) = to make rotten or putrid.]

A. *As adjective*: Counteracting the tendency to putrefaction.

"... the gastric fluid itself, which, according to all observers, is remarkably *antiseptic*, being capable of checking the further progress of putrefaction in meat in which that process has already begun."—*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II. (1856), p. 302.

B. *As substantive*: A substance which has the effect of counteracting the tendency to putrefaction. Garrod makes "Disinfectants and Antiseptics" the second order of his "Division III. Chemical agents used for other than their medicinal properties." Antiseptics prevent chemical change by destroying the activity of the infectious matter, the chemical composition of the body still in many cases remaining the same; while disinfectants decompose and remove the infectious matter itself. Antiseptics are called also *Colyctics* (q.v.). Among them may be named carbolic acid, alcohol, sulphurous acid, chloride of sodium (common salt), corrosive sublimate, arsenic, &c.

ăn-ti-sép-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *antiseptic*; -al.] Pertaining to an antiseptic; counteracting the tendency to putrefaction.

ăn-ti-slă-vêr-ý, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *slavery*.]

1. *As adjective*: Opposed to slavery.

2. *As substantive*: Opposition to slavery. (*Webster*.)

ăn-ti-sô-cial (*cial* = *shal*), *a.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *social*. In Fr. *anti-social*.]

1. Opposed to social intercourse, averse to society; loving solitude. (*Webster*.)

2. Opposed to the principles on which society is constituted. (*Webster*.)

ăn-tis-pa-sis, *s.* [In Port. *antispase*; Gr. *ἀντισπασίς* (*antispasís*) = a drawing back of the humours of the body; *ἀντισπάω* (*antispāō*) = to draw the contrary way; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *σπάω* (*spāō*) = to draw.]

Med.: The revulsion of any fluid in the body from one part to another.

ăn-ti-spăș-môd-ic, * **ăn-ti-spăș-môd-ick**, *a. & s.* [From Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *spasmodic*. In Fr. *antispasmodique*; Port. *antispasmodico*. From Gr. *ἀντισπασμός* (*antispasmos*) = an anti-spasmodic; *ávri* (*anti*) = back, and *σπασμός* (*spasmos*) = (1) a drawing, (2) a convulsion; *σπάω* (*spāō*) = to draw.]

A. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against spasms or convulsions.

B. *As substantive*: A medicine designed to counteract or allay spasms. Garrod makes anti-spasmodics the 1st order of his Sub-class 3. They are of two kinds: (1) Direct Antispasmodics, or Spinal Tonics, of which the chief are assafoetida, valerian, musk, castor,

various oils, camphor, &c.; (2) Indirect Antispasmodics, as couiun, bromide of potassium, salts of silver, hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, stramonium, henbane, opium, chloroform, &c. (*Garrad*: *Materia Medica*.)

ăn-ti-spășt, ăn-ti-spăș-tûs, *s.* [Lat. *antispasmus*; Gr. *ἀντισπασμός* (*antispasmos*) = an antispasmodic; from *ἀντισπᾶω* (*antispāō*) = to draw the contrary way; *ávri* (*anti*), and *σπάω* (*spāō*) = to draw.]

Prosody: A foot consisting of four syllables, the first and fourth short, and the second and third long: as *mē | dāl | lē | sūs*.

ăn-ti-spăș-tic, * **ăn-ti-spăș-tick**, *a. & s.* [From Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *spastic* (q.v.); or from Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός* (*antispasτικός*) = drawn in contrary directions.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Medicine*:

1. Pertaining to antispasmodic; believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other. (*Johnson*.)

2. Antispasmodic. (*Webster*.)

II. *Prosody*: Pertaining to an antispasmodic.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A medicine believed to cause a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to the other. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

2. An antispasmodic. (*Webster*.)

ăn-ti-spłē-nêť-ic, * **ăn-ti-spłē-nêť-ick**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *splenetic*.]

A. *As adjective*: Deemed of use against diseases of the spleen.

B. *As substantive*: A medicine given against diseases of the spleen.

"*Antiplenetics* open the obstructions of the spleen."—*Floyer*.

ăn-tis-ta-sis, *s.* [In Ger. *antistase*; Gr. *ἀντιστάσις* (*antistasis*) = standing against, opposition; *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *στάσις* (*stasis*) = (1) a placing, (2) a standing; *ἱστῆμι* (*histēmi*) = to make to stand.]

Rhetoric: A defence of any action on the ground that what was done was the lesser of two evils.

ăn-tis-têș (plural **ăn-tis-ti-têș**), *s.* [Lat.]. (1) A president of any kind; (2) a high-priest.

"He tells what the Christians had want to do in their several congregations, to read and expound, to pray and administer, all which he says the *antistes*, or antistes, did."—*Milton*: *Of Prel. Episcopacy*.—*Ibid.*

ăn-tis-trô-phê, **ăn-tis-trô-phý**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *antistrophe*; Port. *antistrophe*, *antistrophe*. From Gr. *ἀντιστροφή* (*antistrophē*) = a turning about; *ἀντιστρέφω* (*antistrephō*) = to turn to the opposite side; *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *στρέφω* (*strophō*) = to twist, to turn.]

I. *Ancient Chorus and Dances*:

1. The returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous strophe, except that now they moved from left to right, instead of from right to left.

2. The lines of the poem or choral song sung during this movement.

"It was customary, on some occasions, to dance round the altars, whilst they sung the sacred hymns, which consisted of three stanzas or parts: the first of which, called *strophe*, was sung in turning from east to west; the other, named *antistrophe*, in returning from west to east; then they stood before the altar and sang the *epode*, which was the last part of the song."—*Potter*: *Antiq. of Greece*, bk. II. chap. 4.

II. *Rhetoric*: The figure of retortion.

III. *Logic*: Aristotle's designation for the conversion or transposition of the terms of a proposition.

IV. *Grammar*: An inverted construction.

V. *Relation* of one thing to another.

"The latter branch touching impressu, hath not been collected into art, but hath been handled dispersedly; and it hath the same relation of *antistrophe* that the former hath."—*Bacon*: *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. II.

ăn-ti-strôph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *antistrophe*; -ic.] Pertaining to an antistrophe. (*Webster*.)

ăn-tis-trô-phôn, *s.* [Gr. *ἀντιστροφῶν* (*antistrophōn*) = turned opposite ways.] The turning of an argument on the person who used it.

"That he may know what it is to be a child, and yet to meddle with edged tools, I turned his *antistrophe* upon his own head."—*Milton*: *Apol. for Smeagmæus*

bôl, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -sious, -ceous, -cious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del. -que = k.

án-ti-strú-mít-í-o, a. & s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Lat. *struma* = a scrofulous tumour: *struma*.]

A. As adjective: Counteracting or mitigating the strumous, that is, the scrofulous constitution.

B. As substantive: A medicine believed to have some effect in counteracting or mitigating the strumous constitution.

"I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *anti-strumacicks*, and purged him."—*Wise man*.

án-ti-strú-mous, a. [ANTISTRUMATIC.] The same as ANTISTRUMATIC (q.v.). (*Webster*.)

án-ti-sýph-ý-lít-í-o, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *syphilitic*. In Fr. *anti-syphilitique*.] Believed to be of use against syphilis. (*Castle: Lexicon Pharm.*)

án-ti-tác-tæ, **án-ti-tác-tēs**, s. pl. [Latinised from Gr. *ántirákōs* (*antirákōs*) = (1) to range in battle, (2) to counteract, to resist: *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *rákōs* (*lasso*) = to arrange.]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect who maintained that not God but a creature had created evil.

án-ti-tar-tár-í-o, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *tartaric*.] Opposed to TARTARIC (q.v.).

anti-tartaric acid. An acid differing from tartaric acid in this remarkable respect, that whereas the latter turns the plane of polarisation to the right, this does it to the left. If the two be mixed together they lose all influence on polarised light. (*Graham: Chem.*, vol. ii., p. 478.)

án-ti-thé-ísm, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *theism*. Or from *ántitheos* (*antitheos*), a., in the sense of opposed to God; for in Homer it means god-like, equal to the gods.] Opposition to God or to belief in His existence. (*Chalmers*.)

án-ti-thé-íst, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *theist*.] One who opposes the belief in a God. The antitheist takes a more decided stand against theism than the atheist does. (*Webster*.)

án-ti-thé-íst-í-o-al, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *theistical*. Or Eng. *antitheist*; -ical.] Opposed to theism; contending against the belief in God. (*Webster*.)

án-ti-thé-íst-í-o-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *antitheistical*; -ly.] After the manner of an antitheist; with active opposition to belief in God. (*Webster*.)

án-ti-thé-ón-ar, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *théon* (*thénar*) = the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot.]

Anat.: One of the muscles which extend the thumb. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

án-ti-thé-ó-sis (pl. **án-ti-thé-ó-sēs**), s. [In Sw. *antithes*; Dan. & Ger. *antithese*; Fr. *antithèse*; Sp. *antitesis*, *antiteito*; Port. *antithese*, *antithesis*; Ital. *antitesi*; Gr. *ántithesis* (*antithesis*) = opposition, from *ántithēmi* (*antithēmi*) = to set against, oppose: *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and *ritēmi* (*titēmi*) = to set or place.]

Rhet.: Sharp opposition or contrast between word and word, clause and clause, sentence and sentence, or sentiment and sentiment, specially designed to impress the listener or reader.

"Macaulay's writings are full of antitheses, of which the following may serve as examples: as 'He had covertly shot at Cromwell, he now openly aimed at the Queen.' (*Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.) 'But blood alone did not satisfy Jeffreys; he filled his coffers by the sale of pardons.' (*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.)

"Antithesis or opposition."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 129.

"... the habitual *anti-thesis* of prose and poetry, fact and fiction."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 392, § 491.

"Athene, the man-goddess, born from the head of Zeus, without a mother, and without feminine sympathies, is the *antithesis* partly of Aphrodite."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece* (1844), vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 74.

"The plural is still in the Greek form *antitheses*."

"I see a chief who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns."
Pope.

***án-ti-thét'**, s. [ANTITHETON.] An opposite statement or position. (*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.)

án-ti-thé-ta, s. pl. The pl. of ANTITHETON (q.v.).

án-ti-thét-í-o, **án-ti-thét-í-o-al**, a. [In Fr. *antithétique*; Sp. *antitético*. From Gr. *ántithētikos* (*antithētikos*).]

A. Ordinary Language: Pertaining to or marked by the presence of an antithesis.

"The *antithetical* group of cases."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 22, § 294.

B. Technically:

* Old Chem. *Antithetic* or *polar formulæ* are formulæ written on two lines instead of one. In the upper line are placed all the negative constituents, and in the lower the positive.

án-ti-thét-í-o-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *antithetical*; -ly.] In an antithetical manner; with sharp contrasts.

"*Antithetically* opposed divisions."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 311, § 387.

án-ti-thé-tōn, s. [Lat. and Gr. *ántitheton* (*antitheton*).] An antithesis.

In the plural: Antitheta; in the *Instructions for Oratory* (1661) erroneously made *antithetas*. Theses argued for and against.

"*Antitheta* are these argued *pro et contra*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

án-ti-tōx-in, **án-ti-tōx-ine**, s. The serum of the blood of a horse that has been inoculated with diphtheritic material; used as a subcutaneous injection for the cure of diphtheria.

"The experiments with diphtheria antitoxine serum yield satisfactory results wherever the famous remedy is applied."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 19, 1895.

án-ti-trá-gūs, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and Lat. *tragus*, Gr. *trágos* (*tragos*).] [TRAGUS.] A portion of the external ear opposite the tragus and beneath the concha.

"Opposite this (the tragus), behind and below the concha, is the *antitragus*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 66.

án-ti-trín-i-tár-i-an, a. & s. [Eng. *anti-trinity*; suffix -arian. In Ger. *antitrinitarisch*, a.; *antitrinitarier*, s.; Port. *antitrinitario*.]

1. As adjective: Opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. As substantive: One opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity.

"The *anti-trinitarians* have renewed Arius's old heresy; and they are called *anti-trinitarians*, because they blaspheme and violate the Holy Trinity."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 116.

án-ti-trín-i-tár-i-an-ísm, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *trinitarianism*.] The system of doctrine of which the essential feature is a denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. (*Webster*.)

án-ti-rô-pal, **án-ti-rô-poüs**, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *trôpos* (*trôpos*) = a turn, direction; *trêpo* (*trêpo*) = to turn.]

Bot.: A term applied to an embryo which is inverted so as to have the radicle at the extremity of the seed most remote from the hilum. The sacs of the ovule are in no degree inverted, but have their common point of origin at the hilum, the raphe and chalazal being necessarily invisible. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

án-ti-týp-al, a. [Eng. *antitype*; -al.] Of the nature of an antitype (q.v.). (*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, Epil.)

án-ti-tý-pe, s. [In Sp. *antitipo*; Gr. *ávri-týpos* (*antitýpos*) = (1) repelled by a hard body; echoed, echoing; (2) corresponding as the stamp to the die: *ávri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and *ýpos* (*typos*) = (1) a blow, (2) that which is produced by a blow; *τύπος* (*typos*) = to impress, to stamp; *τύπτω* (*typtō*) = to strike.]

1. Gen.: That which corresponds to something else, as a stamp does to the die by which it was struck off.

"... and the observant friars, with their chain girdles and shirts of hair, were the *antitypes* of Parsons and Campion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. ii., p. 173.

2. *Theol.*: He who or that which in the New Testament corresponded exactly to the types of the Old—namely, Christ or his atoning death.

"He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype* or substance, Christ himself."—*Taylor*.

3. Among the ancient Greek fathers, and in the Greek liturgy: A term applied to the symbols of bread and wine in the sacrament.

án-ti-týp-í-o-al, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and typical; or Eng. *antitype*, and -ical.] Pertaining to an antitype. (*Johnson*.)

án-ti-týp-í-o-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *antitypical*; -ly.] In an antitypical manner; by way of antitype. (*Webster*.)

án-ti-tý-pois, a. [Eng. *antitype*; -ous.] The same as ANTITYPICAL.

án-ti-vác-cín-á-tion, s. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *vaccination*.] Opposition to vaccination. (*Times*, Oct. 29, 1878.)

án-ti-vác-cín-á-tion-íst, s. [Eng. *anti-vaccination*; -ist.]

1. One opposed to vaccination, as believing it to be injurious to the human frame.

"... to describe *anti-vaccinationists* as a 'school' is to push satire to the verge of cruelty."—*Times*, Nov. 13th, 1876.

2. One who, though deeming vaccination beneficial, is yet opposed to the law which renders it compulsory, as believing that such an enactment is inconsistent with proper civil liberty.

án-ti-vá-rí-ól-óus, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *variola*, from *Mediæv.* Lat. *variola* = small-pox.] Deemed to be protective against the contagion of the small-pox. (*Med. Repos.*) (*Webster*.)

án-ti-vén-ér-é-al, a. [Gr. *ávri* (*anti*) = against, and Eng. *venereal*. In Ger. *antivenereisch*; Fr. *antivénérien*; Port. & Ital. *antivenereo*.] Believed to counteract or resist venereal poison.

"... you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *anti-venereal* remedies."—*Wise man*.

ánt-jár, s. [From *antiar* or *antschar*, its Javanite name.] A poison made from the upas tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria*. [ANTARIAS.]

ánt-lér, s. [Fr. *andouiller* = a brow-antler.]

1. Properly the first branch, but now used for any ramification of the horns on the head of any animal of the deer family. The lowest furcation, that nearest the head, is called the *brow-antler*; and the branch next above it, the *bes-antler*.

"Huge stags with sixteen antlers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. (Pl.) The solid deciduous horns of any animal of the deer family.

"Richardson figures a pair of antlers of the wild reindeer with twenty-nine points."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xvii.

3. A moth, the *Charaxes* or *Cerypterix graminis*. It is of the family Noctuidæ. It is



ANTLER MOTH.

of a brown colour, with a white line on the upper wings, and a row of black marks at the apex of each. The caterpillar, which is brown with yellow streaks, feeds on grass. It occurs in England, but not abundantly.

ánt-léred, a. [Eng. *antler*; -ed.] Furnished with antlers.

"The antlered monarch of the waste
Sprung from his hesthery couch in haste."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, l. 2.

ánt-lý-a, s. [Lat. *antlia* = a machine for drawing water; a pump; Gr. *ávρία* (*antlia*) = (1) the hold of a ship, (2) bilge-water.]

Entom.: The spiral proboscis of the Lepidopterous order of insects. It "is formed by the

láte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; píne, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gō, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sòn; mūte, cūb, cūre, únite, cūr, rúle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = ā. qu = kw.

elongated slender maxilla, still characterised by the minute palpi at their base. The inner margins of the maxillae are concave, and the edges of the channels are in close contact, or are confluent, so as to form a canal along which the juices of the flowers can be pumped up into the mouth. The large labial palpi defend the antlia when it is retracted and coiled up." (*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Animals.*)

Ant-li-a, *s.* [See preceding.]

Astron.: An abbreviation for Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), one of the Southern constellations introduced by Lacaille.

Ant-li-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. = furnished with a sucker, like a pump.] The name given by Fabricius to the Dipterous order of insects; but as *antlia* is now confined to the spiral sucker of the Lepidoptera, Antliata, as a synonym for Diptera, would be misleading.

Ant-ling, *s.* [Eng. *ant*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young ant. (*McCook: Agric. Ant of Texas*, p. 20.)

Ant-ō-qi (*Lat.*), **Ant-ō-qi-ang**, **Ant-ō-qi-ang** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. plur. of ἀντοικός (*antōikos*) = living in an opposite latitude; *avri* (*anti*) = opposite to, and οἰκός (*oikēōs*) = to inhabit, from οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.] Persons living in the same latitude north and south of the equator, as well as in the same longitude. The identity of longitude makes them have exactly the same hours, but the difference of N. and S. in the latitude causes the seasons of the one to be opposite to those of the other, and the length of any day in the one to be exactly equal to the same night of the other. [ANTISCIAANS.]

Ant-ō-ō-mā-qi-a (*Lat.*), **Ant-ō-ō-mā-qi-yā** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Ger. *antonomasie*; Fr. *antonomase*; Lat. *antonomasia*; Gr. ἀντωνομασία (*antonomasia*) = (1) a different name; (2) see def.; ἀντωνομαζω (*antonomazō*) = to name instead; *avri* (*anti*) = instead of, and ονομαζω (*onomazō*) = to name; *ōnomā* (*onoma*) = name.] The designating of a person not by his actual surname, but by his office, rank, dignity, or even by his trade, his country, &c.; as Her Majesty, His Grace, the Hon. Member for Oxford University, the learned counsel, the great commander, the shameless mendicant, "a Daniel come to judgment."

Ant-ō-ō-mās-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [From Lat., Gr., & Eng. *antonomasia* (q.v.).] In a way to involve the rhetorical figure antonomasia.

Ant-tō-nym, *s.* [Gr. *avri* (*anti*) = against, opposite; *ōnomā* (*onoma*) = a name, a word.] A word expressing the reverse of any other word; the opposite to a synonym: thus *bad* is an antonym of *good*.

"Antonyms and synonyms."—*Title of book by C. J. Smith*, (1870).

Ant-ō-si-ān-dri-an, *s.* [Gr. *avri* (*anti*) = against, and *Osander*.] One of a religious party opposed to Andrew Osander, a theological professor at Königsberg from 1548, who called that redemption which Luther regarded as justification, and that justification which the great German reformer denominated sanctification. The Antosiandrians were strongly Lutheran.

Ant-ō-zōne, *s. & a.* [Gr. *avri* (*anti*) = against; and Eng., &c., *ozone* (q.v.).]

1. *As substantive*: In the opinion of Schönbein, a permanently positive variety of oxygen, opposed to ozone, which he holds to be a permanently negative one. Inactive oxygen he considers to be a product of the union of the two. Melssner agrees with him, and states that ordinary oxygen is resolved by electrification into ozone and antozone; the former is absorbed by iodide of potassium, pyrogallie acid, &c., while the latter remains unabsorbed. Antozone has been found by Engler and Nasse to be nothing but hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂. (*Watts: Chem.*, Suppl. II.)

"The dark violet-blue fluor of Wölsendorf, Bavaria, afforded Schrötter 0.92 per cent. of ozone, which Schönbein . . . showed to be antozone."—*Dana: Min.*, 8th ed., p. 124.

2. *As adjective*: Pertaining to antozone, *s.* (q.v.).

"Its strong antozone odour (that of Antozonite) is said often to produce headache and vomiting in the miners."—*Dana: Min.*, 8th ed., p. 124.

Ant-ō-zō-n-ite, *s.* [Eng. &c., *antozone* (q.v.), and suff. -ite.] A mineral, a variety of Fluorite or Fluor. Dana divides Fluor into (1) Ordinary; (2) Antozone of Schönbein. The latter is a dark violet-blue mineral, found at Wölsendorf, in Bavaria. [ANTOZONE.]

Ant-tre, *s.* [Fr. *antre*; Lat. *antrum* = a cave.] A cave, a cavern, a den.

"With all my travel's history,
Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
It was my bent to speak."

Shakespeare: Othello, I. 3.

Ant-trim-ō-lite, *s.* [Named from Antrim, in Ireland, where it is found; suffix -ite = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A variety of Mesolite. Its hardness is 3.5–4; its sp. gr., 2.096.

Ant-trūm, *s.* [Lat. = a cave.]

1. *Anat.*: A term used for several parts of the body which have a cave-like appearance. Thus *antrum pylori* is the great concavity of the stomach approaching the pylorus; *antrum buccinosum* is the cochlea of the ear, and *antrum genae* is the maxillary sinus.

2. *Bot.*: A name given by Mench to the kind of fruit called by Lindley *Pomum*, an apple or pome. (*Lindley: Introduct. to Botany.*)

A-nū, *s.* [Assyrian.]

Assyrian Myth.: The first great deity of the upper Triad: *Anu* = Heaven; *Elu* or *Bel* = Earth; and *Hea* = Hades. The Accadians regarded him as the spirit or fetish of heaven; while the Assyrians elevated him to the high position of the Greek Zeus or the Latin Jupiter. (*Doscauwen: quoted in Mr. W. R. Cooper's Archaic Dict.*, 1876.)

A-nū-bis, *s.* [Old Coptic (?)].

1. An Egyptian god represented with the head of a dog, or rather of a jackal. Mr. Cooper describes him as the chief deity presiding over the mummified or other dead.

"The brutish gods of Nile as fast,
Isis, and Orus, and the dog Anubis haste."

Milton: Odes, I.

2. *Zool.* *Anubis zerda*, the Sabora of the Arabs, and the *Megalotis famelicus* of naturalists, is a fennec found in Kordofan, and believed by Professor Kretschmer to be the animal taken for a jackal on Egyptian temples and on the catacombs of Thebes. (*Jardine: Naturalist's Library*, vol. iv. (Dogs), p. 285.)

***an-ūn-dēr**, *prep.* [ANONDER.] Under. (*Scotch.*)

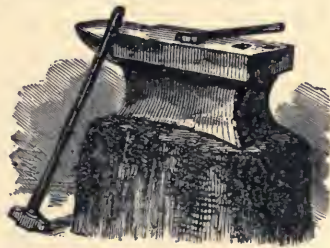
***ā-nūs**, *s.* [In Fr. *anus*; Lat., m.] The lower or posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

a-nūs-wā-rā, **a-nūs-wār**, *s.* [Sanskrit.]

Philol.: A nasal sound given to certain letters in the Indian languages.

"Secondly, this *anuvāda* is in most languages pronounced as a distinct . . . nose intonation."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. I. (1872), p. 296.

***ān-vil**, ***ānd-vile**, ***ān-vild**, ***ān-vilt**, *s.* [A.S. *anvilt*, *enfill*. In Dan, *ambolt*; Dut. *ambeld*, from *aan* = to, at, in, upon; and *beld* = image, statue, figure. On this etymology an *anvil* is that on which things are built or fashioned. So in Latin, *incus* is from *incudo* = to forge with a hammer, to fabricate: *in* = upon, and *cudo* = to strike, beat, pound, or knock. An *anvil*, then, is that on which anything is fabricated by being struck.]



ANVIL

1. A mass of iron or other material, smooth above, on which a smith hammers into the required form the metal which he has previously softened by heating it in a furnace.

"So dreadfully he did the *anvil* beat,
That seem'd it to dust he shortly would it drive."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 87.

2. Anything on which blows are laid.

"Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly."—*Shakespeare: Coriol.*, iv. 3.
To be on the *anvil*, means to be contemplated, to be in process of preparation, to be in process of being hammered into presentable shape by public discussion or private conference. (It is used especially of measures sought to be carried into law.)

"Several members of our house, knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy and desired their judgment."—*Swift*.

***ān-vil**, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To fashion on an anvil.

¶ Used chiefly in the pa. par. (q.v.).

***ān-villed**, *pa. par.* Fashioned on an anvil.

" . . . with all care put on
The surest armour *anvil'd* in the shop
Of passive fortune."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Lover's Progress, IV. 1.

***ān-x-i-ō-tūde**, *s.* [Late Lat. *anxiētudo* = anxiety.] Anxiety (q.v.).

***ān-x-i-ō-ty**, *s.* In Fr. *anxiété*; Port. *anxiēdade*; Ital. *ansietà*; Lat. *anxiētas*, from *anxius*.] [ANXIOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Trouble, solicitude, or mental distress, on discerning the seeming approach of a future event which it is believed will, on its arrival, inflict on one loss, injury, or sorrow, and which one falls clearly to see any practicable means of averting.

"Another week of anxiety and agitation passed away."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Med.*: Lowness of spirits, restlessness, with uneasiness of the stomach.

"In anxieties which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because anxieties often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful."—*Arbuthnot*.

anxious (**ān-k-shūs**), *adj.* [In Fr. *anxieux*; Sp. & Ital. *ansioso*; Port. *anxioso*; Lat. *anxius*, from *ango* = to press tightly, to strangle.] [ANGER.]

1. Very much troubled and solicitous about some future event of a nature likely to be painful to one, and which one knows no means of averting.

"Our days are number'd, let us spare
Our anxious hearts a needless care."

Cooper: Gleanings of Europe.

2. Inspiring anxiety; such as cannot be contemplated without some measure of doubt and fear.

"An anxious duty: which the lofty site,
Far from all public road or beaten way . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"And reading here his sentence, how replete
With anxious meaning, heavenward turn his eye!"
Cooper: Bull of Mortality (1788).

3. Eagerly desirous (to do something).

"He sneers alike at those who live anxious to preserve, and at those who are eager for reform."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *Anxious* is followed by a verb in the infinitive, or by *about*, *concerning*, or *for*, of the noun designating the object of solicitude.

"No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less anxious about the sense of other authors."—*Locke*.

¶ The phrase *anxious of* is rare or obsolete.

"Anxious of neglect, suspecting change."—*Granville*.

anxiously (**ān-k-shūs-lī**), *adv.* [Eng. *anxious*; -ly.] In an anxious manner, solicitously.

" . . . and the members asked each other anxiously whether it was likely that the Abjuration and money bills would be passed before he died."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

anxiousness (**ān-k-shūs-nēss**), *s.* [Eng. *anxious*; -ness.] The state or quality of being anxious.

" . . . her cards, to which she returns with no little anxiousness till two or three in the morning."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 79.

any, ***anle**, ***ani** (**ēn-ī**), *a.* [A.S. *enig*, *eneg*, *eng* = any, any one; from *an* = one, and suffix -ig = Eng. -ic = having. In Dut. *enig*; Ger. *einige*.] At least one, if not even a few. Used—

1. *As a singular*:

(a) Of persons or living existences, not excluding the Supreme Being himself. (It is used in opposition to *no* or *none*.)

"And David said, Is there *any* that is left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake?"—2 Sam. ix. 1.

"Is there a God beside me? yes, there is no God; I know not any."—*Isa.* xlv. 5.

oil, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious, -ceous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl. -tre = tēr.

(b) Of things, in the most extensive sense; an amount small, but not precisely defined of anything; some.

"The was of him fer ear bi-foun,
Or an' wrides time boren."
Story of Gen. and Esau (ed. Morris), 47, 48.

"They loved arms, and knighthood did ensue,
Seeking adventures where they anie knew."
Spenser: F. Q., IV, i, 46.

"There be many that say, Who will show us any good?"—*Ps.* iv, 6.

2. As a plural: Any living beings, any persons, any things.

"... if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem."—*Acts* ix, 2.

anybody (en'-y-bod'-y), *s.* [Eng. *any*; *body*.] Any person.

"His Majesty could not keep any secret from anybody."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xli.

¶ Whilst the expression "anybody," spelled as one word, is applied to persons, as in the foregoing example, "any body" standing as two distinct words, is used only of material things, as the human body, a planet, &c.

anyhow (en'-y-how), *adv.* [Eng. *any*; *how*.] At any rate, any way, some way or other, in any case. (*Colloquial*.)

anything, any-thing, any thing (en'-y-thing), *s.* [Eng. *any*; *thing*.]

1. Any thing; something or other.

"... or in any thing of skin."—*Lev.* xiii, 37.

2. (Personified.)

"... also Mr. Smoothman, Mr. Facing-both-ways, Mr. Anything."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, vt, i.

anything-är-i-an, (anything as en'-y-thing, *s.* [Eng. *anything*; *-arian*.] A person indifferent to all creeds. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxii.)

anything-är-i-an-ism (anything as en'-y-thing), *s.* [Eng. *anythingarian*; *-ism*.] Indifference to religious matters.

anywhere (en'-y-where), *adv.* [Eng. *any*; *where*.] In any place. (*Locke*.)

† **anywhile, † any while** (en'-y-while), *adv.* [Eng. *any* and *while*.] Any time; for any length of time.

"... and calling unto him the centurion, he asked him whether he had been any while dead."—*Matt* xv, 41.

† **anywhither, † any-whither** (en'-y-whither-er), *adv.* [Eng. *any* and *whither*.] To any place.

"This [profit] is the bait, by which you may inveigle most men any-whither."—*Barrow: Works*, i, 9.

† **anywise, † any-wise, † any wise** (en'-y-wise), *adv.* [Eng. *any*; *wise*.] In any way, in any manner, in any respect; to any extent.

"How can he be any-wise rich, who doth want all the best things."—*Barrow: Works*, i, 16.

¶ When any wise are made separate words the preposition in may be put before them.

"And if he that sanctified the field will in any wise redeem it."—*Lev.* xxvii, 19.

A-o-ni-an, a. [From *Aonia*: see definition.]

1. *Adj.*: Pertaining to the region of Aonia, in Boeotia, said to be inhabited by the Aones, descendants of a son of Neptune. It contained the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, sacred to the Muses, who from their supposed residence in the district were called Aonides.

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining to the Muses.

"And they are sure of bread who awink and moll; But a fell tribe thrice th' Aonian leve despoil."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, II, 2.

ä-or-ist, s. & a. [In Ger. *aoristus*; Fr. *aoriste*; Sp., Port., & Ital., *aoristo*; Gr. *ἀορίστος* (*aoristos*) = an aorist: from adj. *ἀορίστος* (*aoristos*) = without boundaries, from *ἀ*, priv., and *ορίζω* (*horizō*) = to separate by a boundary; *ōpos* (*horos*) = a boundary.]

A. As substantive (Greek Grammar): A tense expressing time of an indefinite date or character. In English the phrase "He went," is properly an aorist, as no information is given as to when the action spoken of was performed. Greek verbs have two aorists, a first and a second; but, as a rule, only one of them is generally used.

B. As adjective: Like an aorist; indefinite in time.

ä-or-is-tic, ä-or-is-tic-al, a. [In Ger. *aoristisch*; from Gr. *ἀοριστικός* (*aoristikos*) = pertaining to an aorist; indeterminate, like an aorist.]

1. Pertaining to an aorist.

2. Like an aorist, indefinite in point of time.

a-or-ta, s. [In Fr. *aorte*; Sp. & Port. *aorta*; Gr. *ἀορτή* (*aortē*) = (1) *lu pl.*, the lower extremities of the windpipe; (2) *later & sing.*, the aorta (see def.). From *ἀείρω* (*aeirō*) = to lift.] The largest artery in the human body, and the main trunk of the arterial system itself. It takes its departure from the upper part of the left ventricle of the heart, whence it runs upward and to the right, at that part of its progress being called the ascending aorta; then it turns to the left, passes the spinal column, and bending downwards forms the arch of the aorta. Continuing its course along to the left of the spine, it is called the descending aorta. Passing through the aperture in the diaphragm into the abdomen, it becomes the abdominal aorta. Finally, it bifurcates about the fourth pair of lumbar vertebrae, and forms the two primitive iliac arteries. Upwards from the heart the ramifications are numerous and exceedingly important. The aorta has three valves called the sigmoid or semi-lunar valves, to prevent the reflux of the blood into the heart.

a-or-tal, a. [Eng. *aorta*; suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to the aorta; aortic. (*Webster*.)

a-or-tic, a. [Eng. *aorta*; suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to the aorta. (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, i, 110.)

Aortic arch, or Arch of the aorta: The name applied to that downward bend of the aorta which takes place just after that great artery has turned to the left, passing in front of the spinal column.

Aortic Bulb: The first portion of the ventricle whence an artery springs. It is dilated and surrounded by muscular fibres.

ä-or-ti-tis, s. [Gr. *ἀορτή* (*aortē*) = the aorta; *-itis* (*itis*) = inflammation.]

Med.: A disease; inflammation of the aorta.

ä-ö-tēg, * ä-ö-tūs (*Humboldt*), *s.* [Gr. *ἄ*, priv., and *οὔς* (*ous*), genit. *ωτός* (*otos*) = the ear.] A genus of very short-eared monkeys belonging to the family Cebidae, or American monkeys with prehensile tails. The *A. invirgatus* of Humboldt inhabits the thick forests adjacent to the Cassiquiare and the Upper Orinoco.

a-ou-dād, s. [Native name.] The *Ammodragus tragelaphus*, a remarkable species of sheep, with certain affinities to the goats. It is of a reddish-brown colour, with much long hair hanging down from the front of the neck and the base of the fore legs. It has long powerful horns, and is fierce in character. It inhabits mountainous regions in Abyssinia and Barbary.

a-pä-çe, adv. [Eng. *a* = on, at, and *pace*.] With a pace, at a pace; that is, at a quick pace; speedily. (Applied to things in motion, actions done quickly, or events in a state of rapid progression.)

"Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace."

Spenser: F. Q., II, xl, 27.

"Kings of armies did flee apace."—*Ps.* lxxviii, 12.

äp-a-gö-gö, äp-a-gö-gy, s. [In Ger. & e., *apagoge*. From Gr. *ἀπαγωγή* (*apagōgē*) = (1) a leading away; (2) a taking back or home; (3) payment; (4) bringing a delinquent taken in the act before the magistrate, also the process against him; (5) In *Logic*, see below.]

1. *Logic*: The Greek term for what is now called, from Latin, *abduction*, a kind of argument in which the greater extreme is unquestionably contained in the medium one, but the medium not so obviously contained in the lesser extreme as to render it unnecessary to establish this by proof. Thus, Whatever God has revealed is true. But God has revealed the doctrine of the incarnation: therefore it is a true doctrine.

2. *Math.*: A progress or passage from one proposition to another, by employing one previously demonstrated to establish the truth of others.

äp-a-gög'-i-cal, a. [Eng. *apagoge*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to *apagoge*.]

Math.: An *apagogical demonstration* is a demonstration of the truth of a proposition by

proving the absurdity in which one is landed who proceeds on the supposition of its being incorrect. Its more usual name is a *reductio ad absurdum*. (*Dyche*.)

äp-a-gö-gy, s. [APAGOGUE.]

ap-äg'-y-nous, a. [Gr. *ἅπαξ* (*hapax*) = once, and *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: Fructifying but once; monocarpic.

*** a-pä'id, * äp-päyed, * a-päyed, * ä-päyde, a-päy'd, pa, par.** [APAY.] Satisfied, pleased, paid.

"... thy toils, but ill apaid."

Thomson: Castle of Indol., i, 66.

"... he was so wel apayed."

Chaucer: C. T., II, 852.

"Whan that our pot is broke, as I have sayd,
Every man chyt, and halt him evel apayed."

Ibid., C. P., 12, 848-49.

"... they holde hem nought apayed, as with the book, of soden fleisch that was to hem offred, but they took by force the fleisch that is raw."—*Ibid.*: *The Perceus Tale*.

"... and thou art well apayed."

Shakep.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

äp-a-like, s. [American name.] A large fish of the Herring family, the *Megalops cyprinoides*. It is called also Savalle. It is occasionally twelve feet long. The *A. flammeum*, an Asiatic species, is also sometimes termed Apalike.

*** a-pälled, pa, par.** [APFALLED.]

äp-än-a-ge. [APPANAGE.]

äp-än-thröp'-y, s. [Gr. *ἀνθρωπία* (*anthrōpía*) (see def.): *ἀνός* (*apo*) = from; *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = man.] A holding aloof from man; dislike of the society of man; love of retirement. (*Webster*.)

a'-par, a'-par-a, s. [A South American name.] A name occasionally given to the three-banded Armadillo, *Dasyurus Apar*. It is one of the digging Edentata, and lives in Brazil and Paraguay.

"The *apar*, commonly called *mataco*, is remarkable by having only three movable bands, the rest of its tessellated covering being nearly inflexible."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. v.

*** a-pär'-alled, * a-pär'-al-it, pa, par. & a.** [APFARRELED.]

a-pa-rē-jō (j as h), *s.* [Sp. = a pack-saddle.] A kind of Mexican pack-saddle, formed of leather cushions stuffed with hay. According to Bartlett (*Dict. Americanisms*) the word is chiefly used in those parts of the Union bordering on Mexico, where pack-saddles are used.

ap-ar'-gi-a, s. [Gr. *ἀπαργία* (*apargia*), probably a kind of succory: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *ἀργία* (*argia*) = idleness; meaning that the weed, whatever it was, sprung up in consequence of the idleness of the husbandman. Had he been industrious, he would have cut short its existence at the outset.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Compositæ), and the sub-order Clethraceæ. Two species of this family occur in Britain: the *A. hispida*, or Rough Hawkbit, and the *A. autumnalis*, or Autumnal Hawkbit. In some respects they have a remote resemblance to the Dandelion.

äp-a-rith-mö'-sis, s. [Gr. *ἀριθμῶσις* (*arithmōsis*) = a counting over: *ἀρός* (*arōs*) = from, and *ἀριθμῶσις* (*arithmōsis*) = counting; or from *ἀριθμῶς* (*arithmōs*) = to count over; *ἀρός* (*arōs*) = from, and *ἀριθμῶσις* (*arithmōsis*) = to count; *ἀριθμῶς* (*arithmōs*) = a number.]

Rhet.: Enumeration. (*Webster*.)

a-part, adv. [From Fr. *à part* = to one side; *aparte* (in dramas) = aside; Sp. *aparte*; Port. *à parte*; Ital. *da parte*.]

1. In a state of physical separation from, at a greater or less distance in place removed from.

"And when he had sent the multitudes away, he went up into a mountain apart to pray."—*Matt.* xiv, 23.

"These seems to have actually taken place at about the same period in Southern Patagonia and Chili, though these places are a thousand miles apart."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvi.

2. In a state of separation, mentally viewed; as two distinct ideas are separated in thought. Distinctly, separately.

"Wisdom and Goodness are twin-born, one heart Must hold both sisters, never seen apart."
Cooper: Expatriation.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ä. qu = kw.

"Yet we Europeans all know how difficult it is to distinguish arth the sounds in a foreign language."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 206.

3. To the exclusion of, putting aside, omitting all reference to, not taking into account.

¶ Used with *from*: as, apart from all this.

4. In a state of moral separation.

"But know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself."—*Ps. li. 3.*

ap-ar-thrō-sis, *s.* [From Gr. ἀπαρθρόσις (*aparthrosis*) = to be jointed: ἀρό (*aro*) = from, and ἀρθρώ (*arthroō*) = to fasten by a joint; ἀρθρῶν (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anat.: An articulation which admits of free motion. It is called also *articulation*.

a-part-mént, *s.* [Ger. *apartement*, from Fr. *apartement*, from *a part* = aside, apart, separately; Sp. *apartamento*; Port. *apartamento* = separation, division; *apartar* = to part, to separate; Ital. *apartamento*.] [PART.]

* *L. Originally*: As its etymology, *a-part-mént*, imports, a partitioning out; a separation of a part of a house required for the accommodation of a family or an individual. (Though this sense is obsolete in English, it is still retained in many foreign languages.)

II. Now:

1. A suite of rooms separated from the rest for the same special purpose.

"The word *apartement* meaning, in effect, a compartment of a house, already includes, in its proper sense, a suite of rooms; and it is a mere vulgar error, arising out of the ambitious usage of lodging-house keepers, to talk of one family or one establishment occupying *apartments*, in the plural. The queen's *apartement* at St. James's or at Versailles, not the queen's *apartments*, is the correct expression."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1863), vol. II., *Notes*, p. 258.

2. A single room.

"The walls of the principal *apartments* were finely sculptured with fruit, foliage, and armorial bearings, and were hung with embroidered satin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

apartment-house, *s.* A house divided into apartments or suits of rooms for the use of different tenants, subject to certain restrictions. (See FLAT-HOUSE.)

a-pāt-ēl-ite, *s.* [Gr. ἀπαθής (*apathēs*) = illusive, deceitful.] A yellow mineral resembling Copiapite, found in small friable nodules or balls at Mendon and Anteuil. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 42.90; sesquioxide of iron, 55.30; water, 3.96 = 100.16.

ap-a-thēt-ic, ***ap-a-thēt-ick**, **ap-a-thēt-ic-al**, *a.* [From Gr. ἀ, priv., and παθητικός (*pathētikos*) = subject to feeling.] Destitute of feeling; not susceptible of deep emotion.

"I am not to be *apathetic*, like a statue."—*Harris: Treatise of Happiness*.

ap-a-thist, *s.* [Eng. *apath(y)*; -*ist*. In Ital. *apathista*.] A person destitute of feeling.

ap-a-this-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *apathist*; -*ical*.] Pertaining to one destitute of feeling; apathetic.

"Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and *apathistical* disposition."—*Seward: Anecdotes*, v. 252.

ap-a-thy, *s.* [In Dan. *apathi*; Ger. & Fr. *apathie*; Port. & Lat. *apathia*; Ital. *apatia*, from Gr. ἀπάθεια (*apatheia*) = want of passion or feeling; ἀπάθης (*apatheēs*) = without suffering; ἀ, priv., and πάθος (*pathos*) = anything that betrays one; also suffering, feeling, passion; πάθειν (*pathein*), 2 aor. infin. of πασχω (*paschō*) = to suffer.] Want of feeling, deadness of the emotions, a calm and unruffled temper, produced, not by the dominance of conscience or an iron will over violent emotions, but by the natural feebleness of the latter. Unruffled tranquillity of mind produced in such a way is not a virtue, but a defect.

"Of good and evil much they argued then
Of happiness and fatal misery,
Passion and apathy, and glory and shame."

Milton: P. L., II. 564.

"The helpless *apathy* of Asiatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIV.

¶ *Apathy* may be produced in any mind temporarily by despair.

"Moonmonth had passed from pusillanimous fear to the *apathy* of despair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. V.

ap-a-tite, *s.* [From Gr. ἀπατάω (*apatāō*) = to deceive, and suff. -*ite*. So called because it has often been mistaken for other minerals.]

An important mineral classed by Dana as the type of the "Apatite" group of his Anhydrous "Phosphates, Arsenates, Antimonates." The crystals are hexagonal and often hemihedral. The hardness is 5, or less frequently 4½; the sp. gr. 2.92 to 3.25; the lustre vitreous; the streak white; the colour sea-green, violet, blue, white, gray, various reds, or brown. Apatite may be transparent, translucent, or opaque. Composition: Phosphate of lime, 91.13 to 92.31; chloride of calcium, .15 or less to 4.28; and fluoride of calcium, 4.59 to 7.69. It occurs chiefly in metamorphic crystalline rocks. It is found widely in the United States, and extensively in the province of Quebec, Canada. Dana divides it into—Var. 1. Ordinary: (a) Asparagus Stone, with which is associated Monazite, (b) Lasurapatite, (c) Francolite; 2. Fibrous Concretionary, Stalactitic, specially Phosphorite; 3. Earthly Apatite, specially Osteolite; 4. Fluorapatite; 5. Chlorapatite. In addition to these there is Pseudoapatite. Akin to Apatite are (A.) Phosphatic Nodules, generally called from their origin Coprolites; (B.) Staffelite of Stein; (C.) Guano; (D.) Epiphosphorite; (E.) Talc-apatite; (F.) Hydroapatite. (See these words.) (*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., 530-5.)

ap-a-tū-r-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀπατήρ (*apatē*) = craft, deceit, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.] A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidae. There is one British species, the *A. iris*.



APATURA IRIS.

called, from its colour and gorgeousness, the Purple Emperor. The male has dark-brown wings, changing in certain lights into very rich purple blue, whence the name *iris* = rainbow. Wilkes called it the "Purple High-flyer," from its mounting to a great elevation in the sky. [EMPEROR.]

apaumé, apaumée, appaumée (pron. **a-pā-u-mé**), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Appalled. (Used of a hand open so as to exhibit the palm.)

a-pā-y, *v.t.* [Lat. *pacare* = to satisfy, to quiet.] To please, to satisfy. (Used chiefly in the past participle.) [APAID.]

"For that faire Ladies love: past perils well *apay*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ix. 46.

***a-pā-yd**, ***a-pā-ydc**, ***a-pā-yed**, *pa. par.* [APAID.]

A. P. C. N. [Lat. = *anno post Christum natum* = in the year after the birth of Christ.]

ape, *s.* [A.S. & Sw. *apa*; Icel. *ape*; O. Icel. *api*; Dan. *abe*, *abekat*; Dnt. *ap*, *naaper*; Ger. *affe*; O. II. Ger. *affo*; Gael. *apa*, *apag*; Wei. *ab*, *epa*; Malabar & Sansc. *kepi* or *keft*, (s.) a monkey, (*adj.*) swift, active.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Originally: Any member of the Quadrumanous or Monkey order.

"We shall lose our time,
And all be turned to barnacles or to *apes*,
With foreheads villanous low." *Shakespeare: Tempest*, IV. 1.

¶ This extended sense is not yet extinct: thus the monkey (*Pithecius inuus*) brought to the rock of Gibraltar from Africa is called the Barbary "ape," though, scientifically viewed, it is not an ape at all.

II. Later:

1. Literally:

(a) Any monkey remarkable for its imitiveness or for antic manners.

(b) *The Ape of Scripture* (1 Kings x. 22; 2 Chron. ix. 21), Heb. חֵפֶץ (*cheph*, pronounced *koph*), Sept. πῑθηκος (*pithekos*), Vulg. *simia*, is a species of tailed Indian monkey. The Heb. חֵפֶץ (*cheph*), plur. חֵפִים (*qophim*), which occurs in the above passages, is simply the

Malabar and Sanscrit word *kepi* naturalised. (See the etymology.)

(c) A tailless monkey. (This sense of the word has come into use since the time of Ray.) (B. Zool.)

2. *Fig.*: A human being prone, like the monkey tribe, to imitation or mimicry.

"The *apes* of him who humbled once the proud." *Byron: Child Harold*, IV. 95.

¶ (a) *To lead apes in hell* is an expression applied occasionally in old writers to a woman who dies unmarried.

"But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women lying maids *lead apes in hell*." (*Lord, Prodigal*, l. 2. *Wright: Dict. Obs. & Pro. Eng.*) (See also Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, II. 1.)

(b) *To put an ape into one's hood or cap*: To make a fool of one.

"The monk put in the manner hood an ape,
And in his wyves eek, by saint Austyn."

Chaucer: C. T., I, 14,851-2.

B. Technically:

Zoology (Plur.): The highest, or anthropoid section of the order Quadrumana, or Monkeys—that which forms the connecting link between the lower animals and man. [ANTHROPOID, ANTHROPOIDE.] They have the teeth of the same number and for a time of the same form as those of man, but when full maturity is reached the canines become almost extremely prominent, as may be perceived by examining specimens in Museums of Natural History. There is no tail; nor are there cheek-pouches. There may or may not be callosities on the hinder parts. They are four-handed rather than four-footed. They hobble on the ground, but are splendid climbers of trees. The facial angle is about 65°, almost equal to that of some negroes; but the least intellectual of mankind are inconceivably before the highest of the monkey race. The apes are the only Simiidae in which the hyoid



APE.

bone, the liver, and the cæcum exactly resemble those of man. They constitute the first section of the Simiidae. The species are the gorilla and the chimpanzee from tropical Africa, and the orang-outang and the gibbons from the Asiatic islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. [GORILLA, CHIMPANZEE, &c.]

Sea Ape: A species of Shark, the *Alotops vulpes*. Called also the Thresher (q.v.), the Fox-shark, and the Sea-fox.

ape-like, *a.* Like an ape.

ape-man, *s.* A hypothetical being (*Homo alalus*) intermediate between the anthropoid apes and man, conjectured by Hæckel to have been the progenitor of the human race.

ape, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To imitate in a servile manner, as an ape mimics the outward actions of man.

"Profusion *apes* the noble part
Of liberality of heart,
And dulness of discretion."

Cowper: Friendship.

"Thus, while I *ape* the measure wild
Of tales that charmed me yet a child."

Scott: Marion, Introduct. to Canto III.

a-pēak, ***a-pēek**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *peak*. In Fr. *pic* = the peak of a mountain; *a pic* = vertically.] [PEAK.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In a position to pierce.

2. Formed with a point; pointed.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bēnç; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -ñion, -şion = şhūn. -tious, -şious, -çious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

II. Naut. Perpendicular. Thus the anchor is said to be *a-peak* when the stem of the ship is brought directly over it by drawing in the cable.

* **a-pē-çò**, *s.* [Eng. *A B C*.] The same as *ABCE*. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **a-pē-çho**, *v.t.* [APPEACH.]

aped, *pa. par.* [APE, *v.*]

apē-dòm, *s.* [Eng. *ape*; -*dòm*.] Apes collectively; the condition of being an ape. (*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 87.)

* **a-pē-ek**, *adv.* [APEAK.]

a-pôl-ba, *s.* [Brazilian name.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Tiliaceæ (Linden blooms). There are twelve species from the hotter parts of America. *Apeiba Petouma*, in Panama called *cortega*, is used for making cordage, and *A. Tibourouba* is employed in the construction of the raft-boats called in Brazil *jangadas*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **a-pé-ire**, *v.t. & i.* [APPAIRE.]

* **a-pé-le**, *s.* A peal. [PEAL, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

A-pél-lites, **A-pél-lé-ang**, *s. pl.* [From *Apelles* (Gr. Ἀπελλῆς), a follower of the Gnostic Marcion.]

Church History: A sect in the second century who affirmed that Christ received from the four elements a body which he rendered back before his ascension.

a-pél-loüs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and Lat. *pellis* = skin.] Destitute of skin. (*Brande.*)

* **ap-én**, *v.t.* [OPEN.] (*Scotch.*)

Ap-én-nino, *adj.* Pertaining to the Apennines (q.v.).

Ap-én-nineç, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ad* = to; *pen-ninus*, connected with Celtic *pen* or *ben* = mountain-top.] The name of a chain of mountains extending through Italy.

a-pép-sý, * **a-pép-nio**, *s.* [In Fr. *apepsie*; Gr. ἀπεψία (*apepsia*) = indigestibility, indigestion, from ἀπεπτος (*apeptos*) = uncooked, undigested; *ἀ*, priv.; *πέπτος* (*peptos*) = cooked; πέπτος (*peptos*), or πέσσω (*pesso*) = to soften, to boil, to cook.] Indigestion. (*Dyche.*)

ā-pēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ape*; -*er*. In Dut. *naaper*.] One who apes or mimics. (*Johnson.*)

ā-pēr (2), *s.* [Lat. *aper* = a wild boar.] [CAPROS.]

* **a-pēr-ans**, *s.* [APPEARANCE.]

* **a-pēr-dōne**, *v.t.* [APPARDONE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **a-pē-re-mēt**, *s.* [APPAIRE.] An injury. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

a-pēr-i-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *aperiens* = opening, *pr. par.* of *aperio* = to open.]

A. As adj.: Opening the bowels to a slight extent in constipation; laxative, deobstruent.
B. As subst.: A medicine prescribed to open the bowels gently; a gentle purgative, a laxative, a deobstruent.

"By combining tonics with *aperients*."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 625.

a-pēr-i-tive, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apéritif*; Sp. *aperitivo*, from Lat. *aperio* = to open.]

A. As adj.: Opening the bowels; laxative, deobstruent. [APERIENT.]

B. As subst.: An aperient medicine. (*Richardson: Grandison*, iv. 311.)

* **ā-pēr-n**, *s.* [APRON.]

ā-pēr-n-ēr, *s.* [O. Eng. *apern* = apron, and suff. -*ēr*.] One who wears an apron; a drawer.
"We have no wine here, methinks; where's this *aperner*?"—*Chapman: May-day*, iii. 4.

* **ā-pēr-æ**, *a.* [Lat. = *A* by itself.] Super-excellent.

"She was *A* woman, *A-per-se* alone."
Romans of Parthenay (ed. Skeat), i. 148.

* **a-pēr-mar**, * **a-pīr-mar**, *a.* [Jamieson thinks it is from A.S. *afor*, *afor* = bitter, sharp, or from Icel. *apar* = bitter.] Crabbed, ill-humoured. (*Palace of Honour*, iii. 77.)

* **a-pērt** (Eng. and Scotch), **ap-pērt** (Scotch), *a.* [Lat. *apertus* = opened, *pa. par.* of *aperio* = to open.]

1. Open, unconcealed, undisguised.

"... both prvy and *apert*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10, 844.

2. Pert, bold, forward. (*Skinner.*)

¶ In *apert* is used adverbially, and means evidently, openly. (*Jamieson.*)

* **āp-ēr-tēyn**, *v.i.* [APPERTAIN.]

* **āp-ēr-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *apertio*.]

1. & 2. The act of opening; the state of being opened.

"The plenitude of vessels, otherwise called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by rupture or *apertion* of them."—*Wise-man*.

3. An aperture made through anything; an opening, a gap.

"The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, stair-cases, chimneys, or other conduits; in short, all inlets or outlets."—*Watson*.

āp-ēr-t-lý, * **āp-ēr-t-lýe**, * **a-pērt-liehe**, * **a-pērt-e-liehe** (ch guttural), *adv.* [Eng. *apert*; -*ly*.] Evidently, plainly.

"Eornen al of red blod romynge a-boute; Al priucliehe his perne a-pertliehe he saith."—*Joseph of Arimathea* (ed. Skeat), 275, 276.

"... though he seth wel *apertly*, that it is agest the reverence of God."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

a-pērt-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *apert*; -*nēss*.] The quality of being open; openness, frankness.

"The freedom or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, and the closeness of manner and baseness of speaking, render the sound different."—*Holder*.

† **ap-ēr-t-ōr**, *s.* [Lat. = opener.]

Anat.: A term applied to the muscle which raises the upper eyelid. *Levator* is, however, the more common appellation which it receives. (*Quincey.*)

āp-ēr-türe, *s.* [In Sp. & Port. *abertura*; Ital. *apertura*. From Lat. *apertura*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. & II. The act of opening; the state of being opened.

1. In a literal sense:

2. Figuratively. *Spec.*, explanation.

"It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explanations, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions."—*Taylor*.

III. A thing or place opened; an opening, a hole.

1. Literally:

2. Figuratively:

Rome for the sake of ages, Glory sheds
Her light through thy sole *aperture*."
—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 144.

B. Technically:

1. Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, &c.:

(a) The aperture of a univalve shell is the opening or mouth. In molluscs which feed on vegetable matter it is entire; while in those which are animal feeders it has a notch or canal. In some families it has an *operculum* or cover. The margin of the aperture is called the *peristome*. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, 1st ed., 1851, p. 101.)

(b) Any other opening.

"... the back aperture of the nostrils."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammal*, p. 29.

2. Optics: The diameter of the object-glass of a refracting telescope, or the speculum or mirror of a reflector. The larger the aperture (i.e., the area of the surface through which the light is transmitted, or from which it is reflected), the greater is the power of the telescope to penetrate into space and consequently bear higher magnifying powers.

The apertures of Sir W. Herschel's celebrated reflecting telescopes were 7, 12, 18, and 48 inches; while those of the Earl of Rosse are 3 and 6 feet. Very powerful refracting telescopes with large apertures have been recently constructed, that at the Lick Observatory being 36 inches, while still larger ones are projected. Within the last few years silvered-glass parabolic mirrors of the Newtoman form have been constructed with large apertures and short focal length, thus rendering these instruments exceedingly convenient for use.

Sir W. Herschel's 18-inch metallic speculum, used for examining the nebulae and Milky Way, had a focal length of 20 feet; modern telescopes, with silvered-glass mirrors, have been constructed of the same aperture, but with a focal length of not more than 7 feet. Thus a larger aperture is now a more valuable feature in a telescope than great focal length, the unwieldy tubes formerly used being entirely dispensed with.

"'Aperture' always means the clear space which receives the light of the object; the diameter of the object-glass in achromatics, or the large speculum in reflectors, exclusive of its setting."—*Webb: Celestial Objects*, 3rd ed. (1875), p. 1.

Angular aperture (in microscopes): The amount of light transmitted by the objective, and consequently the distinctness of the image afterwards magnified by the lenses forming the eye-piece. When an objective of the largest angular aperture is employed, the more delicate markings of the object under examination, invisible when objectives of less angular aperture are used, are seen with great distinctness. [OBJECTIVE.]

3. *Geom.*: The space between two right lines which meet in a point and form an angle.

āp-ēr-ý, *s.* [Eng. *aper*; -*y*.] An aping; servile imitation. (*Coleridge.*)

a-pēt-al-æ, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *apétale* (sing.), *apétélé* (sing.). From Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf.] Plants without petals. A sub-class of Exogenous plants; the others being Polypetalæ and Monopetalæ. [APETALOUS EXOGENS.]

a-pēt-al-ous, † **ā-pēt-al-ōse**, *a.* [APETALÆ.]

Botany: Without petals.

Apetalous or *Incomplete Exogens*: In Dr. Lindley's earlier arrangement, the 2nd sub-class of the great class Exogens. [APETALÆ.] Besides the orders ranged under this sub-order, there is among flowering plants an absence of petals in various other exogenous genera and species, in all the class of Gynno-permis, and in important orders like Gramineæ, not to speak of genera in that of Endogena.

a-pēt-al-ous-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *apetalous*; -*nēss*.] The state or quality of being destitute of petals. (*Johnson.*)

ā-pēx (plur. **ā-pī-çēs** or **ā-pēx-ēs**), *s.* [Lat. *apex* (pl. *apices*) = the top of anything.]

A. Ordinary Language: The tip, top, or summit of anything. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

B. Technically:

I. *Geom.*: The angular point opposite to the base of a triangle, of a cone, &c.

II. *Nat. Science*: The top of anything.

Specially:

1. *Zool.*: The top of a shell.

2. *Botany*:

(a) The tip of a leaf, the spot on the summit of a pericarp where the style was inserted, or any other part of a plant terminating in a point.

(b) A name given by the old botanists to what we now call a stamen. It was generally used in the plur. *apices*. (*Lindley.*)

(c) Ray's name for what is now called the anther of a stamen. (*Lindley.*)

* **a-pē-ýre**, *v.t.* [Lat. *aperio* = to open.] To open. (*Wright: Dict. Obs. & Prov. Eng.*)

āph, *prefix*. [From Gr. *ἀφ* (*aph*), the preposition *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, modified by an aspirate immediately following it, as *ἀφάρισμα* (*apharisma*) = aphorism, the derivation of which is *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *ὁρίζω* (*horizō*) = to divide or separate from.]

āph-ær-i-sis, **āph-ēr-i-sis**, *s.* [In Fr. *aphérèse*; Sp. *aféresis*; Port. *apheresis*; Lat. *aphæresis*; Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις* (*aphaîresis*), from *ἀφαίρεω* (*aphaîreō*) = to take away; *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *αἰρέω* (*haîreō*) = to take away.]

Gram.: A figure which drops a letter or syllable at the commencement of a word, as *'tis*, for *it is*; *'gan*, for *began*. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

āph-ān-ē-site, *s.* [In Fr. *aphanèse*, from Gr. *ἀφανής* (*aphanês*) = unseen, unmanifest, and suff. -*ite*.] A mineral, called also *Clinoclase* (q.v.).

āph-an-īp-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. (1) *ἀφανής* (*aphanês*) = unseen, invisible; *ἀ*, priv., and *φανῖναι* (*phanînai*), 2nd aor. infin. of *φαίνωμαι* (*phainomai*) = to come to light, to appear; pass. of *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to bring to light; and (2) *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.] An order of wingless insects, called by De Geer Suctoria, and by Leach Siphonaptera. They have a sucker of three pieces, and a true metamorphosis. The thorax is distinctly

âte, **fât**, **fâre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whât**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **eûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **full**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ð = é. qu = kw.

separated from the abdomen, and two horny plates mark the spots where in the higher insects wings would be. It contains the Pulicidae, or Fleas. [Flea, Pulicidae, Pulex.]

† **aph-an-is-tic**, *a.* [Gr. ἀφανιστικός (aphanistikos) = destroying, putting out of sight; ἀφανίζω (aphanizō) = to make unseen; ἀφανής (aphanēs) = unseen: *ἀ*, priv., and φανῖναι (phanēnai), 2 aor. pass. of φαίνω (phainō) = to cause to appear.]

Min.: Indistinct, unmanifest. (Wöoster.)

aph-ān-ite, *s.* [In Ger. *aphanit*; from Gr. ἀφανῖς (aphanēs) = unseen, invisible, unmanifest, obscure: *ἀ*, priv., and φαίνω (phainō) = to cause to appear. So called because the granulations of which it consists are not distinctly visible.]

Min. & Geol.: A rock, called also Corneine. The absence of distinct granulations distinguishes it from Diabase.

ā-phā-sia, *s.* The impairment or loss of the power of using spoken or written language, independently of any disease of the vocal organs or failure of the intellect.

ā-phō-lī-ōn, † **ā-phō-lī-ūm**, *s.* [In Fr. *aphélie*; Gr. ἀπό (apo) = from; and ἥλιος (hēlios) = the sun.]

Astronomy: Literally, away from the sun. As the planets move in elliptic orbits, and not in circles, they are necessarily at a greater distance from the sun at one part of their course than at another. When as far away from the sun as they can go, they are said to be in *aphelion*; and when as near to the luminary as possible, in *perihelion*. [See APOGEE, PERIGEE.]

aph-en-ē-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἀφηνῆς (aphenēs) = without light, and σκοπέω (skopeō) = to look at, to behold.] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects, such as cartes-de-visite, movement of watches, coins, &c.

aph-ēr-ē-se, *s.* [Fr. *aphtère*.] A mineral the same as LIBETHENITE (q.v.).

aph-ēr-ē-sia, *s.* [APHÆRESIS.]

ā-phē-ta, *s.* [Arabic (?).]

Astrology: The name of a planet which was imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. (Johnson.)

ā-phēt-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *Apheta*; -ical.] Pertaining or relating to the so-called planet Apheta (q.v.). (Johnson.)

ā-phī-dæ, **āph-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [APHIS.] Leach's name for the family of Homopterous insects, of which Aphis is the type. [APHIS.]

ā-phī-dēs, **āph-ī-dēs**, *s. pl.* The plural of APHIS (q.v.). Shuckard and Swainson made Aphides the third tribe of the order Hemiptera.

"... in the *Aphides* the male insects are unequal and numerous."—Owen: *Invertebr. Animals*.

ā-phīd-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *aphis*, genit. *aphidis* = a plant-louse.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining or relating to an aphid, or plant-louse.

2. *As substantive*: An insect of the tribe Aphidi, the family Aphidæ, or the genus Aphis.

ā-phīd-ī-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *aphis*, genit. *aphidis*.] Cuvier's name for the family of Hemipterous (or Homopterous) insects, of which Aphis constitutes the type. He made it the second family of the Homopterous Hemiptera, and the fourth of the whole order. He included under it Psylla, Thrips, and other genera, besides Aphis proper. [APHIS.]

ā-phīd-ī-ph-ā-gī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *aphis*, and Gr. φαγός (phagos) = a glutton; φαγεῖν (phagein) = to eat.] The name given by Cuvier and others to a family of insects, ranked as the second of the Trimerous section of Beetles. The name is given because the appropriate food of the insects which it contains are aphides. Instead of Aphidiphagi, the family is now designated Coccinellidæ. It contains the "lady-birds."

ā-phīd-ī-ūs, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *aphis*, genit. *aphidis*.] A genus of ichneumonids, of which one species, *A. avenæ*, preys on the

aphis of the oat and other analogous species, while a second, *A. rapæ*, does so on that of the turnip.

ā-phīd-iv-ōr-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *aphides*, and Lat. *voro* = to swallow whole, to devour.] Devouring aphides.

"The larva of the syrphid, as, they have been called, aphidivorous worms."—Griffith: *Cuvier*, vol. xv., p. 760.

ā-phīl-ān-thrōp-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and φιλανθρωπία (philanthropia) = philanthropy.]

1. Want of love to mankind; the opposite of philanthropy. (Johnson.)

2. *Med.*: The first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

ā-phīs, **āph-īs** (plural **ā-phī-dēs**, **āph-ī-dēs**), *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Entom.: Plant louse. A genus of insects, the typical one of the family Aphidæ. It contains those soft pulpy little animals, winged or wingless, and with long antennæ, which are seen beneath the leaves, or in curled-up leaves, or in the axils of many plants, or even on the roots of some. Sometimes, as in the case of the elm, their destructive operations upon a leaf raise a gall of considerable size. The species are very numerous, and are generally called after the plants on which they feed, as *A. rosæ*, the



APHIDES.

aphis of the rose; *A. fabæ*, the bean aphis; *A. brassicæ*, the cabbage fly; *A. humuli*, the hop fly. They are exceedingly prolific, but are kept within bounds by various insects, especially by the Coccinellidæ, or Lady-birds, of which they are the appropriate food. They drop a fluid called honey-dew [HONEY-DEW], which is so grateful to the ants, that the latter, to receive it, tend them like milch cows. The mode of propagating their race is the abnormal one described as ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, METAGENESIS, and PARTHENOGENESIS (q.v.). The winged aphides, confessedly perfect insects, bring forth a wingless race, apparently mere larvae, and which, therefore, it might be thought, would be incapable, while thus immature, of bringing forth young. In certain cases they do it, however, and their offspring are winged, and as perfect as their grand-parents. This alternation of generations, or *metagenesis*, with its attendant parthenogenesis (or birth from virgins) in every second generation, goes on for nine or ten generations, by which time the season is over. The last aphides of the year are fully formed and winged, and deposit eggs, which are hatched in spring.

āphīd-sugar, *s.* Honey-dew, the honey-like substance secreted by aphides. [APHIS, HONEY-DEW.]

"Honey-dew, or *āphīd-sugar*, and the honey of the bee are intermediate between animal and vegetable organs."—Penny Cyc., vol. xxi., p. 225.

ā-phīlō-gīs-tic, **ā-phīlō-gīs-tic**, *a.* [Gr. ἀφλόγιστος (aphlogistos) = not inflammable: *ἀ*, priv., and φλογιστός (phlogistos) = set on fire, burnt; φλογίζω (phlogizō) = to set on fire; φλόξ (phlox), genit. φλόγος (phlogos) = flame; φλέγω (phlego) = to burn.] Without flame.

Aphlogistic lamp, or flameless lamp: A lamp formed by winding a coil of fine platinum wire loosely round the lower part of the wick of a spirit lamp. When the flame is extinguished the coil will continue in a state of ignition till the spirit is consumed.

ā-phō-nī-a, **āph-ōn-ŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. *aphonie*; Gr. ἀφωρία (aphōria); from *ἀ*, priv., and φωνέω (phōneō) = to produce a sound; φωνή (phōnē) = a sound.]

Med.: Inability to speak, loss of voice, dumbness.

"In cases of *aphonia*, where the vocal chords cannot be made to vibrate freely."—Max Müller: *Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii. (1871), p. 127.

"*Aphony* (Gr.), want of voice."—Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.

ā-phōr-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀφορία (aphoria); from ἀφορος (aphoros) = not bearing; *ἀ*, priv., and φόρος (phoros) = bearing, . . . fruitful; φόρος (phōrō) = to bear.] The absence of bearing, unfruitfulness; barrenness.

āph-ōr-īsm, *s.* [In Ger. *Aphorismus*; Fr. *aphorisme*; Sp. & Ital. *aforismo*; Port. *aphorismo*. From Gr. ἀφορισμός (aphorismos) = (1) a separation; (2) a definition, also an aphorism; ἀφορίζω (aphorizō) = to mark off by boundaries: ἀπό (apo) = from, and ορίζω (horizō) = to separate from as a boundary; ὅρος (horos) = a boundary.] A short detached pithy sentence, containing a maxim or wise precept, deduced from the general experience of mankind. (See example under APHORIZE.)

"Solomon became enabled, not only to write those excellent parables or *aphorisms*, concerning divine and moral philosophy, but also . . ."—Bacon: *Advanc. of Learning*.

āph-ōr-īg-māt-ic, **āph-ōr-īg-mic**, *a.* [Eng. *aphorism*; -atic; -ic.] Pertaining to an aphorism or aphorisms; containing an aphorism. (Ogilvie.)

āph-ōr-īg-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *aphorism*; -er.] One who habitually quotes aphorisms.

"We may infallibly assure ourselves, that it will as well agree with monarchy, though all the tribe of *aphorimers* and politicians would persuade us there be secret and mysterious reasons against it."—Milton: *Of Ref. in England*, bk. 2.

āph-ōr-īg-ming, *a.* [Eng. *aphorism*; -ing.] Overbearing unduly by the use of aphorisms.

"There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slathered with *aphorising* pedantry, than the art of policy."—Milton.

āph-ōr-īst, *s.* [Eng. *aphorist*(m).] A compiler of aphorisms.

"He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorist*."—Nelson: *Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 246.

āph-ōr-īs-tic, **āph-ōr-īs-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *aphorist*, -ic, -ical; or *aphorist*(m), -tic, -tical. In Fr. *aphoristique*; Port. *aphorístico*.] [APHORISM.] Pertaining to an aphorism; in the form of an aphorism; in short, detached sentences like an aphorism.

"... because the style of his conversation is less flowing and diffuse—less expansive—more apt to clothe itself in a keen, sparkling *aphoristic* form."—De Quincey: *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 232.

āph-ōr-īs-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *aphoristic*; -ly.] In the form of an aphorism.

"These being carried down seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us."—Harvey.

āph-ōr-ī-zō, *v. i.* [Gr. ἀφορίζω (aphorizō) = (1) to mark out by boundaries; (2) to limit, to define.] To utter or write an aphorism.

"In order to get the full sense of a word, we should first present to our minds the visual image that forms its primary meaning. Draw lines of different colours round the different counties of England, and then cut out each separately, as in the common map-mate that children like to piece and put together, so that each district can be contemplated apart from the rest, as a whole in itself. This twofold act of circumscribing and detaching, when it is excited by the mind on subjects of reflection and reason, is to *aphorize*, and the result an *aphorism*."—Coleridge: *Aids to Reflection* (ed. 1839), pp. 16, 17.

āph-rite, *s.* [Gr. ἀφρός (aphros) = foam, and suff. -ite (Min.) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Calcite, sometimes called also Earth Foam, and by Kirwan Silvery Chalk. Dana considers that the harder and more sparry specimens approach argenteite, and the softer ones chalk.

āph-rī-zite, *s.* [In Ger. *aphrist*; Gr. ἀφρίζω (aphrizō) = to foam; ἀφρός (aphros) = foam, and suff. -ite.] A variety of the mineral called Tourmaline. It is found in the Harz Mountains.

āph-rō-dīs-ī-āc, * **āph-rō-dīs-ī-āck**, *a. & s.* [In Port. *aphrodisiaco*; from Gr. ἀφροδίσια (aphrodisia) = venery; ἀφροδίσια (aphrodisia) = belonging to love or venery. From Aphrodite = Venus.] [APHRODITE.]

1. *As adjective*: Exciting or tending to excite venereal desire.

2. *As substantive*: A provocative to venery. Garrod makes Aphrodisiacs the 2nd order of his Division I, Sub-class 5. He divides them into direct and indirect. Among the former are nux vomica, strychnia, cantharides; and among the latter, blood tonics and nerve tonics. (Garrod: *Materia Medica*, 3rd ed., p. 415.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

aph-rō-dis-ī-ac-al, †**aph-rō-dis-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *aphrodisiac*, in full or contracted; suff. *-al*.] The same as **APHRODISIAC**, *adj.* (q.v.). (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

aph-rō-dis-ī-an, *a.* [APHRODISIAC.] Pertaining to love or venery. Davies gives an example from C. Reade (*Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lvi.).

aph-rō-dī-ta, †**aph-rō-dī-tē**, *s.* [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη (*Aphrodītē*), a name of Venus, given because it was believed that she sprang from the ἄφρος (*aphros*), or foam of the sea.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelida, the typical one of the family Aphroditidae. The Sea-mouse is the *Aphrodita aculeata*. The scales on its back are covered and concealed by a substance resembling tow, which arises from the sides. These also give rise to groups of strong spines, which pierce through the tow, and are not merely brilliant in hue, but vary that hue according as the light falls on them, so as to exhibit the various rainbow colours. From this exceeding brilliancy, coupled with its connection with the sea, in the deep water of which it resides, it has come to be known by one of the epithets of Venus, while its oval form and tow-covered skin have led to its being denominated the Sea-mouse.

aph-rō-dite, *s.* [In Ger. *aphrodit*, from Gr. ἄφρος (*aphros*) = foam, and suff. *-ite*, or from Ἀφροδίτη (*Aphrodītē*) = Venus, in allusion to her as foam-born.] A mineral placed by Dana in his Sepiolite group of Bisilicates. It is a soft opaque mineral, of a milk-white colour. One specimen contained silica, 51.55; magnesite, 33.72; protoxide of manganese, 1.62; protoxide of iron, 0.59; alumina, 0.20; water, 13.52. It occurs in Sweden. [APHRODITA.]

aph-rō-dit-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [APHRODITA.] A family of Annelida; the second of the order Errantia. Their dorsal surface has on it a double row of large membranous scales attached to the alternate segments, between which appear the beautiful bristles of the feet. [APHRODITA.]

aph-rōph-ōr-a, *s.* [Gr. ἀφροφώρος (*aphrophoros*) = foam-bearing; ἄφρος (*aphros*) = foam, and φέρω (*pheros*) = bearing; φέρω (*pheros*) = to bear or carry.] A genus of insects belonging to the order Homoptera, and the family Cercopidae. The *Aphrophora spumaria* (formerly called *Tettigonia spumaria*) is the Cuckoo-spit Frog-hopper, the insect the larva of which envelops itself in froth. There are other species, as the *A. bifasciata*, which is common in gardens. When come to maturity the Aphrophoras leap well.

aph-rō-sid-ēr-ite, *s.* [From Gr. ἄφρος (*aphros*) = foam; σιδῆρος (*sidēros*) = iron and suff. *-ite*.] A doubtful mineral akin to Pyrochlorite. It is a soft ferruginous chlorite, of dark olive-green colour, found in Germany.

aph-tha (pl. **āph-thēs**), *s.* [In Fr. *aphte*; Port. *apthia* (sing.); Lat. *apthæ* (pl.); Gr. ἄφθα (*apthā*), sing.; ἄφθα (*apthai*), plur., from ἄνω (*anō*) = to fasten . . . to kindle, to set on fire, to inflame.]

Med.: One of the numerous white-looking specks or vesicles which sometimes appear on the tongue and palate, whence they gradually diffuse themselves over the mouth and fauces. There are three varieties: (1) The *Aptha infantum*, or milk-thrush; (2) the *A. maligna*; and (3) the *A. chronica*. The first variety is an idiopathic disorder, chiefly attacking infants brought up by hand; the second and third are symptomatic of other diseases. The *apthæ* which frequently appear in the mouth in advanced stages of consumption generally precede dissolution by about a week or a fortnight.

† The term *apthæ anginosa* is sometimes applied to a variety of sore throat.

āph-thā-ōse, **āph-thī-al-ite**, *s.* [Gr. ἄφθος (*apththos*) = undestroyed, unperishable; ἄ, priv., and φθίω (*phthiō*), or φθω (*phthō*) = to decay, with ἄς (*hals*) = salt.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Celestite group. It is called also Arcaite, Glassite, Vesuvian Salt, and Sulphate of Potash. One specimen was composed of potash, 64.1, and sulphuric acid, 45.9 = 100. It is a bluish-white or greenish-white mineral, with vitreous lustre, and a saline taste, found on Mount Vesuvius.

āph-thōng, *s.* [Gr. ἀφθόγγος (*apththongos*) = voiceless; ἄ, priv., and φθόγγος (*phththongos*) = the voice; φθόγγομαι (*phththengomai*) = to speak loud or clear.] A letter or letters left unsounded when a word is pronounced.

āph-thōn-ite, *s.* [From Gr. ἀφθόνος (*apththōnos*) = without envy, bounteous, plentiful; ἄ, priv., and φθόνος (*phththōnos*) = envy, and suff. *-ite*.] A mineral; a variety of Tetrahedrite. It is of a steel-gray colour, and is found in Sweden.

āph-thōus, *a.* [Eng. *apthth(a)*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining to apththæ.

" . . . so long as the apththous specks retain their purely white colour, little danger need be apprehended." —*Cyclo. Pract. Med.*

2. Botany: Resembling something covered with little ulcers. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants.*)

ā-phyl-læ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἀφύλλος (*aphylos*) = leafless; ἄ, priv.; φύλλον (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Plants destitute of leaves. (A term sometimes applied to Thallogeas, from the absence in them of all proper leaves.)

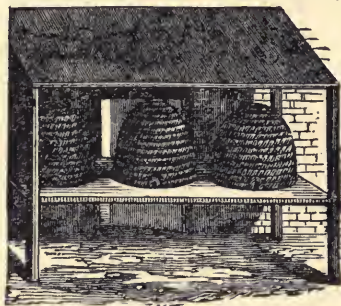
ā-phyl-lōus, *a.* [APHYLLE.]

Bot.: Destitute of leaves.

ā-pī-ā-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [UMBELLIFERS.]

ā-pī-ā-r-ī-an, *a.* [From Lat. *apiarius* = relating to bees, and suff. *-an*.] Relating to bees. (*Jardine*.)

ā-pī-ar-ist, *s.* [Lat. *apiarius* = a bee-keeper.] A bee-keeper; one who keeps bees. (*Kirby*.)



APIARY.

ā-pī-ar-ŷ, *s.* [Lat. *apiarium* = a bee-hive; *apis* = a bee.] A shed or stand for bee-hives.

"Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring apiary, there to make what havoc they please." —*Sieff.*

ā-pī-cāl, *a.* [From Lat. *apex*, genit. *apicis* = the tip or top.] Pertaining to the tip, top, or vertex of a cone, a triangle, a leaf, &c.

ā-pī-čēs, **ā-pēx-čēs**, *s. pl.* The Latin and English forms of the plural of **APEX** (q.v.).

* **ā-pīck'-päck**, *adv.* Astride on the back, as a child is sometimes carried. (*Flora's Vagaries*, 1670, quoted in *Wright's Dict. Obs.* and *Prov. Eng.*) [ICK-A-BACK.]

ā-pīc-ul-āte, **ā-pīc-ul-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *apiculatus*, dimin. of Class. Lat. *apex*.]

Bot.: Pointed; terminating abruptly in a little point. It differs from mucronate in this respect, that the point constitutes a part of the limb, instead of arising wholly from a costa. (*Lindley*.)

ā-pī-cūl-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *apis* = a bee, and *cultura* = tilling, cultivating, tending.] The "culture" or tending of bees; bee-keeping.

"To those acquainted with German and American apiculture, it is a well-known fact that we are at least a century behind these nations in this important art." —*Rev. George Raynor*, in *Times*, October 1, 1875.

ā-pīc-ul-lūs, *s.* [In Lat., an unclassical dimin. from *apex*.]

In Bot.: A small point, used especially of cases in which the midrib projects beyond the leaf, so as to constitute a small point, or when a small point is suddenly and abruptly formed. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants*, 1829; *Glossary*.)

ā-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *apis* = a bee.] A family of insects, the typical one of the Hymenopterous sub-tribe Anthophila, the tribe

Aculeata, and the order Hymenoptera itself. The Apidae have an elongated tongue; whilst the Andrenidae, the other family of Anthophila, have the tongue short and blunt. It contains the social bees, *Apis*, *Bombus*, &c., with some of the solitary ones, as *Xylocopa*.

ā-pī-čē, **ā-pī-čē**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*, and *piece*.] Each. To each.

"The golden spoons were twelve full of incense, weighing ten shekels apiece." —*Numb. vii. 86*.

* **ā-pī-čēs**, *adv.* [Pref. *a* = in, and Eng. *pieces*.] In pieces. (*Beaumont & Fletcher: Little French Lawyer*, ii. 1.)

ā-pī-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *api(um)*; suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A gelatinous substance deposited from water in which parsley (*Apium petroselinum*) has been boiled.

ā-pī-ō-crīn-ī-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. ἄπιον (*apion*) = a pear, κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily, and Eng. suff. *-ite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone. Literally, pear-shaped lilies of stone.] Pear-enclitics, a genus of Encrinetes somewhat resembling a pear in form. Specimens of the *A. rotundus* are found at Bradford, with the stumps of their stems still standing on the great colite in which they grew, though their articulations have been broken off, and now lie scattered through the stratum above it, as if of clay. (*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, 4th ed., ch. xx.)

ā-pī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. ἄπιον (*apion*) = a pear, from the shape of the insects. A genus of Weevils (Curculionidae), the larvæ of the several species of which are very injurious in clover fields. The *A. apicatus* preys, when in the grub state, on the flowers of the purple clover (*Trifolium pratense*); the *A. flavipes* on those of the Dutch clover (*T. repens*); the *A. assimile* chiefly on the sulphur-trefoil (*T. ochroleucum*); and the *A. pomona* on the tare (*Vicia sativa*).

Ā-pīs (1), *s.* [Lat. *Apis*; Gr. Ἄπης (*Apis*), genit. Ἀπίος (*Apīos*).] An Egyptian deity, the same as Osiris. He was worshipped under the form of an ox, white in colour, with black spots.

"He blamed Dryden for sneering at the Hierophants of Apis." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiv.

ā-pīs (2), *s.* [Lat. *apis* or *apes*, genit. *apis* = a bee.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Apidae, and the Hymenopterous tribe Anthophila. The workers have the first articulation of the posterior tarsi in a long square; it is moreover furnished at its internal face with silky down, divided into transverse bands. The *A. mellifica*, from Lat. *mellifecus*, *a.* = honey-making (*mell* = honey, and *facio* = to make), is the Hive-bee. [BEE.]

2. *Astron.*: A small constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, first named by Halley. It is called also *Musca*, literally = the Fly, but in this case rendered "the Bee." [MUSCA.]

ā-pīsh, *a.* [Eng. *apish*; -ish. In Ger. *apisch*.]

1. Pronc to imitate in a servile manner, as an ape might do; hence also foolish, affected.

"Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base imitation."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. Playful, wanton, like an ape; hence, also, silly, trifling, insignificant.

"And apish folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court."

Prior.

"And this is but apish sophistry . . ." —*Glanville*.

ā-pīsh-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *apish*; -ly.] In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foolishly, conceitedly, playfully, with silly trifling.

ā-pīsh-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *apish*; -ness.] The quality of being apish. Mimicry, playfulness, insignificance. (*Johnson*.)

ā-pīs-tēs, **ā-pīs-tōs**, **ā-pīs-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. ἄπιστος (*apistos*) = faithless, not to be trusted; ἄ, priv., and πιστός (*πισtos*) = faithful. So called because a strong suborbital spine jutting out from the cheek of the fish so designated becomes a peridorsal weapon.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the family Triglidae. They are of small size, and are somewhat allied to Blennius. They rise into the air like ordinary flying-fish. Ehrenberg seeing the abundance in the Red Sea of the *A. israelitum*, or Sea-locust, supposed that it might be the Scriptural quail. [QUAIL.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, or wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

† a-pít-pát, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *pít*; *pat*. A word the sound of which is designed to imitate the movement or action which it describes.] Palpitating, or palpitatingly; beating with more than average force. Applied to the heart; more usually in the form *PIT-A-PAT*.

"O there he comes.—Welcome, my bully, my buck!
... my heart has gone a-pit-pat for you."—*Congreve*.

ā-pī-ūm, *s.* [In Sp. *apio*; Ital. *apio*; Lat. *apium* = parsley (?) or wild celery (?); Gr. *ἀπιον* (*apio*) = (1) a pear, (2) parsley; *ap*, *ab*, or *av* in various languages = water, as Punjab = the five waters.] Celery. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order *Apiaceae*, or Umbelliferae. It contains one British species, the *A. graveolens*, Smallage, or Wild Celery,



APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

1. Part of the inflorescence. 2. Flower. 3. Root-leaf, and base of stem. 4. Ripe fruit.

which grows in marshy places, especially near the sea. It is the original of the garden celery. [CELERY.] *A. petroselinum* is the well-known parsley. [PARSLEY.]

āp-jōhn īte, *s.* [Named after Apjohn, who analysed it.] A mineral, placed by Dana under his Alum and Halotrichite groups. It occurs in white fibrous or asbestiform masses at Lagoa Bay, in South Africa. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 32.97; alumina, 10.65; sesquioxide of manganese, 7.33; water, 48.15; sulphate of magnesia, 1.08 = 100.

*** a-plā'ce**, *** a-plā's**, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; *place*.] In one's place, before all.

"Ther men anon forth aplace hire brought,
Fair melusine, enmyddes the chapel."
—*The Romans of Parthenay* (ed. Skeat), 982-3.

āp-lān-āt-īc, *a.* [From Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *πλάνω* (*planō*) = to cause to wander; from *πλάνη* (*planē*) = wandering.] Not wandering; destitute of aberration.

Aplanatic lens: One which, could it be constructed, would so refract all the rays of light incident upon it, whether they entered it in a direction parallel to its axis, or converged to, or diverged from, a point in that axis, as to make them all ultimately meet in a single point or focus. More than one form of lens would be aplanatic could it be made with mathematical exactness, different media being employed to render it achromatic. Lenses can at present be made only approximately aplanatic, and tables are therefore constructed to show how, with a given refractive index, the aberration of the focus may be reduced to a minimum. [ABERRATION, ACHROMATIC.]

a-plās-tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀπλαστός* (*aplastos*) = unmoulded, unshaped.] [PLASTIC.] The opposite of plastic; not capable of being moulded, or at least being easily moulded into form. (Webster.)

*** a-plīght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [A.S. *a* = on; *plīht* = (1) a pledge, (2) danger, obligation.] As if bound by obligation; faithfully.

"Hn the hire bohte alyght
For seuthes the golde hire w'ght."
—*Floriz and Blanchefur* (ed. Lumby), 640-50.

a-plōc-ēr-īne, *a.* [APLOCERUS.] Pertaining to the sub-genus *Aplocerus*. Col. Hamilton Smith makes the Aplocerine group one of the sub-divisions of the great genus *Antelope* (q.v.). (*Griffith's Cuvier*, vol. iv., p. 285.)

a-plōc-ēr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀπλός* (*haplos*); from *ἀπλός* (*haplos*) = simple, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = horn.] A sub-genus of *Antelope*. The species are from America. In character they approach the goats.

āp-lō-me, *s.* [In Ger. *aplome*; from Gr. *ἀπλός* (*haplos*) = simple. The name was given by Haüy because a cube is simpler than a dodecahedron. (See def.)] A mineral; a variety of Manganese Lime, Iron Garnet. It is usually of a deep brown or orange-brown colour. It is opaque. It is harder than quartz. Like the garnet, it is crystallised in the form of a dodecahedron, with rhomboidal planes; but these are striated parallel with the lesser diagonal, which, in Haüy's opinion, indicates that the primitive form of the crystal is a cube. Found on the banks of the Lena, in Siberia, also in Saxony.

āp-lō-nō-tūs (*Latin*), *s.* [Gr. *ἀπλός* (*haplos*) = simple, and *νότος* (*notos*) = the back.] A genus of lizards of the family Iguanidae. The *Aplonote*, *A. Ricard*, is of a blackish-brown colour, with spots of tawny brown. The back is without scales, but has small granules, and along its summit a shallow crest.

*** a-plūs-tre**, *** a-plūs-tēr**, *s.* [Lat. *aplustre*; Gr. *ἀπλάστην* (*aplasthan*)] An ornament affixed to the stern, or sometimes to the prow of ancient vessels. It was made of wood, and resembled the tail of a fish. A staff or pole rose from it with a riband or streamer at the top.

"The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the *Ulysses*, as the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the *Odyssey*, or voyage of *Ulysses*."—*Addition*.

a-plūs-trūm, *s.* [APLUSTRE.] A genus of shells of the family *Bullidae*. They have oval ventricose, highly-coloured shells, with their spire wide and depressed. In 1851, Woodward estimated the species at ten, none of them from Britain.

*** a-plŷ**, *v.t.* [Old form of *PLY* (q.v.).] To ply; bend. [APPLY.]

"Which lightly we wold to bow ne aplŷ."
—*The Romans of Parthenay* (ed. Skeat), 4, 187.

a-plŷ-s-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀπλυσία* (*aplysia*) = filthiness; *ἀπλυσία* (*aplysia*), pl.; Lat. *aplysia* = a kind of sponge, so called from its dirty colour.] A genus of molluscs, the typical one of the family *Aplysiidae*. The species have an oblong convex flexible and translucent shell, with a posterior slightly incurved apex. The animals are oval, with four tentacles. They are called Sea-hares. They inhabit the laminarian zone of the sea, and when molested discharge a violet fluid. Tate, in 1875, estimated the known recent species at forty-two, with one or two more doubtfully identified from the Tertiary formation. Some of the former are British.

a-plŷ-sī-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [APLYSIA.] A family of molluscous animals, the third of the Tectibranchiate section of the Gasteropodous order Opistho-branchiata. The shell is wanting or rudimentary, and the animal slug-like. It contains the genera *Aplysia*, *Dolabella*, &c.

a-pnōe-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀπνοια* (*apnoia*) = want of wind, a calm; *ἀ*, priv., and *πνέω* (*pnēō*) = to blow, to breathe.]

Med.: Absence or great feebleness of breath, as in the case of swoon. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

āp-ō, *in composition*. [Gr. *ἀπό* (*apo*); Sansc. *apa*; Lat. *ab* or *abs*; Goth. *af*; Ger. *ab*; Eng. *of*, *off*.] A Greek prefix occurring in many English words originally from the Greek. It generally signifies *from*.

a-pōc-a-lŷpse, *** a-pōc-a-lŷpse**, *s.* [In Ger. *apokalypse*; Fr. & Port. *apocalypse*; Sp. *apocalipsis*; Ital. *apocalisse*, *apocalissi*. From Lat. *apocalypsis*; Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις* (*apokalypsis*) = an uncovering, a revelation; *ἀποκαλύπτω* (*apokaluptō*) = to uncover; *ἀπό* (*apo*) = cessation from, and *καλύπτω* (*kaluptō*) = to cover.]

1. *Gen.*: An uncovering, disclosing, or revealing of what was before hid.

"The vates poet with his melodious *apocalypses* of Nature."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, Lect. III.

2. *Specially*:
(a) The vision or visions recorded in the last book of the Bible.

"Oh, for that warning voice which he, who saw
The *apocalypses*, heard cry in heaven aloud."
—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv.

(b) The last book in the Bible, which receives both its Latin and its Greek name from the fact that its contents mainly consist of a revelation or apocalypse of future events previously hidden from mental cognizance. [REVELATION.]

† a-pōc-a-lŷpt, *s.* [Gr. *ἀποκάλυπτος* (*apokaluptos*) = to uncover.] The author of the *Apocalypse*. (Coleridge.) (Reil.)

a-pōc-a-lŷp-tic, *** a-pōc-a-lŷp-tick**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apocalypstique*; Sp. *apocaliptico*; Port. *apocaliptico*. From Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός* (*apokaluptikos*) = fitted for disclosure.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to a revelation, or containing one. Especially belonging to the revelation made in the last book of the Bible.

"It was concluded by some, that Providence designed him the *apocalypstic* angel which should pour out one of the vials upon the beast."—*Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 814.

The *Apocalypstic* number, 666. (Rev. xiii. 18.)

2. *As substantive*: One who makes an apocalypstic communication.

"The divine *apocalypstic*, writing after Jerusalem was ruined, might teach them what the second Jerusalem must be; not on earth, but from heaven, *Apo. xxi. 2*."—*Lightfoot: Micell.*, p. 107.

a-pōc-a-lŷp-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *apocalypstic*; -al.] The same as *APOCALYPTIC*, *a.* (q.v.)

a-pōc-a-lŷp-tic-al-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *apocalypstic*; -ly.] In an apocalypstic manner, by revelation; with relation to the *Apocalypse*. (Webster.)

āp-ō-car-pī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *καρπός* (*karpōs*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The 1st class in Dr. Lindley's classification of Fruits. The fruit is simple: that is, the ovary are strictly simple; a single series only being produced by a single flower. Some are one or two seeded, viz., *Utricular*, *Achænum*, and *Drupa*; and the rest many-seeded, viz., *Folliculus*, *Legumen*, and *Lomentum*. [APOCARPOUS.] (*Lindley: Introduct. to Bot.*)

āp-ō-car-pōus, *a.* [APOCARPI.]

Bot.: A term applied to the carpels of a compound pistil when they are either wholly or partly distinct. Example: *Caltha*. It is opposed to *SYNCARPOUS* (q.v.). (*Lindley*.)

āp-ō-cā-tās-ta-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἀποκατάστασις* (*apokatastasis*) = complete restoration; *ἀποκαθίσταμι* (*apokathistēmi*) = to re-establish; *ἀπό* (*apo*), intensive, and *καθίσταμι* (*kathistēmi*) = to set down; *κατά* (*kata*) = down, and *ιστάμι* (*histēmi*) = to make to stand, to set.]

1. *Astron.*: The period of a planet; the time which it takes to return to the same apparent place in the heavens.

2. *Med.*: The cessation or subsidence of morbid or other symptoms. (Parr.)

3. *Theol.*: Final restitution. [UNIVERSALISM.]

āp-ō-cha, *s.* [Gr. *ἀποχή* (*apochē*).] A receipt, a quitance. (Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 25.)

āp-ō-ca-thar-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἀποκάθαρσις* (*apokatharsis*) = a thorough cleansing.]

Med.: A purgation, a discharge downwards. Sometimes less properly applied to vomiting.

āp-ō-ca-thar-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἀπό* (*apo*), here redundant; and *cathartico* (q.v.).]

A *As adjective*: Cathartic.

B *As substantive*: A cathartic (q.v.).

āp-ō-cēn-ō-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἀποκένωσις* (*apokenōsis*) = an emptying.]

Med.: A discharge. A term applied by Dr. Cullen to a discharge with blood. It is limited to hemorrhages, in contradistinction to those which are attended with fever. (Parr.)

āp-ō-chrō-māt-īc, *a.* [Pref. *apo*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).]

Optics: An epithet applied to object-glasses so corrected that the secondary residual spectrum is destroyed. This is effected by the use of flint and new kinds of optical glass, which allow chromatic correction to be made for three colours instead of two, and of spherical aberration for two colours instead of one.

āp-ō-chrō-ma-tism, *s.* [APACHROMATIC.] Apochromatic condition or quality.

*** āp-ō-clāsm**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀπόκλασμα* (*apoklasma*) = a breaking off.]

Med.: The breaking away of any part of the body. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

āp-ō-cō-dē-īne, *s.* [Gr. *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and Eng. *codeine* (q.v.).]

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, ðem; thín, thís; sín, aş; expect, Xénophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, &c. = bēl. -tre = tēr.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{19}NO_2$. An organic base obtained by heating a solution of codeine hydrochloride with $ZnCl_2$. It is a mild emetic.

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-τε, v.t. [In Sp. *apocopar*. From Gr. ἀποκόπτω (*apokoptōs*) = cut off; ἀπό (apo) = from, and κόπτω (*koptō*) = (1) to strike, (2) to cut off.] To cut off.

Spec. In Grammar: To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word. Often in the pa. par. (q.v.).

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-τε, α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-τέδ, pa. par. & a. Cut off, as the last letter or last syllable of a word. Thus, in Heb. יָגַל (*yigēl*) is the apocopate fut. for יָגַלְתָּ (*yigēlta*), the full form of the fut. of the Heb. verb יָגַל (*galah*) = to uncover, to reveal. (Moses Stuart.)

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-τίng, pr. par. [APOCOPATE, v.]

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ, ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. [In Fr. Sp., & Lat. *apocope*; Gr. ἀποκοπή (*apokopē*) = a cutting off; ἀποκόπτω (*apokoptō*) = to cut off.] [APOCOPATE.]

1. **Gram.**: A figure by which the last letter or syllable of a word is cut away, as in Lat. *ingeni* for *ingeniū*.

2. **Surg.**: The cutting away of any soft part of the body. (Parr.)

* **α-πό-ρι-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, α-πό-ρι-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, ᾱ-πό-ρι-ᾱ-ῖ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s.** [Lat. *apocrisia*, *apocrisarius*. From Gr. ἀποκρίσις (*apokrisis*) = (1) a separating, (2) an answer; ἀποκρίνω (*apokrinō*) = to separate, (middle) to answer: ἀπό (apo) = from, and κρίνω (*krinō*) = to separate.]

Eccles.: A delegate or deputy sent out by a high ecclesiastical dignitary; as a legate or a nuncio may be by the pope. (Spelman.)

ᾱ-πό-κρύ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, a. & s. [Gr. ἀποκρουστικός (*apokroustikōs*) = able to drive off; ἀποκρούω (*apokrouō*) = to beat off: ἀπό (apo) = from, and κρούω (*krouō*) = to strike, to smite. Or ἀπό (apo) = from, and κρουστικός (*kroustikos*) = fit for striking.]

A. As adjective (Med.): Repellent.

B. As substantive (Med.): A repellent; a medicine operating with a repellent or astrigent effect. (Quincy.)

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. [In Fr. *apocryphe*. Properly the neut. pl. of the Lat. adj. *apocryphus*; Gr. ἀποκρυφός (*apokryphos*) = hidden. Applied to books, it means (1) of unknown authorship; (2) fabulous, untrustworthy; from Gr. ἀποκρύπτω (*apokryptō*) = to hide from: ἀπό (apo) = from, and κρύπτω (*kryptō*) = to hide.]

A. In the Early Christian Church: (1.) Books published anonymously. (2.) Those suitable for private rather than public reading. (3.) Those written by an apostle or other inspired author, but not regarded as part of Scripture. (4.) The works of heretics.

B. In English now:

1. **Literally**:

1. **Spec.**: The following fourteen books:

I. 1. *Esther*; II. 2. *Esther*; III. *Tobit*; IV. *Judith*; V. *Additions to Esther*; VI. *The Wisdom of Solomon*; VII. *Ecclesiasticus*, called also the *Wisdom of Jesus*, the son of Sirach; VIII. *Baruch*; IX. *The Song of the Three Holy Children*; X. *The History of Susanna*; XI. *Bel and the Dragon*; XII. *The Prayer of Manasseh*, King of Judah; XIII. 1. *Maccabees*; and XIV. 2. *Maccabees*.

Most of the above-mentioned books were composed during the two centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, though some were penned, or at least interpolated, at a later period. They were written not in Hebrew or Aramaean, but in Greek; and the Jews never accorded them a place in the Old Testament canon. They were inserted in the Septuagint, and thence passed to the Latin Vulgate. The Christian fathers were divided in sentiment as to their value and the relation they stood to the canonical Old Testament books; Jerome dealing with them in a free, enlightened, and discriminating manner; whilst Augustine and others were much less independent. The question whether or not they were inspired remained an open one till the Reformation. Wickliff, whose mind was cast in what we should now call a wonderfully Protestant mould, was against them; so was Luther; and yet more strongly, Calvin, with his followers. To uphold their waning authority, the Council of Trent, on the 8th of

April, 1546, placed them on an equal level with Scripture, anathematizing all who held the contrary opinion. Portions of them are in the New as well as in the Old Testament of the English Church; but the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles explains that "the other Books" [the fourteen enumerated], "as Hierome saith, the Church doth read for example of life and instruction of manners, but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrine." The Westminster Confession of Faith regards them as simply human writings, and denies them all authority. The several apocryphal books are of unequal merit. 1st *Maccabees* is a highly valuable history; while *Bel and the Dragon* is a monstrous fable. Taking them as a whole, they throw much light on the religious opinions and the political state of the Jews before the advent of Christ, and explain not a little which else would be obscure in the New Testament.

"We hold not the *Apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy Scripture, but for human compositions."—Hooker.

2. **Gen.**: Any productions of similar character to the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. Writing, regarding gospels of this nature, Strauss says—

"In several apocryphas . . ."—Strauss: *Life of Jesus* (Tranel), vol. I. (1846), p. 209.

II. **Fig.**: Untrustworthy statement, myth, fable.

"Every account of the habits of a wild animal obtained at second-hand from the reports of aborigines is its proportion of apocrypha."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammals*, p. 91.

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, a. & s. [Eng. *apocryphal*(a); -al. In Dan. *apocryphiste*; Dut. *apocryfe*; Ger. *apocryphisch*; Fr. *apocryphe*; Sp. & Ital. *apocryfo*; Port. *apocrypha*.]

A. As adjective:

* **I.** Formerly. In the Early Church: Anonymous, unpublished, uninspired, heretical. [APOCRYPHA.]

"Jerom, who saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal* as the rest of the Fathers ordinarily have done; whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might be publicly be read or divulged."—Hooker.

II. **Now**:

1. Pertaining to the fourteen books collectively denominated the *Apocrypha*.

" . . . the *Apocryphal* Books which are usually printed between the Old and New Testaments."—*Harvard Horae*: *Introduct. to Study of Scripture* (1825), vol. iv., 214, note.

2. **Apocryphal Controversy**: A controversy which arose about 1821, as to whether the Bible Society were acting rightly in binding the *Apocrypha* between the two Testaments of the Bibles which they issued, this practice having been adopted in order to render the sacred volume more acceptable in Roman Catholic countries or districts. The anti-Apocryphal party ultimately prevailed over their opponents. About 1826 the *Apocrypha* was altogether excluded from the Society's Bible. [APOCRYPHA.]

2. Of doubtful authority; mythic, fabulous. "The passages to which it refers, are however in part from apocryphal or fictitious works."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. iii., § 2, vol. I., p. 73.

B. As substantive: One of the fourteen books named under APOCRYPHA, B. I. 1., or any literary production of similar pretensions and character.

"Nicephorus and Anastasius . . . upon this only account (as Usher thinks), because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*."—Lanmer: *View of Antiquity*, p. 419.

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. [Eng. *apocryphal*; -ist.] An admirer of the *Apocrypha*, a defender of the *Apocrypha*. (Penny Cyclop.)

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, adv. [Eng. *apocryphal*; -ly.] With doubtful authority or authenticity; mythically. (Johnson.)

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. [Eng. *apocryphal*; -ness.] The quality of being of doubtful authority, if not even indisputably fabulous.

† **α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, a.** [Eng. *apocryphal*(a) -ical.] The same as APOCRYPHAL.

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, v.t. [Lat. *apocryphus*, and *fo* used as pass. of *facio* = to make.] To render doubtful. (Davies: *Paper Persecutors*, p. 80.)

ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. pl. [APOCYNUM.] An order of plants, the English Dog-banes. Lindley places them under his Gentianial alliance, and the Asclepiadaceae, or Asclepiads, under his Solanale one, thus separating two orders which

in nature are closely akin. Both have monopetalous corollas, with five stamens, the fruit in follicles, and the juice milky; but they differ in the details of the sexual apparatus. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species of *Apocynaceae* at 560, since increased to about 600. Of 100 known genera only one, *Vinca*, occurs in Britain; the rest inhabit warmer countries than ours.

α-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. [In Fr. *apocin*; Sp. & Ital. *apocino*; Gr. ἀποκύνων (*apokynōn*), a plant, *Cynanthus erectus*: ἀπό (apo) = from, and κύων (*kyōn*) = dog. Literally, from dog, or dog away; meaning, from which dogs must be kept away, since it is poisonous to them.] Dog's-bane. A genus of plants, the typical one



APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM.

1. Flower and leaves. 2. Flower (twice its natural size); showing how the fey is held by its feeler to the stamens of the flower.

of the family *Apocynaceae*. The species are not very beautiful. The North American Indians use the fibres of the bark of *A. cannabinum* and *hypericifolium* as a substitute for those of hemp in manufacturing cordage, linen cloth, &c. *A. androsaemifolium* is the Fly-trap of North America. [FLY-TRAP.]

ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. pl. [Gr. ἀποδα (*apoda*), neut. pl. of ἀπους (*apous*), genit. ἀποδος (*apodos*) = without feet.]

* 1. **Zool.**: Aristotle's third section of *Zootoka*, or air-breathing vivipara. It included the Whales, which the Stagirate, with remarkable scientific accuracy, ranked with the warm-blooded quadrupeds. (See Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, 1859, p. 2.)

2. The second order of the class Amphibia, or Batrachia. The body is like that of an earthworm, and is quite destitute of feet. The order contains but one family, the *Cæciliadæ* (q.v.).

3. According to Professor Müller, a group of fishes belonging to the sub-order *Physostomata*. It is so called because the ventral fins are wanting. It contains three families, the *Muraenidae*, or Eels, the *Gymnotidae*, and the *Sybranchiidae*.

† **ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, * ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s.** [Gr. ἀποδακρυτικός (*apodakrutikos*) = calling forth tears; ἀποδάκρυω (*apodakruō*) = to shed many tears: ἀπό (apo), intensive, and δάκρυω (*dakruō*) = to weep; δάκρυ (*dakru*), or δάκρυον (*dakruon*) = a tear.]

Pharmacy: A medicine tending to produce tears.

"*Apodacrysticks* (Gr.) Medicines that provoke tears."—Glossog. Nova, 2nd ed.

ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, a. & s. [APODA.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Gen.**: Without feet.

2. **Ichthy.**: Without ventral fins.

B. As substantive: Used specially in the second and third senses given under APODA (q.v.).

Plural: The English equivalent for APODA (q.v.).

ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, * ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. [Eng. *apode*; -an.] An animal destitute (a) of feet, or (b) of ventral fins. [APODA.]

† **ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s.** [APODA.] The same as APODAL (q.v.).

ᾱ-πό-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ-ῥ-ᾱ-ῖ, s. pl. [Gr. ἀποδες (*apodes*), the pl. of ἀπους (*apous*), genit. ἀποδος (*apodos*) = without feet.]

1. **Gen.**: Animals without feet.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amldst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

* 2. Spec.: Linnaeus's first order of Fishes. He placed under it the genera destitute of ventral fins. The assemblage was not wholly a natural one.

ἀπο-δῖκ-τις, * **ἀπο-δῖκ-τικ**, **ἀπο-δῖκ-τικ-αλ**, *a.* [Lat. *apodicticus*; Gr. ἀποδεικτικός (*apodeiktikos*), ἀποδεικνύμι (*apodeiknumi*) = to point away from, . . . to demonstrate: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, or intensive; and δεικνύμι (*deiknumi*) = to bring to light, . . . to show, . . . to prove. Or ἀπό (*apo*), and δεικτικός (*deiktikos*) = able to show.] Demonstrative; capable of being established on demonstrative evidence. (The term was introduced by Aristotle, and has been used in modern times by Kant and others.)

"The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not apodictic, or of evident demonstration."—*Robinson: Eudæa*, p. 25.

"Holding an apodictical knowledge and an assured knowledge of it, verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise were to make an Euclid believe that there were more than one centre in a circle."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

ἀπο-δῖκ-τις-αλ, *adv.* [Eng. *apodictical*; -ly.] With complete mathematical demonstration; irrefragably.

"Mr. Mede's synchronisms are apodictically true to any one that has but a competency of wit and patience to pursue them."—*Dr. H. More: Myst. of Gods*, p. 175.

ἀπο-δῖ-δα, *s. pl.* [APUS.] A family of Entomostracans of the order Phyllopora. The typical genus is Apus.

ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς, *s.* [Gr. ἀποδιώκω (*apodiōkō*), fut. ἀποδιώξωμι (*apodiōxōmi*) = to chase away: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, away; διώκω (*diōkō*) = to make to run, to pursue.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a particular argument is rejected with indignation. (*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed.)

ἀπο-δῖ-ξ-ῖς, *s.* [Latin; from Gr. ἀποδείξις (*apodeixis*) = a showing forth, . . . demonstration; ἀποδεικνύμι (*apodeiknumi*) = to show forth.] [APODICTIC.] Demonstration; the establishment of a proposition on absolutely irrefragable evidence. (*Johnson*.)

* **ἀπο-δῖ-ον**, *s.* [APODAN.]

ἀπο-δῖ-γ-ῖν-οῦς, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv.; πούς (*poús*) = a foot; and γυνή (*gunē*) = woman.] *Bot.*: A name given by Richard to disks which do not adhere to the base of an ovary.

ἀπο-δῖ-ο-ῖς, *s.* [Lat. *apodosis*; Gr. ἀπόδοσις (*apodosis*) = a giving back . . . In *Gram.* (see def.); Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and δόσις (*dosís*) = a giving; from δίδωμι.]

Gram.: The chief clause in a conditional sentence, that intimating the consequence which will ensue if the condition expressed in the subordinate clause which preceded it, called the protasis, be realised. In the sentence, "If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it" (John xiv. 14), the protasis is, "If ye shall ask anything in my name," and the *apodosis*, "I will do it." Some grammarians extend the terms *protasis* and *apodosis* to antecedent and consequent clauses, even when the sentences to which they belong are not conditional.

. . . It is observed by Jaspis that the Apostle has put only two members of the comparison, when there should properly have been four, omitting one in the *protasis* and another in the *apodosis*.—*Bloomfield: Greek Test.* (1841); *Comment on Rom.* vi. 4.

ἀπο-δῖ-τέρ-ῖ-ῖν-ῖν, *s.* [Lat. *apoditerium*; Gr. ἀποδύτηριον (*apodytērion*); from ἀποδύω (*apodyō*) = to strip off: ἀπό (*apo*), priv., and δύω (*dūō*) = to get into, to put on.]

1. *Classical antiquity*: A room where one stripped before going into the bath.

2. *Now*: Any room used for the purposes of robing and unrobing.

ἀπο-δῖ-ο, * **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ**, * **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ**, * **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ**, * **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ**, *s.* [In *Fr.* *apogée*; *Sp.*, *Port.*, & *Ital.* *apogeo*. *Apogeeum* and *apogeum* are properly the neut. of adj. *apogeus*, and *apogeon* and *apogeos* are Latinised from the Gr. ἀπόγειον (*apogēion*), neut. of adj. ἀπόγειος (*apogēios*), also ἀπόγειος (*apogēios*), and ἀπόγειος (*apogēios*) = from land, or the earth; (*Astron.*, in apogee: see def.): ἀπό (*apo*) = from; and γαῖα (*gaiá*) = on land; γαῖα (*gaiá*) = land: from γῆ (*gē*) = land, also the earth.]

1. *Astron.*: The point in the orbit of any planet at which it is the greatest distance from

the earth. When a corresponding term was introduced by the ancients, they proceeded on the supposition that the earth was the centre of the solar system, and therefore measured from it. The sun, therefore, was at a certain time said to be in apogee. The term is still used, but in general it is more correctly stated, not that the sun is in apogee, but that the earth is in aphelion (ΑΦΗΛΙΟΝ); in other words, measurement is made from the sun as the centre, not from the earth. The moon, again, being the satellite of the earth, is appropriately said to be at a certain time in apogee. The lunar apogee circulates in about nine and a half years.

"It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the apogeeum absolveth one degree."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

" . . . while on the other hand the sun is most remote (in *apogee*, or the earth in its aphelion)."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 368a. See also § 406 and 667.

2. *Fig.*: As high above one, or as far from a person or thing as it is possible to be.

"Thy sin is in his *apogee* placed; And when it moveth next must needs descend."—*Fairfax*.

ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς, *s.* [Gr. ἀπογεύσις (*apogeusis*); from ἀπογεύομαι (*apogeōmai*) = to take a taste of anything: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and γεύω (*geūō*) = to give a taste of. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and γεύσις (*geusis*) = the sense of taste; from γεύω (*geūō*).] The same as AGEUSTIA (q.v.) (*Parr.*)

ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν, *s.* [APPOGIATURA.]

ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς, *s.* [Gr. ἀπόγων (*apogōn*) = beardless: ἀ, priv., and πῶγων (*pōgōn*) = beard.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes of the Percide, or Perch family. A Mediterranean species is called *A. rex mullorum* = the king of the mullets. It is red, with a black spot on each side of the tail. It is three inches long. Another species is the *A. fasciatus*, or Banded Mullet, of the Feejee Islands.

ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς, *s.* [Lat. *apographon*; Gr. ἀπογράφον (*apographōn*) = a copy; from ἀπογράφω (*apographō*) = to write off, to copy: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A transcript; a copy. (*Blount*.)

* **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν**, *a.* [Eng. *apograph*; -al.] Pertaining to an apograph.

"Parallel places—nowhere else extant but in these apographal apocryphal places, either as citations out of, or allusions to, them."—*Dr. Lee: Dissert. Theol.* (1752), vol. I., p. 104.

† **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς**, *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and Eng. *Jove* = Jupiter; from Lat. *Jovis*, genit. of *Jupiter*.]

Astron.: The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is as far from the planet as it can go. A word framed on the model of APOGEE & APHELION (q.v.) It is opposed to PERIJOVE.

ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς, *s.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and Eng. *polar*.] Not polar.

Anat.: Pertaining to nerve-cells which send out no fibre. Kölliker at first maintained their existence, but afterwards thought they might be unipolar cells, with the issuing fibre in some way hidden from view.

"Some writers still insist upon the existence of 'apolar' and 'unipolar' nerve-cells in many parts of the nervous system, although the results of observation positively prove the existence of two fibres in the case of cells which had previously been regarded as unipolar and apolar."—*Beale: Bioplasma* (1878), § 248.

"See also my paper on the structure of the so-called *Apolar*, *Unipolar*, and *Bipolar* Nerve Cells."—*Phillips, Trans.*, 1863.—*Ibid.*, § 273.

* **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς**, * **ἀπο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς**, *s.* [Gr. ἀπολήψις (*apolēpsis*) = (1) a taking back, a recovery; (2) an intercepting, a cutting off; from ἀπολαμβάνω (*apolambanō*) = fut. ἀπολήψομαι (*apolēpsomai*) = to take or receive from; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and λήψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking hold; from λαμβάνω (*lambanō*).]

Old Med.: An obstruction of the blood; a retention or suppression of urine or any other natural evacuation. (*Parr.*, &c.)

"*Apolepsys* (Gr.). The interception of blood and animal spirits."—*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.

Απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν, *a.* [Lat. *Apollinaris* = pertaining to Apollo.] Pertaining to or connected with Apollo.

Apollinarian games. Certain games instituted among the Romans in the year 212

B.C., after the battle of Cannæ, and celebrated by means of scenic representation.

Απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν, *s. pl.* [From Apollinaris the Younger, Bishop of Laodicea in the latter part of the fourth century.] The followers of the Apollinaris mentioned above, who contended for the divinity of Christ against the Arians, but taught that Christ assumed only a human body endowed with a sentient, but not an intellectual, soul. He believed that the divine nature in Christ supplied the place of a rational human soul. His views seem to have tended in the direction of those afterwards held by Eutyches. They were condemned by the Council of Constantinople in A.D. 381.

Απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς, [Lat. *Apollo*; Gr. Ἀπόλλων (*Apollōn*).]

Classic Myth.: The god of poetry, music, medicine, archery, and augury. He is usually represented as a handsome young man, beardless, and with long hair on his head, which, moreover, is crowned with laurel, and surrounded by rays of light. In his right hand he bears a bow and arrows, and in his left a harp.

"And all Apollo's animating fire."—*Thomson: The Seasons; Winter*.

The Apollo Belvedere.: A celebrated statue of Apollo, so called from having been placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican by Pope Julius II. It was found in the ruins of ancient Antium, now *Capo d'Anzo*, about the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was sculptured probably about the time of Nero. Byron gives a beautiful description of this famous statue in *Childe Harold*, iv, 141-163.



Απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν, *s.* [Lat. *Apollō*; Gr. Ἀπόλλων (*Apollōn*), the god of music, &c.; Gr. suffix -ων (*-ōn*) = Eng. -ion.] The name given by Messrs. Flight & Robson, of St. Martin's Lane, to a very powerful chamber-organ, exhibited by them in 1817, and giving the combined effect of a complete orchestra. It was so constructed that it might be self-acting, or might be played upon in the usual manner by means of keys.

Απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. Ἀπολλώνιος (*Apollōnios*), the pr. par. of ἀπόλλυμι (*apollymi*), or ἀπολλώνιος (*apollōnios*) = to destroy utterly.]

A. *As substantive*: Destroyer. The Greek name applied in Rev. ix. 11 to the "angel of the bottomless pit," called in Hebrew *Abaddon* (q.v.). Bunyan introduces it into the *Pilgrim's Progress* as the name of a fiend.

B. *As adjective*: Destructive. "But he [Kant] had no instincts of creation or restoration within his *Apollonian* mind."—*De Quincey's Works* (ed. 1855), vol. II., p. 58.

Απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν, *s.* [Eng., &c., *Apollon*; -ist.] One who follows or is subject to Apollon. *Spec.*, the "locusts" of Rev. ix.

"The Locusts or *Apollonists*."—*Phineas Fletcher: Poems* (ed. Grosart), II. 68-107.

απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν, * **απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν**, * **απο-δῖ-οῦ-ῖς-ῖν-ῖν**, *a.* [Fr. *apologetique*; Port. & *Ital.* *apologetico*; Lat. *apologeticus*; Gr. ἀπολογητικός (*apologētikos*) = fit for a defence.]

† 1. *Spoken* or written in defence of a person, a faith, an opinion, &c., and not intended to imply the smallest admission of error. [APOLOGETICS.]

"With the advance of theology, general Apologetics tends to disappear, and in its stead comes an *apologetic* introduction justifying each of the fundamental doctrines of dogmatics."—*Encyc. Brit.*, 7th ed., II. 189.

2. Acknowledging slight error which, passed over in silence, might give just offence.

" . . . speak in a subdued and apologetic tone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

"I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists."—*Boyle*.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect. Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ap-ōl-ō-gēt-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *apologetically*; -*ly*.] In apologetical language, in an apologetical tone; by way of apology.

"... has been *apologetically* explained by the supposition."
—*Strassus: Life of Jesus* (ed. 1846), vol. II, i, 67, p. 32.

ap-ōl-ō-gēt-ics, *s.* [In Ger. *apologetik*.] [APOLOGETIC.] The department of theology which treats of the establishment of the evidences and defence of the doctrines of a faith.

Christian apologetics, generally called simply *Apologetics*, treats of the evidences of Christianity, and seeks to establish the truth of the Bible and the doctrines deduced from it.

¶ North (*Examen*, p. 305) uses the rare singular form *apologetic*.

ap-ō-lōg-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *apolog(ue)*; -*ical*.] Of the nature of an apologue. (*Adams: Works*, II, 166.)

ap-ōl-ō-gī-se, [APOLOGIZE.]

ap-ōl-ō-gīst, *s.* [In Fr. *apologiste*; Sp. & Port. *apologista*.] One who defends a faith, an institution, a practice, a deed, &c. *Spec.*, one who defends Christianity, or the character and proceedings of its professors. (*Cowper: Epistolary*.)

ap-ōl-ō-gīze, **ap-ōl-ō-gī-se**, *v.t. & i.* [Gr. ἀπολογίζομαι (*apologizomai*) = to reckon up, to give an account.]

* *I. Transitive*: To defend.

II. Intransitive: To make an acknowledgment of a greater or smaller amount of error (generally the latter), as a moderate atonement for an injury done one. (It is sometimes followed by *for*, and an obj. case.)

"To *apologize* especially for his insolent language to Gardiner."
—*Freude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. III, ch. xvii., p. 70.

¶ Sometimes a person apologises for a deed requiring far graver treatment.

"... to *apologize* for a judicial murder!"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ap-ōl-ō-gī-zēr, **ap-ōl-ō-gī-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *apologize*, *apologise*; -*er*.] One who defends a person, a faith, an institution, &c.; an apologist.

"His *apologists* labour to free him: laying the fault of the errors fathered upon him unto the charge of others."
—*Hannan: View of Antiquity*, p. 250.

ap-ōl-ō-gue, *s.* [In Ger. *apolog*; Fr. *apologue*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apologo*; Lat. *apologus*; from Gr. ἀπόλογος (*apologos*) = (1) a long story, a tale; (2) a fable, like Æsop's; (3) an account: Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and λόγος (*logos*) = discourse; meaning that an apologue is a discourse drawn from (a fable).] A fable designed to convey to, and impress upon, the mind some moral truth. It resembles a parable, but differs in this respect, that, whereas the event narrated in the parable is within the limits of probability, and might have happened, if indeed it has not actually done so, the apologue is bound by no such restraints; it can draw for its speakers and actors on the brute creation, or even on inanimate nature. The prodigal son (Luke xv. 11–32) and the ewe lamb (2 Sam. xii. 1–14) are properly parables; whilst the story of the trees electing a king (Judg. ix. 7–20) is an apologue.

"The Senate having decided in favour of a conciliatory course, sent Meisenius Agrippa as their envoy to the seceders, who addresses to them the celebrated apologue of the Belly and the Limbs."
—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xlii., pt. I., § 16.

† **ap-ōl-ō-guēr**, ***ap-ōl-ō-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *apologue*; -*er*.] One who utters apologues.

"A mouse, which an *apologuer* [apologuer] was brought up in a chest, there fed with fragments of bread and cheese."
—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 550.

"Why may not a sober apologist [apologuer] be permitted, who brings his burthen to cool the confusions of fiery wit?"—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, &c. (1653), p. 258.

ap-ōl-ō-gŷ, ***ap-ōl-ō-gīe**, *s.* [In Fr. *apologie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apologia*; Gr. ἀπολογία (*apologia*) = a defence, a speech in defence; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, language, . . . discourse; λέγω (*legō*) = . . . to speak.]

† 1. The act of making a defence against an accusation; vindication, without its being implied that in this there is anything hollow or unsatisfactory; also the defence made.

¶ Used specially of the defence of Christianity and its professors, against opponents and calumniators, made by several of the early Fathers. Thus, Justin Martyr wrote two "Apologies"—one about A.D. 150, and the

other after 160; Athenagoras one in 177, and Tertullian in 198; as did Melito, Quadratus, Miltiades, Aristides, and Tatian in the same century. Many works of a similar character were subsequently published, though not always, or even generally, under the same title. Various modern writers have used the term *Apology* in the old sense; thus, Bishop Richard Watson was author of an "Apology for Christianity," and an "Apology for the Bible." So also the department of theology once generally termed "Evidences of Christianity" is now technically denominated *Apologetics* (q.v.).

"We have, among other works of his [Justin Martyr], two *Apologies* for the Christians."
—*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. I., pt. II., ch. II., § 8.

2. An admission of a fault; generally one of no great magnitude, for which this slight humiliation is held sufficient to atone. Sometimes it is so small that the apology for it approaches a full vindication, and sometimes, as in cases of libel, so grave that, even when the apology is accepted, the whole expenses of the trial-at-law are cast on the person who acknowledges himself to have erred.

¶ Crabb considers that "there is always some imperfection, supposed or real, which gives rise to an *apology*;" that "a defence presupposes a consciousness of innocence more or less;" that "a *justification* is founded on the conviction not only of entire innocence, but of strict propriety;" that "*exculpation* rests on the conviction of innocence with regard to the fact."
"Excuse and plea are not grounded on any idea of innocence; they are rather appeals for favour resting on some collateral circumstance which serves to extenuate: a *plea* is frequently an idle or unfounded *excuse*, a frivolous attempt to lessen displeasure." He adds that "*Excuse* and *plea*, which are mostly employed in an unfavourable sense, are to *apology*, *defence*, and *exculpation*, as the means to an end; an *apology* is lame when, instead of an honest confession of an unintentional error, an idle attempt is made at *justification*; a *defence* is poor when it does not contain sufficient to invalidate the charge; a *justification* is nugatory when it applies to conduct altogether wrong; an *excuse* or a *plea* is frivolous or idle, which turns upon some falsehood, misrepresentation, or irrelevant point." (*Crabb: Eng. Synonyms*.)

ap-ō-mē-cōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [APOMECOMETRY.] An instrument for measuring objects at a distance.

ap-ō-mē-cōm-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from; μήκος (*mēkos*) = length, and μέτρον (*metrōn*) = to measure; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The measuring or measurement of objects at a distance. (*Dyche*.)

ap-ō-mōr-phīne, *s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and Eng. *morphine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C₁₇H₁₇N₂O₂. An organic base obtained by heating morphine or codeine in a sealed tube to 150°, with excess of HCl. Apomorphine is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is precipitated by caustic potash and ammonia. It gives a dark-violet liquid with FeCl₃. It is an emetic, in small doses.

***ap-ōn-ē**, *prep.* [U RON.]

ap-ō-nē-crō-sis, *s.* [Gr. ἀπὸνεκρῶσις (*aponekrosis*) = a becoming quite dead; ἀπὸνεκρῶν (*aponekroōn*) = to kill utterly, especially by cold; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and νεκρός (*nekroō*) = to kill; νεκρός (*nekros*), *s.* = a dead body, adj. = dead.]

Med.: Complete death.

ap-ō-neur-ōg-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. ἀπὸνευρίσις (*aponeuris*), and γραφή (*graphē*) = a delineation, . . . a description.] [APONEUROSIS.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of aponeurosis.

ap-ō-neur-ō-sis, **ap-ō-neur-ō-sŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. & Port. *aponeurose*; Gr. ἀπὸνευρίσις (*aponeuris*) = the end of muscle, where it becomes tendon (*Galen*); ἀπὸνευρῶν (*aponeuroōn*) = to change into a tendon; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and νεύρον (*neuroō*) = to strain the sinews; νεύρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, a tendon.] The expansion of a tendon into a membrane, lamina, or fascia. Aponeuroses occur in connection with the voluntary muscles.

"... attached by their extremities, through the medium of tendon, aponeurosis, or some form of the fibrous tissue."
—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I., p. 150.

ap-ō-neur-ōt-ic, *a.* [In Fr. *aponevrotique*; Port. *aponevrotico*.] [APONEUROSIS.] Pertaining to aponeurosis.

"*Aponeurotic* tendinous expansions."
—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, I, 71.

ap-ō-neur-ōt-ōm-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. (1) ἀπό (*apo*) = from; (2) νευροτόμος (*neurotomos*) = cutting sinews; νευροτομία (*neurotomē*) = to cut the sinews; νεύρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] The dissection of an aponeurosis (q.v.).

ap-ōn-ō-gē-tōn, *s.* [In Fr. *aponoget*. An incomplete anagram of the word ΠΟΤΟΜΑΓΕΤΟΝ (q.v.).] A plant belonging to the order Naiadaceae, or Naiads. The species are aquatics, ornamental in an aquarium. In India the tuberous roots of *A. monostachyon*, or simple-spiked *Aponogeton*, are eaten by the natives like potatoes.

ap-ō-pēmp-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἀπόπεμπτος (*apopemptos*) = sent forth, dismissed; ἀποπέμπω (*apopēmpō*) = to send off, to dismiss; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and πέμπω (*pēmpō*) = to send.]

A. As adjective:

Classic Poetry: Pertaining to a hymn addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country, or to the gods when they were fabled to be about to return to their habitation.

B. As substantive: A hymn used on such occasions.

ap-ō-phā-sis, *s.* [In Fr. *apophase*; Gr. ἀπόφασις (*apophasis*) = a denial, a negation; ἀπόφαιμι (*apophēmi*) = (1) to speak out plainly; (2) to say no, to deny; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φαιμί (*phēmi*) = to declare.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a speaker formally declines to take notice of a point, with the probable effect of making the imagination of his audience so to work on what he has ostensibly declined to bring forward, as to cause them to be more affected by it than if he had spoken out plainly.

ap-ō-phlēg-māt-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = (1) flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm; from φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn.]

A. As adjective: Designed to expel phlegm by the nostrils.

B. As substantive: A medicine designed or fitted to cause the flow of serous or mucous humour from the nostrils. Some stimulatives have this effect. (*Johnson*.)

ap-ō-phlēg-ma-tism, *s.* [In Ger. *apophlegmatismus*; Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός (*apophlegmatismos*); ἀποφλεγματίζω (*apophlegmatizō*) = to purge away phlegm; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = a flame, inflammation, phlegm.] A medicine specially designed to expel phlegm from the blood.

"... and so it is in *apophlegmatism* and *gargarisma*, that draw the rheum down by the palate."
—*Garca: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I., § 38.

ap-ō-phlēg-ma-tiz-ant, *s.* [Gr. ἀποφλεγματίζω (*apophlegmatizō*) = to expel phlegm.] An apophlegmatic (q.v.). (*Quincy*.)

ap-ō-phthēg-mā, **ap-ō-phthēg** (*ph* and *g* silent), *s.* [In Ger. *apophthegma*; Fr. *apophthegme*; Sp. *apoteigma*; Port. *apophthegma*, *apothegma*; Ital. *apoteigma*; Gr. ἀποφθέγμα (*apophthēgma*), ἀποφθέγγωμαι (*apophthēggomai*) = to speak one's opinion plainly, to utter: an apophthegm; ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φθέγγωμαι (*phthēggomai*) = to utter a sound, to speak out. Or Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φθέγμα (*phthēgma*) = a voice, from φθέγγωμαι (*phthēggomai*).] A terse pointed saying; a maxim expressed in few but weighty words; a brief pithy remark uttered by a distinguished character, or on a notable occasion.

"So again in his book, *Apophthegmata*, which he collected, we see that he esteemed it more honour to make himself, than a pair of tables, to take the wise and pithy words of others, than to have every word of his own to be made in an *apophthegm*, or an oracle, as vain princes, by custom of flattery, pretend to do."
—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. I.

ap-ō-phthēg-māt-ic, **ap-ō-phthēg-māt-ic-al**, **ap-ō-phthēg-māt-ic-al** (*ph* and *g* silent), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφθεγματικός (*apophthegmatikos*).] Sententious.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōm, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ap-ō-phthēg-mā-tist, ap-ō-thēg-mā-tist, s. [Gr. ἀποθῆγματος (apophthegmatos), genit. of ἀποθῆγμα (apophthegma), and Eng. suff. -ist.] One who collects or composes apophthegms.

ap-ō-phthēg-mā-ti-ze (ph silent), ap-ō-thēg-mā-ti-ze, v.i. [Forned like APOPHTHEGMATIST (q.v.), but with Eng. suffix -ize = to make.] To utter apophthegms.

ap-ō-ph'-'y-gō, ap-ō-ph'-'y-gy, s. [In Ital. *apofigi*; Lat. *apophyses*; Gr. ἀποφυγή (*apophugē*) = (1) an escape or place of refuge; (2) Arch. (see def.); ἀποφυγή (*apophugē*) = to flee from: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φυγή (*phugē*) = to flee. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φυγή (*phugē*) = flight, escape.]

Arch.: The small curve at the top of a column by which its shaft joins its capital. It is sometimes called the spring of the column. Originally it was the ring which bound the extremities of wooden pillars to keep them from splitting, imitated in stone-work. The same name is given to the corresponding concavity connecting the bottom of a pillar with the fillet at its base.



"Apophyge in architecture is that part of a column where it seems to fly out of its base, like the process of a bone in a man's leg, and begins to shoot upwards."—*Glossog. Novæ*, 2nd ed.

ap-ō-ph'-'y-līte, s. [In Gr. *apophyllitē*; Gr. (1) ἀπό (*apo*) = from; (2) φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; and (3) suff. -ite (*Mfin.*) (q.v.).] Apophyllite was so called by Haüy from the tendency to exfoliate. A tetragonal mineral, called also Ichthyophthalmite, classed by Dana as the type of an Apophyllite group of Unisilicates. The hardness is 4 to 5; the sp. gr. 2.3 to 2.4; the lustre of the face of the crystal terminating the low prism, pearly; that of the sides, vitreous. Colour: white or grayish; occasionally with greenish, yellowish, rose-red, or flesh-red tint. It is generally transparent; is brittle, and has feeble double refraction. It is a "hydrated calceopotassic silicate"; its composition being—silica, 51.60 to 52.69; lime, 24.71 to 25.86; potassa, 4.75 to 5.75; water, 15.73 to 16.73; and fluorine, 15.73 to 16.07. It occurs chiefly in amygdaloid, though occasionally in granite and gneiss. It is found at Ratho, near Edinburgh, and in Fife, Dumbarton, and Inverness-shires. It occurs also on the continent of Europe; near Poona and Ahmednuggur, in India; in Siberia; in Nova Scotia, and other localities in America; in Australia, and elsewhere. Dana subdivides it into Ordulity (1) Oxhaverite; (2) Tessellite; (3) Leucocyclite; and places with it also Xylochlore.

a-phōp'-'y-sis, † a-phōp'-'y-sy, s. [Gr. ἀπόφύσις (*apophusis*) = an offshoot; ἀπόφύω (*apophuō*) = to put forth as an offshoot, (passive) to grow: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and φύω (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

1. Anat.: The process of a bone.
"Processes of bone have usually their own centres of ossification, and are termed epiphyses until they are finally joined to the main part, after which they receive the name of apophyses."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, l. 116.

2. Bot.: A sporangium in mosses, which is regularly lengthened. It occurs in most species of the genus *Splachnum*. (Lindley: *Introd.* to Bot.)

3. Arch.: The same as APOPHYGE (q.v.).

ap-ō-plān-ē-sis, s. [Gr. ἀποπλάνησις (*apoplānēsis*), see def.; ἀποπλάνω (*apoplānō*) = to make to digress. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and πλάνησις (*plānēsis*) = a making to wander; πλάνω (*plānō*), fut. πλανήσω (*plānēsō*) = to make to wander; πλάνη (*plānē*) = a wandering.]

Rhet.: A digression.

ap-ō-plēc-tic, * ap-ō-plēc-tick, a. & s. [In Fr. *apoplectique*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *apoplectico*; Lat. *apoplecticus*; Gr. ἀποληκτικός (*apolektikos*).]

A. As adjective: Relating to apoplexy.
"Soon after he had risen from table, an apoplectic stroke deprived him of speech and sensation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. As substantive: A person afflicted with apoplexy.

"Rasis, the Arabick physician, hath left it written as I have it from Quinterius, that it was ordained by a law, that no apoplectic, who fainted about the mouth, should be buried till after seventy-two hours."—*Knaichbuhl: Tr.*, p. 77.

* **ap-ō-plēc-tic-al, a.** [Eng. *apoplectic*; -al.] The same as APOPLECTIC, adj. (q.v.).

"In an apoplectic case he found extravasated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain."—*Derham*.

ap-ō-plēxed, a. [Old Eng. *apoplex* (APOPLEXY); -ed.] Affected with apoplexy.

"... But, sure, that sense Is apoplex'd; for madness would not err."—*Shakspeare, Hamlet*, III. 4.

ap-ō-plēx-īc, * ap-ō-plēx-īc, * ap-ō-plēx, s. [In Fr. *apoplexie*; Sp. *apoplejia*; Ital. *apoplezia*; Ger. Port., & Lat. *apoplezia*; Gr. ἀποπληξία (*apoplezia*) = (1) a being disabled in mind, stupor; (2) the bodily disease described below; from ἀποπληκτος (*apoplektos*), ἀποπληκσσω (*apoplekssō*) = to disable in body or mind. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and πλῆξις (*plēxis*) = a stroke, a blow; πλῆκσσω (*plēkssō*) = to strike, to smite.]

1. Med.: A serious malady, coming on so suddenly and so violently that ancients any one affected by it was said to be *attonitus* (thunder-struck), or *sideratus* (planet-struck). When a stroke of apoplexy takes place, there is a loss of sensation, voluntary motion, and intellect or thought, whilst respiration and the action of the heart and general vascular system still continue. The disease now described is properly called *cerebral apoplexy*, the *cerebrum* or brain being the part chiefly affected. Another malady has been called not very happily *Pulmonary Apoplexy*. It is the Pneumo-hemorrhagia of Andral, and consists of an effusion of blood into the parenchymatous substance of the lung, like that into the substance of the brain in cerebral apoplexy.

"P. Humph. This apoplexy will, certain, be his end."—*Shakspeare, 2 Henry IV.*, IV. 4.

2. Fig.: Anything that dulls the senses and paralyses action in the frame.

"Pence is a very apoplexy, lethargy, muddled, deaf, sleepy, insensible."—*Shakspeare, Coriolanus*, IV. 2.

ap-ō-pnīx-īc (p often silent), s. [From Gr. ἀποπνίξ (*apopnīx*) = to choke. Or ἀπό (*apo*), intens., and πνίξις (*pnīxis*) = strangling, smothering; πνίγω (*pnīgō*) = to choke.]

Med.: Suffocation.

ap-ō-r-ē-tin, s. [Possibly ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ῥητίνη (*rhētīnē*) = resin gum.] A resin obtained by chemical process from extract of rhubarb.

a-phōr-ī-a, ap-ō-r-ē, s. [Lat. *aporia*; Gr. ἀπορία (*aporia*) = being "without passage," involved in difficulty; ἀπορος (*aporos*) = without passage, difficult: ἀ-, priv., and πόρος (*poros*) = means of passing, . . . a pathway.]

1. Rhet.: Perplexity, real or affected, on the part of a speaker as to what to choose from the great abundance of matter lying ready to his hand. Specially perplexity where to begin, where to end, what to say, and what, though well worthy of being stated, to pass by. *Aporia* is used also for the real or affected perplexity felt by a speaker in coming to a decision on points of difficulty in connection with which there are various ways open to choose. The following sentence, quoted from Cicero in Smith's *Rhetoric*, is an excellent example of an *aporia*:—"Thus Cicero says, Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare." (Smith's *Rhetoric*.)

2. Med.: Restlessness; uneasiness occasioned by obstructed perspiration, or any stoppage of the natural secretions. (Parr.)

* **a-phōr-ō-brān'-ch'-'y-an-s, s. pl.** [Gr. ἀ-, priv., πόρος (*poros*) = a pore, and βράγχιον (*branchion*) = (1) a fin, (2) a gill.]

Zool.: Latreille's name for an order of Arachnida (Spiders), characterized by the absence of respiratory pores (stigmata) on the body.

† **ap-ō-r-ōn, † ap-ō-r-ime, s.** [Aporia.] A problem difficult of solution. (Webster, &c.)

‡ The Glossog. Nov. has the form *apomime*.

ap-or-rhā'-is, s. [Gr. ἀπορρῆαις (*aporrhais*) = a shell; ἀπορρῆω (*aporrhēō*) = to flow from: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ῥῆω (*rhēō*) = to flow.] Spout-shells. A genus of gasteropodous molluscs belonging to the family Cerithiada. The *A. pes pelicanus* is found in Britain. Its expanded outer lip gives it a peculiar appearance. In 1875, Tate estimated the recent species of *Aporrhais* at four, and the fossil ones doubtfully at above two hundred, the latter ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

* **ap-or-rhō'-a, s.** [Gr. ἀπορροία (*aporrhōia*), ἀπορροή (*aporrhōē*) = (1) a flowing off, a stream; (2) an emanation; ἀπορρῶ (*aporrhōō*) = to flow from: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and ῥῆω (*rhēō*) = to flow.] An emanation; an effluvia.

"The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhais*; which, passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the saline, carry them to the affected part."—*Glanville: Sceptia*.

* **a-phōrt, * a-phōrte, s.** [Fr. *apporter* = to carry.] Deportment, carriage. (Scotch.)

"By virtuous *aporte*, fair having Resembly he couth a mythy Kyng."—*Wynken, ix*, 26, 75. (*Jamieson*.)

* **ap-ō-sēp-ī-din, s.** [Gr. ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and σηπέδων (*spēdōn*) = rottenness, decay; σήπω (*spēō*) = to make rotten.]

Chem.: A crystallised substance obtained from impure cheese. It is impure leucine (q.v.). (Watts.)

ap-ō-si-ō-pō-sis, * ap-ō-si-ōp-ē-sy, s. [Lat. *aposiopsis*; Gr. ἀποσιώπησις (*aposiōpēsis*) = (1) a becoming silent; (2) see def.; ἀποσιώπῃ (*aposiōpē*) = to be silent after speaking: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and σιωπῶ (*siōpō*) = to be silent or still. Or ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and σιωπήσις (*siōpēsis*) = silence; from σιωπῶ (*siōpō*).]

Rhet.: A term used to describe the reticence which a speaker occasionally employs from delicacy of feeling, from forbearance, from the fear of consequences, if he give utterance to all that he thinks, from being overcome by emotion, or when he designs, by pretending to pass over something, really to call attention to it more forcibly than if he had treated of it formally. From one of these causes a speaker will occasionally omit part of a sentence, as our Saviour, under the influence of emotion, does in Luke xix. 42.

"... such apoposies being frequent in language dictated by grief or strong emotion."—*Bloomfield: Greek Test.* Note on Luke xix. 42.

ap-ō-sit'-ī-a, ap-ōs'-it'-y, s. [Gr. ἀποσιτία (*apositia*) = distaste for food; ἀπόσιτος (*apositos*) = having eaten nothing, without appetite: ἀπό (*apo*) = from; σίτος (*sitos*) = wheat corn grain, . . . bread.] A loathing of food.

‡ *Apositia* is in Parr, and *aposity* in Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed.

† **ap-ō-sit'-īc, a.** [Gr. ἀποσιτικός (*apositikos*): ἀπό (*apo*) = away from, σίτος (*sitos*) = wheat, . . . food.]

Med.: Taking away or diminishing the appetite for food.

ap-ō-spās'-ma, ap-ō-spāsm, s. [Gr. ἀσπασμα (*aspasma*) = that which is torn off; ἀσπῶμαι (*aspaōmai*) = to tear or drag away: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, and σπῶ (*spō*) = to draw out, . . . to tear.] The separation of one part from another; a violent irregular fracture of a tendon, a ligament, &c.

‡ Parr has the form *aspasma*, and the Glossog. Nov., 2nd ed., *aspasma*.

a-phōs'-ta-gy, s. [APOSTASY.]

ap-ō-stās'-ī-a, s. [Gr. ἀπόστασις (*apostasis*) = a standing away from.] [APOSTASY.]

Botany: A genus of Orchids, the type of the Apostasiads (q.v.). The anthers are distinct from each other, and the style is quite free from the stamina, whereas in ordinary orchids these are combined. There are two species found in the East Indies.

ap-ō-stās-ī-ā-gē-æ (Bot. Latin), ap-ō-stās-ī-āds, s. pl. [APOSTASIA.]

Botany: An order of Endogenous plants belonging to the Orchidial Alliance. They differ from Orchidaceæ proper in having a three-celled fruit, with loculicidal dehiscence, and in the style being altogether free from the stamina for the greater part of its length.

They occur in damp woods in the hotter parts of India. In 1847, Lindley estimated the known species at five.

a-pōs'-ta-sis, s. [Gr. ἀποστασις (apostasis) = a standing away from.]

* *Old Medicine*:

1. A suppurative inflammation, throwing off the peccant humours left by fever or other diseases.

2. Transition from one disease to another.

a-pōs'-ta-sy, a-pōs'-ta-ty, *ā-pōs'-ta-sie, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *apostasie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostasia*; Gr. ἀποστασία (apostasía), a later form for ἀποστασις (apostasis) = a standing away from—hence, defection, revolt; ἀποστήμι (apōstēmí) = to put away (in passive, to stand away): ἀπό (apo) = from, and ἵστημι (hístēmi) = to make to stand. Or ἀπό (apo) = from, and στάσις (stasis) = a placing, setting; from ἵστημι (hístēmi).]

A. Ord. Lang.: A defection from real or imagined allegiance. *Specialty*—

1. Direct rebellion against God or His authority.

"The affable archangel had forewarn'd Adam, by dire example, to beware Apostasy, by what befall in heaven To those apostates."—*Milton*: P. L., bk. vii.

2. The abandonment of a religious faith which one has previously held, or a church with which one has been previously connected.

"The canon law defines apostasy to be a wilful departure from that state of faith which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church."—*Asylife*: Parergon.

3. The abandonment of a political party with which one has hitherto acted.

"The Lord Advocate was that James Stewart who had been so often a Whig and so often a Jacobite that it difficult to keep an account of his apostasies."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., chap. xxii.

B. Technically:

* *Med.*: It is sometimes used as the rendering of the Greek term *apostasis* (q.v.).

a-pōs'-tate, *āp'-ō-sta'-ta, s. & a. [In Ger. & Fr. *apostat*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostata*. Gr. ἀποστάτης (apostátēs) = (1) a runaway slave, a deserter, a rebel; (2) see below; ἀποστρέω (apostreō) = to stand aloof.] [APOSTATIZE.]

A. As substantive:

1. A rebel against the Divine authority; one who has cast off the allegiance which he owes to God.

"High in the midst, exalted as a god, The apostate in his sun-bright chariot sat."—*Milton*: P. L., bk. vi.

2. One who abandons the religion which he has previously professed, or the church with which he has before been connected. In the Church of Rome one is also deemed an apostate who, without a legal dispensation, quits a religious order which he has entered.

"And whose passed that point Was apostate in the order."—*Piers Plowman*, 567-8. (French.)

"The character of Apostate has injured the reputation of Julian."—*Gibbon*: Decl. and Fall, ch. xxiii.

3. One who similarly abandons his political creed or party.

"If a name be found where it ought not to be, the apostate is certain to be reminded in sharp language of the promises which he has broken and of the professions which he has belied."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., chap. xv.

B. As adjective: Rebel; rebellious. One who has cast off the allegiance which he owes to God, or has abandoned a faith formerly held, or a church, or a political party to which he previously adhered.

"So spake the apostate angel."—*Milton*: P. L., bk. i.

a-pōs'-tate, v.i. [From the substantive. In Sp. & Port. *apostatat*; Ital. *apostatare*.] To apostatise.

"Perhaps some of these apostating stars have, though themselves true, let their miscreant make me heedful."—*Sp. Hall*: Occas. Medit. (Richardson.)

āp'-ōs-tāt'-ic-al, a. [Lat. *apostaticus*; Gr. ἀποστατικός (apostatikos).] Pertaining or relating to an apostate.

"To wear turbans is an apostatical conformity."—*Sandys*.

a-pōs'-ta-ti-ze, a-pōs'-ta-ti'-se, v.i. [Eng. *apostate*; -ize. In Fr. *apostasier*; Fr., Sp., & Port. *apostatat*; Lat. *apostata* (Cyprian); Gr. ἀποστατέω (apostatēō) = to stand aloof from, . . . to fall off from: ἀπό (apo) = from, and

ἵστημι (hístēmi) = to make to stand. Or ἀπό (apo) = from, and στατίζω (statizō), poet. for ἵστημι (hístēmi).]

1. To rebel against God. [APOSTATE, s. & a.]

2. To abandon a faith which one has previously held, or desert a church with which one has been formerly connected.

"Another had not indeed yet apostatised, but was nearly related to an apostate."—*Macaulay*: Hist. Eng., chap. ix.

3. Similarly to abandon a political faith which one has held, or desert a political party with which one has acted.

a-pōs'-ta-ti'-zing, a-pōs'-ta-ti'-ging, pr. par. [APOSTATIZE.]

āp'-ōs-tāx'-is, s. [Gr. ἀποσταξις (apostaxis) = droppings; ἀποστᾶω (apostazō), fut. ἀποστᾶω (apostazō) = to let fall drop by drop: ἀπό (apo) = from, and στάω (stazō) = to let fall drop by drop. Or ἀπό (apo), and σταῖσις (stazis) = a dropping; from σταῖω (stazō).]

Med.: The fall of any fluid drop by drop, as blood from the nose. (Farr.)

***a-pōs'-tel**, s. [APOSTLE.]

***āp'-ō-stēm, *āp'-ō-stēme, *āp'-ō-stūme**, s. [In Fr. *apostème*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *apostema*; Gr. ἀπόστημα (apostēma) = (1) distance, interval, (2) an abscess; ἀφίστημι (aphístēmi) = to put away from, to remove: ἀπό (apo) = from, and ἵστημι (hístēmi) = to make to stand.]

Med.: A large deep-seated abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

"How an apostume in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent."—*Harvey*.

"With equal propriety we may affirm that ulcers of the lungs, or apostemes of the brain, do happen only in the left side."—*Browne*: Vulgar Errors.

"A joyful casual violence may break."

"A dangerous apostume in thy breast."

Boone: Prop. of Soul, II. 479.

¶ Now corrupted into IMPOSTUME (q.v.).

a-pōs'-tēm-āte, a-pōs'-tūme, v.i. [Eng. *apostem*; -ate. To become an apostem or abscess. (Wiseman: Surgery.)

a-pōs'-tēm-āte, s. [APOSTEMATE, v.] An abscess. (The Widow, IV. 2.)

a-pōs'-tēm-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *apostem*; -ation.] The process of forming an apostem or abscess; the gathering of matter in a purulent tumour.

"Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing or curing of fevers; as vomitings, apo temations, salivations, &c."—*Grew*.

a-pōs'-tēmed, a. [APOSTEM, s.] Corrupted. (Gentleman Instructed, 252.)

āp'-ōs-tēm-a-toūs, a. [Gr. ἀποστεματος (apostematos), genit. of ἀπόστημα (apostēma), and suff. -ous.] Pertaining to an abscess or apostem; resembling an abscess. [APOSTEM.]

ā pōs'-tēr-i-ōr-i, used as a. & adv. [From Lat. *a* = from, and *posteriori*, ablative of *posterior*, compar. of *posterus* = following after, next.]

Logic (lit. = from that which is after): An argument which reasons backward from effects to causes, from observed facts to the law of nature which explains them, or in some similar way. If one infer, from marks of design in nature, that there must be a Designer, the argument is one *a posteriori*. It is opposed to the *a priori* argument, which more ambitiously attempts to reason out new facts from previously ascertained laws of nature, or from abstract conceptions. Though this latter process will sometimes brilliantly anticipate discovery, yet it is liable to lead one astray; and the immense advance made during the last two centuries by physical science has arisen mainly from its resolute adherence to the *a posteriori* method of reasoning. [A PRIORI, DEDUCTION, INDUCTION.]

† a-pōs'-till, † a-pōs'-till, s. [Fr. *apostille* = (1) a postscript, (2) a recommendation; Sp. & Port. *apostilla*.] A postscript. (Webster.)

apostle (a-pōs'-el), * a-pōs'-tel, s. [In Sw., Dan., Dut., & Ger. *apostel*; Fr. *apôtre*; Sp. *apostol*; Port. & Ital. *apostolo*; Lat. *apostolus*; Gr. ἀπόστολος (apostolos) = (1) a messenger, an ambassador, an envoy; (2) an apostle; (3) a fleet ready for sea; (4) a merchant vessel; ἀποστέλλω (apostellō) = to send off or away: ἀπό (apo) = from, and στέλλω (stellō) = (1) to set or place, (2) to send.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The official designation of twelve or (Paul included) of thirteen men, appointed by Jesus as His messengers, deputies, envoys, or ambassadors to the world. The Greek word ἀπόστολος (apostolos) occurs in a more general sense in various passages of the New Testament: as in John xiii. 16, where it is rendered, "he that is sent;" and in Philippi. ii. 25, and 2 Cor. vii. 23, where it is translated "messenger." In an ambiguous passage in Rom. (xvi. 7) the English word *apostle* may possibly be used in the same sense: "Salute Andronicus and Junius my kinsmen, and my fellow-prisoners, who are of note among the apostles." Probably, however, the meaning is not "which apostles are of note," but "who are highly respected among or by the apostles." Of the thirteen, twelve were designed specially for the Jews, and the remaining one, the most distinguished and successful of the whole, for the Gentiles. The twelve seem to have had but little culture in their early life; but Paul had the highest education which the age could afford. Among the special qualifications of an apostle, one was that he must have been an eye and ear witness of the miracles and teaching of Christ from the commencement to the close of His ministry (John xv. 27; Acts i. 21, 22); or, at the very least, must have seen Him once with the bodily eyes (1 Cor. ix. 1; xv. 8, 9). Another was, that he must have been divinely called to the high office he was to fill (Matt. x. 1-42; Mark i. 16-20; ii. 14; iii. 14; Luke v. 27; vi. 13; Acts i. 24-26; 1 Cor. i. 1; Gal. i. 1, &c.). The power of working miracles, though not confined to the apostles, also went far towards proving apostleship (see 2 Cor. xii. 12, &c.). The special work of the apostles was to be "ambassadors for Christ" (2 Cor. v. 20), and to teach [Gr. μαθητεύσατε (mathēteusate) = make disciples of] all nations, baptising them in [Gr. εἰς (eis) = into] the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. With this commission a promise was given them of the presence and guidance of their Divine Master through all succeeding time (Matt. xxvii. 19, 20).

"The apostle Paul went into the Romanyn writeth . . ."

"Chaucer: The Tale of Melibee.

"And when it was day, he called unto him his disciples; and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named apostles."—*Luke* vi. 13.

2. *Fig.*: By pre-eminence, Jesus Christ, as sent forth on a divine mission by His Heavenly Father.

" . . . consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus."—*Heb.* iii. 1.

3. A missionary who has laboured with zeal and success, like that of the old apostles, to convert a kingdom to Christ.

"On account of his vast labours in propagating Christianity among the Germans, Boniface has gained the title of the Apostle of Germany."—*Mosheim*: Ch. Hist., Cent. VIII., pt. i., ch. i., § 4.

¶ Similarly John Elliot has been called the "Apostle of the Indians;" Judson, the "Apostle of Burmah;" Father Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance," &c.

4. *Sarcastically*: A preacher or pastor unfit for his office.

"From such apostles, O ye mitred heads, Preserve the church: and lay not careless lauds On skulls that cannot teach and will not learn."

Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

B. Technically:

1. *Church History*:

(a) [APOSTOLI.]

(b) In the "Catholic Apostolic," or Irvingite Church: The highest of the four ecclesiastical grades, the others being Prophets, Evangelists, and Pastors. The "Apostles" ordain by the imposition of hands, interpret mysteries, and exercise discipline. [CATHOLIC.]

2. *Law*: The rendering sometimes given of the Latin word *Apostole* = letters of dismission given to an appellant. They state his case, and declare that the record will be transmitted. (The term is used chiefly in Civil and Admiralty law.) (Wharton, &c.)

Apostles' Creed. The well-known creed beginning, "I believe in God, the Father. Almighty," and ending with the words "the life everlasting. Amen." For many centuries it was attributed to the Apostles, but historical criticism has shown that it arose some time after their age, and probably not all at one period. It is found in its present form in the works of Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, from 374 to 397. [CREED.]

apostles' coats. Coats worn by reformers at the miracle plays of the Middle Ages. (Lee: Gloss.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

apostle spoons. Spoons of gilded silver, the handle of each ending in the figure of an



APOSTLE SPOONS.

Apostle. They were the usual present of sponsors at baptisms. (Nares.)

"And all this for the hope of two *apostle spoons*, to suffer! and a cup to eat a candle in! for that will be thy legacy."—*B. Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, l. 3. (See also *Sh. kesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2.)

apostleship (a-pōs'-el-shīp), *s.* [Eng. *apostle*; suffic. -ship. In Dut. *apostelshap.*] The office or dignity of an apostle.

"That he may take part of this ministry and *apostle*, ship, from which Judas by transgression fell, . . . —*Acts* l. 25.

a-pōs'-tōl-ate, *s.* [In Fr. *apostolat*; Sp. & Port. *apostolado*; Ital. *apostolato*; Lat. *apostolatus* = the office of an apostle.]

1. The office or dignity of an apostle, "Himself [St. Paul] and his brethren in the *apostolate*."—*Killingbeck: Serm.*, p. 118.
2. The office or dignity of the Pope, or more rarely, of an ordinary bishop.

A-pōs'-tōl-i, *s. pl.* [Lat. = Eng. *apostles*.]

Church Hist.: An ascetic sect founded by Gerhard Sagarelli, of Parma, who was afterwards burnt in that city in the year 1300. They were opposed to the possession of property, and to marriage, but were attended by spiritual sisters. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 14.) [APOSTOLICI.]

āp-ōs-tōl-īc, * **āp-ōs-tōl-īck**, * **āp-ōs-tōl-īque**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *apostolique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *apostolico*; Lat. *apostolicus*; Gr. ἀποστολικός (*apostolikos*).]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to the apostles; derived directly from the apostles; agreeable to the doctrine or practice of the apostles.

"He follow'd Paul: his zeal a kindred flame,
His *apostolic* charity the same."—*Cooper: Hope*. [See APOSTOLICAL.]

Catholic Apostolic Church: The Irvingite church. [CATHOLIC.]

His Apostolic Majesty: A title first conferred by Pope Sylvester II. on Duke Stephen of Hungary. It was acquired by the ruling sovereign of Austria when Hungary became subject to him, and is still used by the Austrian emperor.

B. As substantive:

Plural. Church Hist. [APOSTOLICI.]

Apostolic Canons. Eighty-five ecclesiastical laws, the compilation of which was fraudulently attributed to Clement of Rome. They were brought together subsequently to his time, but give valuable information regarding the discipline of the Greek and other Oriental churches in the second and third centuries. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

Apostolic Churches. Churches first established by the apostles, specially those of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. Afterwards the term obtained a less precise meaning.

Apostolic Clerks. A religious association founded by John Colombinus, a nobleman of Siena, and abolished by Clement IX. in 1668. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 35.)

Apostolic Constitutions. Certain voluminous directions regarding ecclesiastical discipline and worship; also fraudulently attributed to Clement, but which did not obtain their final form till about the fourth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

Apostolic Fathers. Those Christian fathers or writers who lived so early that they had opportunities of holding intercourse either with the apostles or their immediate disciples. They were Clement of Rome (Clemens Ro-

manus), Ignatius, Polycarp, Barnabas, and Hermas. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., §§ 20, 21.)

Apostolic party. A fanatical Roman Catholic party which figured in the history of Spain from 1819 till 1830, when it became merged in the Carlists.

apostolic sees. Sees said to have been founded by the Apostles; specially Antioch, Ephesus, and Rome. (*Lee: Gloss.*)

apostolic succession. The claim made by most episcopally-ordained clergymen and bishops that they constitute links in an unbroken chain of similarly ordained persons, the first of whom were set apart to their sacred functions by the Apostles themselves. Those who hold that view most tenaciously generally combine with it the opinion that only clergymen who are in the line of this spiritual succession are entitled to the pastoral office in the Christian Church, all others simply usurping the functions of the ministry.

āp-ōs-tōl-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *apostolic*; -al.] The same as APOSTOLIC, *adj.* (q. v.)

"They acknowledge not that the Church keeps any thing as *apostolical* which is not found in the apostles' writings, in what other records ever it be found."—*Hooker*.

"The Pope had been requested to give his *apostolical* sanction to an arrangement so important to the peace of Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

āp-ōs-tōl-īc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *apostolical*; -ly.] After the manner of the apostles. (*Johnson*.)

† āp-ōs-tōl-īc-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *apostolical*; -ness.] Apostolicity (q. v.). (*Johnson*.)

Āp-ōs-tōl-ī-cī, **Āp-ōs-tōl-ī-ces**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Apostolici* (pl.); Eng. *Apostolics* (pl.).]

Church Hist.: More than one ascetic sect which arose in France in the twelfth century. Their tenets were almost the same as those afterwards held by Sigarelli. [APOSTOLI.] St. Bernard contended against them strenuously. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 15.)

† āp-ōs-tōl-ī-cīsm, *s.* [Eng. *apostolic*; -ism.] Apostolicity (q. v.). (*J. Morison*.) (*Reid*.)

āp-ōs-tōl-īc-ī-ty, *s.* [Eng. *apostolic*; -ity.] The quality of being apostolic. (*Faber*.) (*Worcester*.)

a-pōs'-trō-phē, * **a-pōs'-trō-phŷ**, * **a-pōs'-trō-phūs**, *s.* [In Sw. *apostrof*;

Dan. *apostroph*; Sp. *apostrofe*; Port. *apostrofe* (Rhet.), *apostrofo* (Gram.); Ital. *apostrofe* (Rhet.), *apostrofo* (Gram.); Fr. & Lat. *apostrophe*; Gr. ἀποστροφή (*apostrophē*) = (1) a turning away; (2) Rhet., an apostrophe; ἀποστροφος (*apostrophos*) = as *adj.*, turned away from; as *subst.*, an apostrophe (in gram.); ἀποστροφή (*apostrophē*) = to turn back: ἀρό (*apo*) = from, and στροφή (*strophē*) = to twist, to turn. Or the rhetorical apostrophe may be from ἀρό (*apo*) and στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning; στροφή (*strophē*) = to turn.]

A. In the forms apostrophe and *apostrophy:

Rhetoric: A figure of speech by which, according to Quintilian, a speaker turns from the rest of his audience to one person, and addresses him singly. Now, however, the signification is wider, and is made to include cases in which an impassioned orator addresses the absent, the dead, or even things inanimate, as if they were present and able to hear and understand his words. When Jesus, in the midst of an address to his apostles in general, suddenly turned to Peter and said, "Simon, Simon, behold, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat" (Luke xxi. 24–37), the apostrophe was in the Quintilian sense. The following are examples of the same figure in the wider meaning:—

(a) Living, but absent.

"Tis done—but yesterday a king,
And arm'd with kings to strive—
And now thou art a nameless thing,
So subject, yet alive."

Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

(b) Dead.

"My mother, when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?"
Cooper: On Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

(c) Inanimate.

"Why leap ye, ye high hills?"—*Ps.* lxviii. 16.

B. In the forms apostrophe and *apostrophus:

1. *Gram.*: The substitution of a mark like this (') for one or more letters omitted from a word, as *tho'* for *though*, *'Twas* for *It was*, *king's* for *kinges*. (See No. 2.)

2. The mark indicating such substitution, especially in the case of the possessive. The old possessive singular was *es*, and the apostrophe stands for the omitted *e*. Thus Chaucer has the "Knights," the "Monkes," and the "Clerkes" Tales, for what now would be written the "Knight's," "Monk's," and "Clerk's" Tales. The old spelling is preserved in the word Wednesday = Woden's day = Wode's day. The name *apostrophe* is given also to the mark in the possessive plural, as *brethren's*, *assassin's*.

"Many laudable attempts have been made by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*, and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two words at most."—*Sieff*.

¶ Two apostrophes (') are usually employed to mark the ending of a quotation, the commencement of the quotation being indicated by inverted commas ("); thus—

The Mosaic narrative commences with a declaration that "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—*Buckland: Geol.*, vol. i., p. 20.

More rarely only one is used, thus—

The note of interrogation must not be used after indirect questions; as, "he asked me who called."—*Bain: Eng. Gram.* (ed. 1874), p. 203.

When there is a quotation within a quotation, one apostrophe is generally employed, thus—

"I say that the Word of God containeth whatsoever things may fall into any part of man's life. For, as Solomon saith in the second chapter of the Proverbs, 'My son, if thou receive my words, &c.' then thou shalt understand justice and judgment, and equity, and every good way."—*T. C.*, quoted in Note to *Hooker's Eccles. Pol.* (ed. 1841), p. 232.

āp-ōs-trōph-ē, *a.* [Eng. *apostrophe*; -ia.]

1. Pertaining to the rhetorical figure denominated an apostrophe.

2. Pertaining to an apostrophe. (Used in grammar and in poetry in lieu of a letter or letters omitted.) (*Murray*.)

a-pōs-trō-phīze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *apostroph(e)*; -ize. In Fr. *apostropher*; Port. *apostrophar*; Ital. *apostrofare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To address one or more persons after the manner of a rhetorical apostrophe; to turn from an audience in general to a single person in it; or to address the absent, the dead, or things inanimate as if able to listen to one's impassioned words.

"There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eneides, and speaking of him in the second person; it is generally applied only to men of account."—*Pope*.

2. To omit a letter or letters from a word, or mark that such an omission has taken place by inserting an apostrophe. (*Webster*.)

B. Intransitive: To use the rhetorical figure called apostrophe.

"I have learned the word *apostrophizing* at my untimely decease, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.

a-pōs-trō-phīzed, **a-pōs-trō-phīzed**, *pa. par. & a.* [APOSTROPHIZE.]

a-pōs-trō-phīz-īng, **a-pōs-trō-phīz-īng**, *pr. par.* [APOSTROPHIZE.]

* **a-pōs-trō-phŷ**, *s.* [APOSTROPHE.]

* **āp-ō-stūme**, *s.* [APOSTEM.]

* **a-pōs-tūme**, *v.t.* [APOSTEMATE.]

Āp-ō-tac'-tites, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Apotactae*; Gr. Ἀποτακτοί (*Apotaktōi*) = specially appointed; ἀποτάσσω (*apotassō*) = to set apart: ἀπό (*apo*) = from, τάσσω (*assō*) = to arrange.]

Church History: An austere Christian sect which arose in the second century. Believing matter to be essentially evil, they renounced marriage, fasted frequently, and used water instead of wine in the Communion. Many instead of wine in the Communion. Many followed Tatian. They were called also Enkratites (Abstainers) and Hydroparastatæ (Water-drinkers).

* **a-pōt'-ē-car-ŷ**, *s.* [APOTHECARY.]

āp-ō-tēl-ēs-māt-īc, *a.* [Gr. ἀποτελεσματικός (*apotelesmatikos*) = (1) of or for completion, (2) of or for astrology; ἀποτέλεσμα (*apotelesma*) = (1) that which is completed; (2) the influence of the stars on human destiny; ἀποτελέω (*apoteleō*) = to bring to an

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aŷ; exēct, Xēnophon, exīst. -īng, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

end: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *τελεώ* (*teleō*) = to bring about, to complete; *τέλος* (*telos*) = the fulfillment or accomplishment of anything.] Relative to astrology. (*Gausson*.)

ap-ōth'-ē-car-ŷ, *a-pōt'-ē-car-ŷ, s. [In Sw. *apothekare*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *apotheker*; Fr. *apothicaire*; Sp. *boticario*. From Lat. *apotheca*; Gr. *ἀποθήκη* (*apothēkē*) = a place where anything is laid up, a shop, a store-house, also what is stored therein; from *ἀποτίωμι* (*apothēmi*) = to put away: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *τίωμι* (*tithēmi*) = to put. Or Gr. *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and Lat. *theca*, Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, box, chest, &c., to put anything in; from *τίωμι* (*tithēmi*).]

1. The keeper of a shop or warehouse.
2. The officer in charge of a magazine.
3. A general practitioner in medicine.
4. One who prepares and sells drugs.

"There was also a Doctor of Physick,

Full redy hadde he his apothecaries,

To sende him drugges, and his lectorsaries."

Chaucer: The Prologue, 412, 427-8.

"... the common drugs with which every apothecary in the smallest market town was provided..."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. xv.

Apothecaries' Company: One of the Corporations of the City of London. On the 9th of April, 1606, the apothecaries of that locality were incorporated by James I., being united with the grocers. In 1617, a new charter set them free from this unnatural association. Towards the end of the seventeenth century many of the apothecaries began to practise as medical men in addition to selling medicine—an innovation, of course, stoutly resisted by regular physicians; and about a century later they had themselves to stand on the defensive against similar procedure on the part of the recently arisen chemists and druggists. Various Acts of Parliament subsequently increased the power of the Apothecaries' Company, till in 1815 they obtained the formidable privilege of examining and licensing all apothecaries and sellers of drugs throughout England and Wales. With the important exception of their antagonists, the chemists and druggists, no medical man could now make or dispense drugs without the licence of the Apothecaries' Company. The Medical Act of 1858 and the Pharmacy Act of 1868 gave increased privileges to apothecaries, the latter one allowing them to charge both for medicine and for attendance. In America there is no body strictly analogous to the apothecaries of England.

Apothecaries' Hall: The building in London where the Apothecaries' Company carry on their business.

Apothecaries' weight: The system of weights by which medical prescriptions are compounded.

ap-ō-thē'-cī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case, chest, or box to put anything in.] [APOTHECARY.]

Botany:

1. The scutella or shields constituting the fructification of some lichens. They are little coloured cups or lines with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing acid or tubes filled with spores. (*Lindley: Intrud. to Bot.*)

2. The cases in which the organs of reproduction in the Algæ, or Sea-weeds, are contained. (*Ibid.*, p. 273.)

ap-ō-thēgm (*g* silent), s. [APOPHTHEGM.]

¶ For its derivatives also see the spelling commencing ΑΠΟΡΗΤΗ.

***ap-ō-thēm, s.** [Gr. *ἀποτίωμι* (*apothēmi*) = to put away: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, away; *τίωμι* (*tithēmi*) = to put or place.] The name given by Berzelius to the insoluble brown deposit which forms in vegetable extracts exposed to the air. It is a mixture of various substances, and not a proper chemical compound. (*Watts*.)

ap-ōth'-ē-sīs, s. [In Ger. *apotheose*; Fr. *apothéose*; Sp. *apoteosis*; Port. *apoteosis*, *apoteiose*; Ital. *apoteosi*; Lat. *apoteosis*; Gr. *ἀποθέωσις* (*apothēōsis*), from *ἀποθεώ* (*apothēō*) = to deify: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = away, and *θεός* (*theōs*) = to deify; *θεός* (*theos*) = God.] The deification of a human being; the elevating to the rank of the "gods" of a person who was remarkable for virtue, for heroism, or even for audacious vice. Temples were then built to the new divinity, priests appointed, sacri-

fices offered, and probably festivals instituted. The Romans called apotheosis consecration, and were accustomed in this way to honour their deceased emperors. It still exists in India and other pagan countries.

"... according to that, which the Grecians call *apothēōsis*, and the Latins *relatio inter deos*, was the supreme honour which man could attribute unto man."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. 1.

ap-ōth'-ē-sī-ze, v. t. [Eng. *apotheosize*; -ize.] To grant one an apotheosis; to deify one, to elevate one to the rank of the "gods." (*Bacon*.)

ap-ōth'-ē-sīs, s. [In Ital. *apotesi*; Lat. *apothēsis*; Gr. *ἀποθέσις* (*apothēsis*) = a laying up in store; *ἀποτίωμι* (*apothēmi*) = to put away: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *τίωμι* (*tithēmi*) = to put. Or *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *θεσις* (*thesis*) = a setting, a placing; from *τίωμι* (*tithēmi*).]

I. Architecture:

1. The same as APOTHEGE (q.v.).

2. A repository for books, &c., on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches.

"This [the chancel] being appropriated only to the sacred ministry, is very short from east to west, though it takes up the whole breadth of the church, together with the discom or proboscis, and the apothēsis, from north to south."—*Sir G. Wheeler: Desc. of Anc. Churches*, p. 82.

II. Surg.: The reduction of a dislocated bone. (*Parr*.)

ap-ōt'-ōm-ē, ap-ōt'-ōm-ŷ, s. [In Ger. *apoton*; Gr. *ἀποτομή* (*apotonē*) = a cutting off; *ἀποτέμνω* (*apotonēō*) = to cut off: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut. Or *τομή* (*tomē*) = a stump, . . . a cutting; from *τέμνω* (*temnō*).]

1. Ancient Greek Music: (a) That interval in the ratio of 2187 : 2048, which being cut off from the major tone 9 : 8, left the interval called a *leimma*, or *minor semitone*, in the ratio 256 : 243. (b) The interval 125 : 128 was called a major *apotonē*, and 2025 : 2048 a minor one.

2. Math.: The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

ap-ō-trēp'-sis, s. [Gr. *ἀποτρέψις* (*apotrepsis*) = aversion; *ἀποτρέπω* (*apotreō*) = to turn away from: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *τρέπω* (*treō*) = to turn. Or *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *τρέψις* (*trepsis*) = turning; from *τρέπω* (*treō*).]

Med.: The resolution of a suppurating tumour. (*Coze*.)

†ap-ōt'-rō-pŷ, s. [Lat. *apotropæa*, *apotropæa*, s. pl. From Gr. *ἀποτροπή* (*apotropē*) = a turning away from: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *τροπή* (*tropē*) = a turn; *τρέπω* (*treō*) = to turn.]

Greek Poetry: A verse or hymn designed to avert the wrath of incensed deities. The divinity chiefly invoked on such occasions was Apollo.

ap-ō-zēm, s. [In Fr. *apozème*; Port. *apozema*, *apozima*; Lat. *apozema*; Gr. *ἀποζέμα* (*apozema*), from *ἀποζέω* (*apozēō*), *t.* = (1) to throw off by fermenting; (2) *i.*, to cease fermenting: *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *ζέω* (*zēō*) = to boil. Or *ἀπό* (*apo*) = from, and *ζέμα* (*zema*) = that which is boiled, a decoction; *ζέω* (*zēō*).] A decoction. An extraction of the substance of plants by boiling them and preserving the infusion.

"During this evacuation, he took opening broths and apozema."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

ap-ō-zēm'-ic-āl, a. [Eng. *apozem*; -ical.] Pertaining to an apozem or decoction; resembling an apozem or decoction.

"Wine, that is drute, may safely and profitably be substituted in an apozemical form in fevers."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape*, p. 33.

***ap-pā'id, *ap-pā'yed, pa. par.** [APPAY.]

***ap-pā'ire, *ap-pā'yre, *a-pā'ire, *a-pē'ire, *ap-pē'ir, v. t. & i.** [Norm. Fr. *appeler*; from Lat. *ad*, implying addition to, and *pejoro* = to make worse; *pejor* = Fr. *pire*, Prov. *peire* = worse.] [IMPAIR.]

A. Transitive: To impair, to make worse; to lessen, weaken, or injure. (Now IMPAIR.)

"... his flatterers, madden semblant of weeping, and appeared and aggregated moche of this matiere,

"... Chaucer: Tale of Melibee.

B. Intransitive: To become worse or less; to degenerate.

"I see the more that I them forbere,

The worse they be I were to yere:

All that lyveth appayreth fast."

Morality of Every Man: Hawkins's Old Pl., l. 33.

ap-pāl, *ap-pā-lén, v. t. & i. [Often derived from Fr. *pallir* (*t.*) = to make pale, (*i.*) to grow pale; but Wedgwood considers that it is with *pall*, and not with *pale*, that it is connected.]

A. Transitive: "To cause to pall;" to take away or lose the vital power, whether through age or sudden terror, horror, or the like. (*Wedgwood*.) Spec., to inspire with terror; greatly to terrify; thoroughly to discourage; to paralyse energy through the influence of fear.

"That in the weak man's way like lions stand,
His soul appall, and damp his rising fire!"

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ll. 60.

B. Intransitive: To come under the influence of terror; to become dismayed; to become discouraged; to have the energy paralysed with fright.

"To make his power to appallen, and to fayle."

Lydgate.

"Therewith her wrathfull courage/gan appall,
And haughtie spirits meekely to adaw."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

ap-pāl, s. [APPAL, v.] Dismay, terror. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xiv. 314.)

ap-palled, pa. par. & a. [APPAL.]

"Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax, that th' appalled air
May pierce the held of thy great combatant."

Shakesp. Troil. and Cress., iv. 5.

ap-pāl-līng, pr. par. & a. [APPAL.]

"Images of appalling suffering."—*Lecy: European*

Morals, li. 235.

ap-pāl-līng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *appalling*; -ly.]

In an appalling manner.]

"Massillon himself has not stated the case more

thrillingly and appallingly."—*F. E. Paget: Warden*

of Berkingholt.

ap-pāl-ment, †ap-pāl-ment, *ap-pāle-ment, s. [Eng. *appal*; -ment.] The action of appalling; the state of being appalled; dismay, consternation.]

"As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and appallment to the rest."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

"Transient emotions . . . 2. Terror. 3. Appallment. 4. Consternation. 5. Dismay."—*flowering: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action*, Works, vol. 1, p. 204.

***ap-pān-āge, †ap-pān-ā-ge, *ap-pēn-āge,**

***ap-an-āge, s.** [In Dan., Ger., & Sp. *apanage*; Fr. *apanage*, †*apanage*, †*apennage* = an appanage; Ital. *appannaggio* = an appanage; Law Latin *appannagium*, *appannagium* = an appanage; Med. Lat. *appanare* = to furnish with bread; *ad panem* = for bread, that is, for sustenance.]

I. Literally:

1. Properly, lands assigned as portions to the younger sons, or sometimes the brothers of the French king, who in general took their titles from the appanages which they held. Under the first two dynasties of French kings, the sons of the monarch divided his dominions among them. Afterwards the kingdom was assigned to the eldest, and appanages to the others. Then the dominant power of the latter princes was so circumscribed that their appanages could not be willed away to any one, or descend to females, but, on the failure of male issue, were made to revert to the crown; and finally, on the 22nd of November, 1790, the power hitherto possessed by the crown of granting appanages was taken away, and provision made for the younger sons of the royal family by grants from public funds. During the earlier period of the existence of French appanages, they were divided into *royal* and *customary*; the former being those granted to the king's brothers, and not allowed to be possessed by, or descend to, females; and the latter granted to the king's sisters, and consequently under no such restriction.

"It has been before remarked, that the French nobles became at an early period divided into the greater and the less, the former possessing territories, *apanage*, sovereignty, almost independent power."—*Erasm. Grove: Hist. France* (ed. 1830), vol. 1, p. 165.

2. A similar provision made for princes in other countries than France.

"He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *apanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son."—*Bacon*.

3. A dependency.

"Is the new province to be in reality, if not in name an *apanage* of Russia?"—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

II. Figuratively: Sustenance, support, stay.

"Had he thought it fit

That wealth should be the appanage of wit,

The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,

To deal it to the worst of human kind."—*Swift*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē ey = ā. qu = kw.

ap-pân-a-gîst, s. [Fr. *apyanagiste*, s. & a.] A prince endowed with an appanage. (Penny Cyclop.)

* **ap-pâr-âil, v.t.** [APPAREL, v.]

âp-par-â-tûs, s. [In Sw., Ger., & Fr. *apparat*; Sp. *aparato*; Port. & Ital. *apparato*; Lat. *apparatus*, s. = (1) a making ready; (2) an equipment, as instruments, &c.; (3) pomp, state: *apparatus* = prepared, pa. par. of *apparo* = to prepare: *ad* = for, and *paro* = to prepare.] Any equipment.

A. Ordinary Language: Specially—

1. *Art*: Instruments, machines, &c., prepared with the view of being used for certain ends: such as the cases of instruments provided for surgeons, for land surveyors, for mathematicians, for natural philosophers, for chemists, &c. Such also are the tools of a trade, the books of a student, the dresses and scenes in a theatre, the furniture of a house, and the munitions of war.

"... a little *apparatus* for the former purpose. This consists of a thin cylindrical vessel of brass."—*Foynes: Chem.*, 11th ed., p. 6.

"The Greek tragedians, it is indisputable, did not aim at reproducing the whole contemporary *apparatus*, which was in strictness appropriate and due to their characters."—*Gladstone: Homer*, l. 31.

2. *Nature*: An equipment; anything in nature divinely prepared or furnished.

"... who does not see in the vast and wonderful *apparatus* around us provision for other races of animated beings?"—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 819.

B. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: A series of organs all ministering to the same end, in the animal or vegetable economy; as the respiratory apparatus, the circulatory apparatus, the digestive apparatus, &c.

"... in both sexes a remarkable auditory *apparatus* has been discovered."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. x.

2. *Surgery*: The operation of lithotomy, or cutting for the stone. [LITHOTOMY.]

3. *Astron.*: *Apparatus Sculptoris*, called also *Officina Sculptoris* = the Sculptor's Apparatus or Workshop. One of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations.

* **ap-pâr-âyl, v.t.** [APPAREL]

* **ap-pâr-âyl-ÿng, pr. par. & s.** [APPARELLING.]

* **âp-par-çô-yvo.** [APPERCEIVE.]

* **âp-par-çô-yv-ÿnge.** [APPERCEIVING.]

* **âp-pâr-dône, * a-pâr-dône, v.t.** To pardon. (Scotch.) (*Knox*.)

* **ap-pâr-ëill, * ap-pâr-ëille, s. & v.** [APPAREL]

ap-pâr-ël, * ap-pâr-ëill, * ap-pâr-ëille (Eng.), * ap-pâr-ale, * ap-pâr-al-ÿe, * ap-pâr-aill (Scotch), s. [Fr. *appareil* = preparation, train, dressing, apparatus, symmetry; *appareiller* = to apparel, to join, to assimilate, to match, equalize, level; *pareil* = like, similar, equal. In Prov. *appareil*; Sp. *aparejos*; Port. *apparelio*; Ital. *apparecchio*, *apparecchiatura*; Lat. *paro* = to make equal; *par* = equal. Cognate also with Lat. *apparo* = to prepare; *ad* = for, and *paro* = to prepare.]

A. Ordinary Language: Essential meaning = that which is fitted, adjusted, or prepared.

I. Literally:

1. Dress, vesture, garments, clothing, clothes. "Then David arose from the earth, and washed, and anointed himself, and changed his *apparel*."—2 Sam. xii. 20.

2. The furniture of a ship; as sails, rigging, anchor, &c.

3. Munitions of war. (Scotch.)

"Bring shot and other *appareils*."—*Barbour*, xvii. 293.

II. Fig.: External habiliments, garb, decorations.

"Our late hurst London, in *apparel* new, Shook off her ashes to have treated you."—*Walter: To the Duchess of Orleans*.

B. Technically:

1. *Eccles. Vestments*: *Apparels* (pl.) were five ornamental pieces of embroidery, placed one on each of the wrists of the alb, one on the lower part of it before, another behind, and the fifth, or amice, round the neck. Some thought that they symbolised the five wounds of Christ. (*Lee: Gloss*.)

2. *Fort.* [In the French form *appareille*.] The slope or ascent to a bastion.

ap-pâr-ël, * ap-pâr-aill, * ap-pâr-âyl, * ap-pâr-ëill, * ap-âr-aill, * ap-âr-al, v.t. [From the substantive. In Fr. *appareiller* (APPAREL, v., etym.); Prov. & Port. *aparelhar*; Sp. *aparejar*; Ital. *apparechiare*.] (See the substantive.)

A. [Remotely from Lat. *paro* = to make equal.] (See etym. of the substantive.)

I. Literally: To dress, to clothe, to place garments upon.

"And she had a garment of divers colours upon her: for with such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*."—2 Sam. xiii. 18.

II. Figuratively:

1. To equip, to fit out, to furnish with weapons or other apparatus for war. (Used of warriors or of ships.)

"*Apparell'd* as becomes the brave."—*Byron: The Bride of Abydos*, l. 11.

"It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparelled* to fight."—*Sir J. Heyward*.

2. To deck out gaily, to adorn, to ornament, to render attractive.

"Of their fair chapel doubt thereof had non, Wel *apparell'd* was it hie and bas, With riche jewelles stuffed many on."—*Romans of Parthenay* (ed. Skeat), 926-28.

"There was a time when meadow, grove, and stream, The earth, and every common sight, To me did seem *Apparell'd* in celestial light, The glory and the freshness of a dream."—*Wordsworth: Inscriptions of Immortality*.

¶ *Apparel* is generally used in the pa. par.

B. [Remotely from Lat. *paro* = to prepare (?).] To prepare.

"And al swo hi heden *apparell'd* here offendres swo kaim al sters that yede to for hem in to Jerusalem."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 26.

ap-pâr-elled, * ap-pâr-alled, * a-pâr-aill, * a-pâr-al-it, pa. par. & a. [See APPAREL, v.]

"... two white *apparell'd* angels."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (Transl. 1846), § 143.

ap-pâr-ël-lîng, * ap-pâr-âyl-ÿng, a. & s.

As substantive: Preparation.

"For Tullius saith, that long *apparaylyng* byfore the bataille, maketh schort victorie."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee*.

† **ap-pâr-en-çe, † ap-pâr-en-çy, * ap-pâr-en-çie, s.** [In Fr. *apparence*; Port. *apparencia*; Ital. *appareanza*; Lat. *apparentia* = (1) a becoming visible, (2) external appearance.] The state of becoming visible; appearance.

"Which made them resolve no longer to give credit unto outward *apparences*."—*Trans. of Soccolini* (1636), p. 66.

"And thus this double hypocrite, With his devoute *apparencie*,"—*Gower: Conf. Amant*, bk. 1.

"It had now been a very justifiable presumption in the king, to believe as well as hope, that he could not be long in England without such an *apparency* of his own party that wished all that he himself desired."—*Lord Clarendon: Life*, li. 21.

ap-pâr-ent, a. & s. [In Fr. *apparent*; Sp. *aparente*; Port. & Ital. *apparente*; Lat. *apparens*, pr. par. of *apparo* = to become visible, to appear; *ad* = to, and *paro* = to appear.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That may be seen, visible, in sight, in view, or coming in sight, appearing. (Opposed to secret, hidden, or concealed.)

"Large foliage, overhead wing golden flowers, Blown on the summit of th' *apparent* fruit."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. iii.

2. Plain, obvious, indubitable. (Opposed to doubtful.)

"The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*."—*Hooke*.

3. Open, evident, known. (Opposed to suspected.)

"As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*, In my opinion ought to be prevented."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, li. 2.

4. Seeming. (Opposed to real or true.) As seems to the senses in contradistinction to what reason indicates.

"... to live on terms of civility and even of *apparent* friendship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ This is the most common use of the word, especially in scientific works.

"... the real matters must be to each other in the proportion of th' *apparent* ones."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 463.

II. Technically:

1. *Optics, Astron., &c.* [For the *Apparent Altitude, Diameter, Magnitude, Figure, Motion, Place, and Distance* of an earthly or heavenly

body see ALTITUDE, DIAMETER, MAGNITUDE, FIGURE, MOTION, PLACE, and DISTANCE; for the *Apparent horizon*, which is the same as the visible horizon, see HORIZON; for *Apparent conjunction* of the Planets, see CONJUNCTION.]

2. *Horology, Astron., &c.* [For *Apparent Time*, see TIME.]

3. *Law*: With rights or prospects not likely to be set aside by any contingency but death. Opposed to presumptive. This is the use of the word in the phrase *heir apparent*, the import of which is, that the person so designated will be entitled to ascend the throne or possess the estate, if he survive their present possessors. An heir presumptive, on the contrary, though at present the nearest in succession to one or other of these dignities, may have his hope defeated by the birth of a nearer heir. (See Blackstone's Commentaries, bk. ii., ch. 14.)

"Two heirs *apparent* of the crown, who had been prematurely snatched away, Arthur, the elder brother of Henry VIII., and Henry, the elder brother of Charles I., ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ By the law of Scotland one is not considered heir apparent to an estate till the actual death of its possessor; and of course he loses the title again shortly afterwards, when he actually enters on the inheritance.

B. As substantive. *Apparent* is used elliptically for *heir apparent*.

"Prince. My gracious father, by your kingly leave, I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, li. 2.

ap-pâr-ent-ly, adv. [Eng. *apparent*; -ly.]

* 1. Plainly, clearly. (Opposed to doubtfully.)

"With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even *apparently*, and not in dark speeches."—*Numb.* xii. 8.

2. Seemingly.

"They found the Emperor himself *apparently* frank."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 875.

ap-pâr-ent-ness, s. [Eng. *apparent*; -ness.]

The quality of being apparent; visibility, obviousness. (Webster.)

ap-pâr-ÿ-tion, s. [In Fr. *apparition*; Sp. *aparicion*; Port. *apareçao*; Ital. *apparizione*. From Lat. *apparitio* = (1) service, attendance; (2) domestics, from *apparo* = to become visible, to appear.] [APPEAR.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of becoming visible; visibility, appearance.

"It was also observed that he was troubled with *apparitions* of holigubins and evil spirits; ..."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A person who, or a thing which, suddenly, and perhaps unexpectedly, becomes visible; an appearance.

"Fitz-James looked round—yet scarce believed The witness that his sight received; Such *apparition* well might seem Delusion of a dreadful dream."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 11.

"A thousand hushing *apparitions* start Into her face; a thousand innocent shames In angel whiteness bear away those blushes."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

3. *Spec.*: A so-called ghost, spectre, or hobgoblin; also a spirit of any kind from the unseen world.

"That, if again this *apparition* come, He may approve our eyes, and speak to it."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, l. 1.

II. Technically:

Astron.: A term applied to the appearance in the heavens of a comet, or to the visible ascent above the horizon of a star previously beneath it; or in the shining forth of one which, though up, was before left unlightened from being occulted or eclipsed by another heavenly body. In the latter case it is opposed to *Occultation* (q.v.).

"The intervals of these successive *apparitions* being 75 and 76 years, Halley was encouraged to predict it [the comet's] re-appearance about the year 1759."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed., § 567.

"A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appears: deducting three days wherein it commonly disappears, and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours."—*Brome: Vulgar Errors*.

Circle of Apparition: That part of the heavens in any given latitude within which the stars are always visible. It is opposed to the *Circle of occultation*.

ap-pâr-ÿ-tion-al, a. Of, pertaining to or resembling an apparition; spectral. Capable of appearing (as the apparitional soul); endowed with materializing qualities.

ap-pâr-ÿ-tôr, s. [In Fr. *appariteur*; Ital. *apariore*; Lat. *apparitor* = a public servant, such as a licitor, a writer, or a priest; from *apparo* = to appear.]

1. A petty officer in a civil or criminal court who assists in carrying out the decisions of the judges. In ecclesiastical courts, one who carries summonses.

"They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the apparitor."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. In other institutions: The beadle or similar functionary.

* **ap-pass'ion-ā-tēd** (ss as sh), a. [Ital. *appassionato* = endure, suffered; affectionate; *appassionare* = to make to endure or suffer.] Impassioned.

"The seven *appassionated* shepherds."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. II.

appaumée (ap-pāu-mē), a. [APAUÉE.]

* **ap-pā'y**, v.t. [O. Fr. *appayer*, *apaier*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *apagar* = to quench, to appease; Ital. *appagare* = to satisfy; *pagare* = to pay. From Lat. *pacare* = to pacify; *pax* = peace.] To satisfy, to appease, to content.

¶ Now contracted into **PAY** (q.v.).

"So only can high justice rest *appaid*."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. XII.

* **ap-pā'yed**, **ap-pā'id**, pa. par. [APPAY.]

v.t. & i. [Norm. Fr. *apescher*, which Mahn believes to be from Lat. *appacto*, freq. of *appango* = to fasten to: *ad* = to, and *pango* = to fasten.] [IMPEACH.]

A. Trans. : To impeach. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appache* him."

Shakespeare: Richard II., v. 2.

"His wonder far exceeded reason's reach,
That he began to doubt his dearest sight,
And out of error did himself *appache*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 40.

B. Intrans. : To tell; to make revelations of any thing which it was the desire or interest of one's self or others to conceal.

"... come, come, disclose
The state of your affection: for your passions
Have to the full *appached*."

Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, I. 1.

¶ The slang expression to "peach," current among the criminal classes, is the word *appach* or *impeach* contracted.

* **ap-pē'ached**, pa. par. [APPEACH.]

* **ap-pē'ach-ēr**, s. [Eng. *appeach*; -er.] One who "appeaches" or impeaches another or himself.

"... common *appeachers* and accusers of the noble men and chieftest citizens."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 286. (*Richardson*.)

* **ap-pē'ach-mēt**, s. [Eng. *appeach*; -ment.] An impeachment.

"The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched."—*Wotton*.

ap-pē'al, **ap-pē'le**, **a-pē'ele**, v.t. & i.

[In Sw. *appellera*; Dan. *appellere*; Dut. *appelleren*; Ger. *appellieren*; Fr. *appeler*; Sp. *apelar*; Port. *apelar*; Ital. *appellare*; Lat. *appello*, -*avi* = (1) to call upon, to speak to, (2) to entreat, (3) to appeal to, (4) to name or call, (5) to pronounce. Cognate with *appello*, -*puli* = to drive to: *ad* = to, *pello* = (1) to push or strike, (2) to drive.]

A. Transitive:

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. To accuse, impeach, or charge with. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Quod Yonthe to Age, 'Y thee *a-peels*,
And that before onre God y-wis."

Mirror of the Periods of Men's Life (ed. Furnival), 433-4.

"As well *appell* by the cause you come:
Namely, to *appeal* each other of high treason.—
Cousin of Hereford, what dost thou object
Against the Duke of Norfolk?"

Shakespeare: Richard II., I. 1.

2. To carry from an inferior to a superior court or judge.

B. Intransitive:

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. To carry a case from an inferior to a superior court of law, or from an inferior to a superior judge. [APPEAL, s.]

"I *appeal* unto Caesar."—*Acts* xiv. 11.

2. To carry a controverted statement or argument, for judgment, to another person than the one who has decided against it; to lay it before the tribunal of public opinion; to point to arguments in its support; or if the issue be very important, and the support adequate, to draw the sword in its defence.

"Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind."—*Locke*.

"It may suffice here to *appeal* to the immense amount of gross produce, which, even without a permanent tenure, English labourers generally obtain from their little allotments."—*J. & Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. I, chap. ix, § 4.

"... they *appealed* to the sword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxi. 1.

ap-pē'al, **ap-pē'el**, s. [From the verb. In Dan. & Dut. *appel*; Ger. *appellation*; Fr. *appel*, *appellation*; Sp. *apelacion*; Port. *apelacao*; Ital. *appello*, *appellazione*, *appellazione*; Lat. *appellatio* = (1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a calling by name.]

I. Literally:

Law & Ordinary Language:

1. An application for the transfer of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior court or judge. It differs from a writ of error in two respects: (1) That an appeal may be brought on any interlocutory matter, but a writ of error only on a definite judgment; (2) that on writs of error the superior court pronounces the judgment, whilst on appeals it gives directions to the court below to rectify its decree. (*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 4.)

"There are distributors of justice from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince."—*Addison*.

¶ In Scots Law the term is used only of the carrying of cases from the Court of Session to the House of Lords.

2. The right of carrying a particular case from an inferior to a superior judiciary.

"But of those rights the trustees were to be judges, and judges without *appeal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxv.

* 3. Formerly: Private prosecutions for heinous offences, e.g., the murder of a near relative, larceny, rape, arson, mayhem, &c., from which one's self has suffered, or for treason against the state. If the prosecutor failed to establish the accusation, he was punished. In some cases the person who appealed was an accomplice in the act which he denounced. (*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. iv, chap. 23.)

"Hast thou according to thy oath and band
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boistrinous late *appeal*
Against the duke of Norfolk?"

Shakespeare: Richard II., I. 1.

"... the most absurd and odious proceeding known to our old law, the *appeal* of murder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiv.

4. A summons to answer to a charge.

"Nor shall the sacred character of King
Be urged to shield me from thy bold *appeal*;
If I have injured thee, that makes us equal."

Dryden.

II. Figuratively:

1. The referring of a controverted statement or argument to one in whose judgment confidence is placed, or to the verdict of public opinion, or to God.

"From the injustice of our brother men—
To him *appeal* was made as to a judge:
Who, with an understanding heart, *Allyd*
The perturbation; listened to the plea:
Resolved the dubious point, and sentence gave."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.

"The casting up of the eyes and lifting up of the hands is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders."—*Bacon*.

2. Recourse, resort.

"... not to denounce all preparations for battle and all *appeals* to arms."—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1876.

ap-pē'al-a-ble, a. [Eng. *appeal*; -able.]

Law:

1. Of cases: Which may be appealed; which is of such a character that permission will be given to the person against whom the verdict has gone in the inferior court to appeal to a superior one.

"To clip the power of the council of state, composed of the natives of the land, by making it *appealable* to the council of Spain."—*Jowett: Letters*, I. II. 13.

2. Of persons: Who may be called on by appeal to answer to a charge.

* **ap-pē'al-ant**, s. [APPELLANT.]

ap-pē'al-ed, pa. par. & a. [APPEAL, v.]

ap-pē'al-ēr, s. [Eng. *appeal*; -er.] One who appeals. [APPELLOR.]

ap-pē'al-ing, pr. par. & a. [APPEAL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj. (Spec.): Imploping; mutely soliciting. (*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 8.)

ap-pē'al-ing-nēss, s. [Eng. *appealing*; -ness.] Beseechingness. (*G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.)

ap-pē-ar, **ap-pē-re**, **a-pē-re**, **a-pi-er**, v.t. [In Fr. *apparaitre*, *apparoir*; Sp. *aparacer*; Port. *apparecer*; Ital. *apparire*; Lat. *apparere*, from *ad*, and *pareo* = to come forth, to appear.]

I. Literally:

1. To become visible to the eye, to come in sight.

"... Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land *appear*."—*Gen.* I. 9.

2. To be visible to the eye, to be in sight.
"... so that things which are seen were not made of things which do *appear*."—*Heb.* xi. 3.

II. More or less figuratively:

1. (In a sense analogous to that of coming in sight.)

(a) To be manifested to; as God, Christ, an angel, or a heavenly portent may be to man.

"The night after that *apere* an angel of heven in here slepe ino metelges, and hem selde and het."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

"In that night did God *appear* unto Solomon."—*2 Chron.* II. 7. (See also Mark xvi. 9; Exod. iii. 2; Matt. II. 7; and Rev. xii. 1.)

(b) To arise as an object of distinction among mankind.

"Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp *appeared*.
And ages ere the Mautian swan was heard."—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 565.

(c) Formally to present one's self before a person, or at a place, as at a sacred spot for worship, or before a judge in a court of law, whether as the accused person, as the prosecutor, or as an advocate.

"When all Israel is come to *appear* before the Lord thy God in the place which he shall choose . . ."
—*Deut.* xxxi. 11.

"... we must all *appear* before the judgment-seat of Christ . . ."—*2 Cor.* v. 10.

"... to *appear* in the presence of God for us."—*Heb.* ix. 24.

"One ruffian escaped because no prosecutor dared to *appear*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(d) To become visible to the eye of reason; to be fully established by observation or reasoning.

"... from the way in which they at first acquitted themselves, it plainly *appeared* that he had judged wisely in not leading them out to battle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. (Analogous to the sense of being visible.) To present the semblance of, to resemble:

(a) Its being implied that, notwithstanding this, the reality is absent:

"Even so ye also outwardly *appear* righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."—*Matt.* xxiii. 28.

(b) Without its being implied that the resemblance is unreal.

"... the signature of another plainly *appeared* to have been traced by a hand shaking with emotion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Appear* is sometimes used impersonally: e.g., "it appears to him"; "it appeared that . . ." (See ex. under II. 1, d.)

* **ap-pē-ar**, s. [From the verb.] Appearance.

"Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew,
In silver drop, against the sun's *appear*."

Fletcher: Faithful Shepherdess.

ap-pē-ar-ance, **ap-pē-r-ance**, **a-p-pē-r-ans**, s. [Fr. *appareance*; Sp. *aparencia*; Ital. *appareanza*, from Lat. *appareantia*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The state of coming in sight.

1. Literally:

(a) In an ordinary way.

"... choice cider from the orchards round the Malvern Hills made its *appearance* in company with the Champagne and the Burgundy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(b) Supernaturally, as a spirit may do to the bodily eye.

"I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of a spirit fabulous."—*Addison*.

2. Figuratively:

(a) Entry into the world, into society, or a particular company or place. Or entry in a particular character.

"Do the same justice to one another which will be done us hereafter by those who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more."—*Addison*.

(b) Visibility to the mind's eye; probability, likelihood.

"There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his countenance, should think it possible for him to instruct his player."—*Bacon*.

II. That which becomes visible.

1. A vision.

"But so behest hymne that nyght to melt
An *apere*, the which one to his spout."
—*Lancelot of the Lake* (ed. Skeat), bk. I, 263-4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The aspect presented when a person or thing becomes visible; mien.

"His external appearance is almost as well known to us as to his own captains and counselors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

"She knew not he was dead. She seem'd the same in person and appearance."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

"As the appearance of the bow that is in the cloud in the day of rain. . . ."—*Ezek.* i. 28.

3. A phenomenon; the latter word, and not appearance, being that now commonly used by men of science.

"The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloses such appearances as will not lie even in any model extant."—*Glanville: Seepsia*.

4. Semblance, as opposed to reality; or outward show, as opposed to internal hollow-ness.

" . . . to answer them which glory in appearance, and not in heart."—*2 Cor.* v. 12.

"Under a fair and beautiful appearance there should ever be the real substance of good."—*Rogers*.

5. Semblance, without its being implied that there is unreality.

" . . . there stood before me as the appearance of a man."—*Dan.* viii. 15.

6. Plural: Circumstances collectively fitted to produce a bad, or to produce a good, impression.

"Appearances were all so strong, The world must think him in the wrong."—*Swift*.

To save appearances, or to keep up appearances, is to make things look externally all right, when in reality they are to a greater or less extent wrong.

B. Technically:

Law: Formal presentation of one's self in a court in answer to a summons received, to answer any charges which may have been brought against one. A person who does so is said to *put in* or to *make an appearance*. This appearance is effected by putting in and justifying bail to the action at law, which is commonly called *putting in bail above*. [*BAIL*] (See *Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 19.)

"I will not tarry, no, nor evermore Upon this business my appearance make In any of their courts."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 4.

Perspective: The representation, or projection of a figure, a body, or any similar object upon the perspective plane.

ap-pē-ar-ēr, s. [Eng. *appeare*; -er.] One who or that which appears.

"That evils and ravens are ominous appearers, and presignify unlucky events, was an augural conception."—*Brownie*.

ap-pē-ar-ing, *pr. par.* & a. [APPEAR.]

As present participle & adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"We see the appearing huds . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

ap-pē-ar-ing, s. [APPEAR.] The state of becoming visible; appearance.

" . . . until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ."—*1 Tim.* iv. 14.

ap-pē-a-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *appease*; -able.] Not implacable; capable of being appeased. (*Johnson*.)

ap-pē-a-ā-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *appeasable*; -ness.] The quality of being appeasable. The opposite of implacableness. (*Johnson*.)

ap-pē-a-ē, v.t. [Fr. *apaiser*; O. Fr. *apaissier*, *apaissier*; Prov. *apaissar*; from Lat. *ad* = to, and *paco* = to appease, quiet.] [PEACE.] Properly, to make peace where agitation before existed; as—

* 1. To quiet or calm the agitated deep.

"By his counsel he appeaseth the deep, and planteth islands therein."—*Ecclesi.* xliii. 23.

2. To dispel anger or wrath, and tranquillise the heart previously perturbed by one or both of these passions; to cause one to cease complaining.

" . . . I will appease him with the present that goeth before me."—*Gen.* xxxii. 20.

"Now then your plaint appease."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. iii. 23.

¶ Formerly it was sometimes used reflexively.

"And Tullius saith: There is no thing so commendable in a great lord, as when he is debonaire and meek, and appeaseth him lightly."—*Chaucer: Meibewe*.

3. To tranquillise the conscience and make it cease from troubling.

" . . . and peace Of conscience, which the law by ceremonies Cannot appease . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

4. To satiate a clamorous appetite, and by satiety make its cravings cease.

"The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison appeased the rage of hunger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ap-pē-a-ēd, *pa. par.* & a. [APPEASE.]

ap-pē-a-ē-ment, s. [Eng. *appease*; -ment.]

1. The act of pacifying.

2. The state of being pacified.

3. An article or guarantee of peace.

"Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good appeasements."—*Hayward*.

ap-pē-a-ē-r, s. [Eng. *appease*; -er.] One who appeases; one who pacifies; a peace-maker. (*Johnson*.)

ap-pē-a-ē-ive, *pr. par.* & a. [APPEASE.]

ap-pē-a-ē-ive, a. [Eng. *appease*; suffix -ive.] Having the power or the tendency to appease; pacificatory, tranquillising, soothing. (*Webster*.)

* **ap-pē-ile**, v.t. [APPEAL, v.t.]

ap-pē-lan-ē-y, s. [Lat. *appellans* = appealing.]

1. Appeal. (*Todd*.)

2. Capability of appeal. (*Todd*.)

ap-pē-lant, * **ap-pē-al-ant**, a. & s. [In Dan. & Dut. *appellant*; Fr. *appellant*; Sp. *apalante*; Ital. *appellante*. From Lat. *appellans*, *pr. par.* of *appello* = to call upon.]

A. As adjective: Appealing.

"The party appellant [shall] first personally promise and avow, that he will faithfully keep and observe all the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, &c."—*Const. and Canons Eccl.*, 98.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who calls out or challenges another to single combat.

"These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant, Though by his blindness misled for high attempts, Who now defies thee thrice to single fight."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*.

† 2. One who stands forth as a public accuser of another before a court of law.

"Come I appellant to this princely presence. Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee.

Thou art a traitor and a miscreant."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

3. One who appeals from an inferior to a superior court or judge. In this sense it is opposed to *appellee* or *respondent*.

"An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the appellant."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

II. Technically:

Church History: A term applied in the eighteenth century to the Jansenists and others who appealed to a general council against the bull "Unigenitus" launched by Pope Clement XI. against the translation into French of the New Testament, with notes, by Paschasius Quesnel. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, Cent. xviii., §§ 10, 11.)

ap-pē-late, a. & s. [Lat. *appellatus*, *pa. par.* of *appello* = to call upon.] [APPEAL.]

A. As adjective:

1. To which there lies an appeal.

" . . . by assenting or dissenting to laws and exercising an appellate jurisdiction."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, Introd., § 4.

* 2. Against whom an appeal is taken.

" . . . and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

3. In any other way pertaining to an appeal.

B. As substantive: The person appealed against.

ap-pē-lâte, v.t. [APPELATE, a. & s.] To name, to call. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxxvi.)

ap-pē-lā-tion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *appellation*; Sp. *apelacion*; Port. *apelacao*; Ital. *appellazione*, *appellazione* = an appeal. From Lat. *appellatio* = (1) an accosting, (2) an appeal, (3) a naming; from *appello* = to call.]

1. The act of appealing; an appeal.

"Father of gods and men by equal right, To meet the God of Nature I appeale."

And bade Dan Phœbus scribe her *Appellation* seal."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, vii. vi. 35.

2. A name, a designation, that by which any person or thing is called.

"Several eminent men took new appellations by which they must henceforth be designated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ap-pē-lā-tive, a. & s. [In Dan. & Ger. *appellativum*, s.; Fr. *appellatif*, a. & s.; Sp. *apelativo*, a. & s.; Port. & Ital. *appellativo*. From Lat. *appellativus*.]

A. As adjective: Common as opposed to proper. (Used especially in grammar.) (See the substantive.)

"Nor is it likely that he [St. Paul] would give the common appellative name of Books to the divinely inspired Writings, without any other note of distinction."—*Ep. Bull: Works*, ii. 401.

B. As substantive:

1. Gen.: An appellation, a name, a designation.

" . . . that the kingdom of Christ may not only be in us in name and form, and honourable appellations, but in effect and power."—*Jeremy Taylor: Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, Works [1839], vol. iii., p. 74.

2. Grammar: A common, as opposed to a proper, name. Thus *bird*, *plant*, *rock*, *star*, are appellatives; but *London*, *Shakespeare*, and the planet *Venus* are not so.

"Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special, these are called *appellatives*; so fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster, for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species."—*Watts: Logic*.

ap-pē-lā-tive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *appellative*; -ly.] As appellatives do or are; after the manner of appellatives; as, "he is a perfect Goliath;" meaning, he is a man of gigantic stature.

" . . . the fallacy lieth in the Homonymy of Ware, here taken from the town so named, but aptly for all vendible commodities."—*Fuller: Worthies: Berfordshire* [Richardson].

ap-pē-lā-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *appellative*; -ness.] The quality of being appellative.

" . . . reduce the proper names in the genealogies following to such an appellativeness as should compose a continued sense."—*Fuller: Worthies: Suffolk* [Richardson].

ap-pē-lā-tō-rý, a. [Lat. *appellatorius* = relating to an appellant or an appeal.] Containing an appeal, in any of the senses of that word.

"An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

ap-pē-lē-e, s. [Lat. *appello* = . . . to appeal.]

Law:

1. The defendant in a case appealed from a lower to a higher court.

2. The defendant against an accusation brought by a private person. [APPEAL, s., No. 3.]

"In this case he is called an approver or prover probator, and the party appealed or accused is called the appellee."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

ap-pē-lor, **ap-pē-lor**, s. [Lat. *appellator*.] 1. One who accuses another person, called the *appellee*, of a crime, and prosecutes him before a criminal court.

"If the appellee be acquitted, the *appellor* [by virtue of the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I., c. 12] shall suffer one year's imprisonment. . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

† 2. One who carries a case from an inferior to a superior court.

¶ When *appellor* and *appellee* are used together they are generally both accented on the last syllable.

ap-pē-n-ā-ge, s. [APPANAGE.]

ap-pēnd, v.t. [Fr. *appendre*; Ital. *appendere*; Lat. *appendo* = to weigh to; *ad* = to, and *pēdo* = to suspend as weights, to weigh.]

1. To hang to or upon.

2. To add one thing as an accessory to another.

" . . . and appended to them a declaration attested by his sign-manual, and certifying that the originals were in his brother's own hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ap-pēnd-ā-ge (ā-ge = īg), s. [Eng. *append*; -age. In Fr. *appanage*.] [APPEND.]

1. Ordinary Language: Something added or appended to another, but not properly constituting a portion of it. [APPANAGE.]

" . . . and such his course of life. Who now, with no appendage hint a staff, . . ."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, tēl, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Certain superficial processes appended to the stems, leaves, calyces, &c., of plants; as hairs, prickles, thorns, glands, tubercles, dilatations or expansions of parts, utricles, pitchers, &c. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*) [APPENDICULATE.]

ap-pén-dânçe, ap-pén-dênçe, *ap-pén-dên-çy, s. [Fr. *appendance*.] Anything appended or annexed.

ap-pén-dant, a. & s. [Fr. *appendant*, *pa. par. of appendre*.] [APPEND.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Hanging to or upon.

2. *Fig.*: Annexed to, dependant upon, concomitant to, pertaining to, though not intimately.

II. Technically:

Common appendant is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable animals upon the waste belonging to the lord of the manor, and on the lands of other persons within the manor. (*Ibid.*)

B. As substantive: Anything attached to another one, as an accidental or accessory, not an essential, part of it.

ap-pén-déd, pa. par. & a. [APPEND.]

***ap-pén-dên-çy, s.** [APPENDANCE.]

***ap-pén-dî-câte, v.t.** [Lat. *appendix* (acc. *appendicem*), and Eng. suff. *-ate*.] [APPENDICULE.] To append, to add to.

†ap-pén-dî-câ-tion, s. [Eng. *appendicate*; *-ion*.] An appendage, an adjunct; something annexed.

ap-pén-dî-çes, s. pl. The Latin plural of APPENDIX (q.v.).

ap-pén-dî-ci-tis, s. [Lat. *appendix*; suff. *-itis*.]

Path.: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum, a worm-like, blind sac in the lower right side of the abdomen. The causes are various, exposure to cold or dampness, or some indiscretion in diet, being the most usual. In a large proportion of cases, foreign substances are an active factor in the production of the disease when a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane already exists. In the absence of this condition, foreign bodies may remain and cause little or no disturbance; but should the membrane become inflamed, they add to the irritation by occluding the lumen of the appendix, thus favoring ulceration of the walls, perforation, and even gangrene of the whole organ. Catarrhal inflammations of the appendix are common and frequently chronic, but have not heretofore been recognized as appendicitis. [See TYPHILITIS, PERITYPHILITIS.] Several forms of this disease are now recognized, as acute, chronic, and recurrent; also rheumatic appendicitis, which is observed in cases presenting a rheumatic diathesis. Acute, severe attacks occur when the *bacillus communis coli* present in a virulent form, and if this condition be associated with a fecal concretion or other foreign body causing pressure, there is imminent danger of necrosis, perforation, and death. The symptoms of appendicitis are intense, cramp-like pains, which may not at first be located in the right iliac fossa; nausea, if not vomiting; rigidity of the abdominal walls, especially of the right side and before the pain localizes itself; constipation generally, but diarrhoea occasionally; intense thirst; a disposition to flex the thighs upon the abdomen; and extreme tenderness at the seat of the disease. The inflamed appendix may generally be felt by deep palpation. Extreme local tenderness at this spot is a valuable diagnostic sign distinguishing appendicitis from general peritonitis. In moderately severe cases pulse-rate and temperature are not seriously affected, but a sudden fall in temperature often indicates perforation and is therefore a suspicious symptom. Medical treatment frequently affords relief, but many practitioners recommend excision of the appendix as the only radical cure, and also as a preventive. This operation is now performed with great success, the rate of mortality being only two or three per cent., exclusive of cases in which surgical interference is made during an acute attack, when the mortality is much larger—perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. Complete natural obliteration of the lumen of the appendix has been observed, resulting in a spontaneous and permanent cure. [See VERMIFORM APPENDIX.]

ap-pén-dî-cle, s. [Lat. *appendicula*, dimin. from *appendix*.] A small appendage.

ap-pén-dî-ç-lar, s. [Lat. *appendicula*; Eng. suff. *-ar*.] Constituting or otherwise pertaining to a small appendage.



APPENDICULATE.
A. 1. *Scutellaria patericulata* (Scullcap). 2. Calyx.
B. 1. *Salsola Kali* (Saltwort). 2. Segment of the calyx.

ap-pén-dî-ç-lâte, a. [Bot. Lat. *appendiculatus*; from Class. Lat. *appendicula* = a small appendage, dimin. of *appendix* (q.v.).]

Botany: A term applied to a leaf, leaf-stalk, calyx, or a portion of a plant, when this is furnished with an appendage or appendages. Examples, the expansions or dilatations in the calyces of *Scutellaria* and *Salsola*. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

ap-pén-diûg, pr. par. [APPEND.]

ap-pén-dîx (plural formerly **ap-pén-dî-çes**, now generally **ap-pén-dîx-çes**), *s.* [In Dan. *appendix*; Fr., Port., & Ital. *appendice*; Sp. *apéndiz*. From Lat. *appendix*, pl. *appendices* = (1) that which hangs to anything; (2) anything annexed, an appendage.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything appended or added to another one more important than itself.

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

3. (*Now almost exclusively.*) A longer or shorter supplement appended to a book. Thus Murchison's *Siluria*, Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, and a multitude of other books, have such an appendix.

B. Technically. As a Latin word, with the Latin plural appendices:

I. Anatomy:

1. (*Sing.*) *Appendix cæci vermiformis*: A worm-looking process about three inches long, and rather more than the thickness of a goose-quill, which hangs down into the pelvis from the inner and posterior part of the cæcum. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 216.)

2. (*Plur.*) *Appendices epiploicæ* (that is, resembling the epiploon or great omentum): Small processes containing fat which are attached to the colon. (*Ibid.*, p. 218.)

3. (*Plur.*) *A pyloricæ* (Pyloric follicles): Tubular prolongations from the intestines of fishes. (*Ibid.*, p. 218.)

II. Botany:

1. (*Sing.*) Anything attached to another part, especially the back, when dilated and compressed, of one of the horn-like processes attached to the corona in some plants. It is also called *ala* (wing). (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany.*)

2. (*Plur.*) A name given by Fuchsius to the shoots thrown up from the subterranean part of the stem of some endogenous plants, such as the pine apple. He called them also *ADNATA* and *ADNASCENTIA*. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

***ap-pè'r-ande, *ap-pè'ar-and, pr. par.** A Northern form of APPEARING (q.v.). [GUTTERAND, TRENCHANT.]

***ap-pè'ço, v.t.** [APPEASE.]

ap-pénse, a. [Lat. *appensus*, *pa. par. of appendo* = to weigh to.]

Bot.: Hung up, like a hat upon a pin; but very different in meaning from *pendulous*.

***ap-pèr-çè'ive, *ap-par-çè'yve, *a-pèr-çè'ive, *a-par-çè'-iûy, *a-pèr-çè'-yûe, v.t.** [Fr. *apercevoir*.] To perceive, to comprehend.

***ap-pèr-çè'iv-ing, *ap-par-çè'yv-ÿnge, pr. par. & s.** [APPERCEIVE.]

As substantive: Perceiving.

"For drede of jalous folk *aperceyvenge*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,600.

***ap-pèr-çèp'-tion, s.** [Lat. *ad* = to, and Eng. *perception*.] Perception which makes itself its object; self-consciousness, consciousness.

***ap-pèr'-il, s.** [Old form of Eng. *PERIL* (q.v.).] Peril; danger.

"Let me stay at thine *aperil*, Timon." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, l. 2.

ap-pèr-tâ'in, *ap-pèr-tè'yno, *ap-èr-tè'yno, *ap-pèr-tè'in, v.i. [In Fr. *appartenir*; Ital. *appartenere*; Lat. *appertinere* = to belong to: *ad* = to, and *pertinere* = to hold through, to extend through or to; *per* = through, and *teneo* = to hold.] To belong to by nature, by natural right, or by divine or human appointment, or as a partisan by his own choice belongs to his chief.

"Who would not fear thee, O King of nations? for to thee doth it *appertain*."—*Jer.* x. 7.

ap-pèr-tâ'in-iûg, *ap-pèr-tè'yn-ÿng, pr. par., a., & s. [APPERTAIN.]

A. As present participle & adjective: In the same sense as the verb.

"Rom. Tybalt, the reason that I have to love thee doth much accuse the *appertaining* rage To such a greeting."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, III. 1.

B. As substantive: That which belongs to; that which pertains to.

***ap-pèr-tâ'in-mént, s.** [Eng. *appertain*; *-ment*.] That which belongs to one on account of his rank, dignity, or in any other way.

"He about our messengers, and we lay by Our *appertainments*, visiting of him."

Shakesp.: Troil. and Cres., II. 3.

***ap-pèr-tèn-ançe, s.** [APPURTENANCE, s.]

***ap-pèr-tèn-ançe, v.t.** [APPURTENANCE, v.t.]

***ap-pèr-tè'yno, *ap-pèr-tè'in, v.i.** [APPERTAIN.]

***ap-pèr-tîn-ènt, a. & s.** [APPURTENANT.]

***ap-pèt-ençe, ap-pèt-en-çy, s.** [In Fr. *appétence*; Sp. *apetencia*; Port. *apetencia*; Ital. *appetenza*; Lat. *appetentia*, from *appetens*, *pr. par. of appeto* = (1) to approach, (2) to seek after: *ad* = to, and *peto* = (1) to go to, (2) to seek for.]

1. *Of man or other sentient beings*: Instinctive desire or impulse to perform certain actions. *Spec.*, lustful or other appetite or desire.

"Of lustful *appetence*, to sing, to dance, To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye." *P. L.*, bk. xi.

2. *Of things not sentient*: The tendency bodies show to make certain approaches to each other, as in the case of chemical attraction.

***ap-pèt-ent, a.** [In Ital. *appetente*, from Lat. *appetens*, *pr. par. of appeto*.] Desirous of gratifying appetite; lustful, or eagerly desirous of anything.

"Knowing the earl to be thirsty and *appetent* after glory and renown."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of K. Richard III.*, 15. 60.

***ap-pèt-i-bil'-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *appetible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being fitted to call forth appetite or desire.

"That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object; as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough."—*Bramhall against Hobbes*.

***ap-pèt-i-ble, a.** [In Sp. *apetecible*; Ital. *appetibile*; Lat. *appetibilis*, from *appeto*.] [APPETITE.] Fitted to excite some one of the appetites; fitted to call forth desire; desirable.

"Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions."—*Bramhall against Hobbes*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô't, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ð = é. qu = kw.

ăp-pě-tite, *ăp-pě-tiŭ, s. [In Sw. *aptit*; Dau. & Ger. *appetit*; Fr. *appétit*; Sp. *apetito*; Port. *appetite*; Ital. *appetito*; Lat. *appetitus* = (1) an attack, (2) a passionate desire for anything; from *appeto*.] [APPETENCE.]

A. Subjectively:

I. Lit. Of sentient beings:

1. *Orn. Lang. & Mental Phil.*: One of those desires which arise chiefly from the body, and which man shares with the inferior animals. These are the desire for meat and drink, and the sexual impulse. (In this sense often in the plural.)

"*Pat. Oh, she did so course o'er my extremities with such a greedy intention, that the appetit e of her eye did seem to search me up like a burning-glass!*"—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*. I. 3

"Supple and flexible as Indian cane,
To take the bend his appetites ordain."

Cooper: Hope.

"Hooker thus distinguishes between Appetite and Will:—". . . the Will, properly and strictly taken, . . . differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire which we call Appetite. The object of Appetite is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of Will is that good which Reason doth lead us to seek. Affections, as joy, and grief, and fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of Appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. Wherefore it is not altogether in our power, whether we will be stirred with affections or no: whereas actions which issue from the disposition of the Will are in the power thereof to be performed or stayed. Finally, Appetite is the Will's solicitor, and the Will is Appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one, by the other we often reject; neither is any other desire termed properly Will, but that where Reason and Understanding, or the show of Reason, prescribeth the thing desired." (*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. vii., § 3.)

2. *Spec.*: The desire for food, which in excess leads to gluttony.

"Schal ben his sause mad to his deylt
To make him have a newe appetit."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,960-61.

"When thou attiest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee, and put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite."—*Prov. xxiii.* 1, 2

"... their appetite became keen . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Vehement desire for anything.

"They contained much that was well fitted to gratify the vulgar appetite for the marvellous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

II. *Fig. Of things*: A tendency to go together; as by gravity, cohesion, or chemical affinity.

"It is certain that in all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of solution of continuity."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 28.

B. Objectively: The object of vehement desire.

"Hail Melusina, my hertes Appetite,
Fair lady, my hert, my love, my plesaunce."
The Romans of Parthenay (ed. Skeat), 2,96-97.

"Power being the natural appetite of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it."—*Swift*.

ăp-pě-ti-tion, v.t. [From the substantive.] Greatly to desire. (*Chaucer*.)

"... appetizing by generation to bring forth his semibian."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, p. 70.

ăp-pě-ti-tion, s. [In Ital. *appetizione*; Lat. *appetitus* = (1) a grasping at, (2) a passionate longing for, (3) appetite.] Vehement desire.

"The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him."—*Hammond: Practical Criticism*.

"We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversion."—*Judge Hale*.

***ăp-pě-ti-tious, a.** [Eng. *appetitive*(e); *-ous*.] Grateful to the appetite, desirable.

"Some light inspirations of truth to make them *appetitious*, passable, and toothsome."—*Brief Descrip. of Pineticks*, &c. (1699), p. 17.

†ăp-pě-ti-ti-val, a. [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. *appetitivus*.] Appetitive.

ăp-pě-ti-tive, a. [Sp. *apetitivo*. In Ital. *appetitivo*.] Possessed of appetite; which desires greatly, which eagerly longs for.

"The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite."—*Hale: Origin of Manhood*.

"I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise in the very height of activity and invigoration."—*Norris*.

ăp-pě-ti-tze, v.t. [Lat. *appeto* = . . . to strive after, to long for, and Eng. suffix *-ize*. In Fr. *appétissant* = imparting an appetite; Ital.

appetizione = appetite.] To give one an appetite, to make one feel hungry. (*Sir Walter Scott*.)

ăp-pě-ti-zed, pa. par. [APPETIZE.]

ăp-pě-ti-z-er, s. [Eng. *appetize*; *-er*.] He, who or that which gives one an appetite.

ăp-pě-ti-z-ing, pr. par. & a. [APPETIZE.]

Ăp-pi-an, a. Pertaining to some one of the Romans called Appius Claudius, and specially to that one who lived in the time of the war between the Romans and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

Applan way. The great Roman highway constructed by the above-mentioned Appius Claudius, from Rome to Capua, and afterwards extended to Brundisium, and finished B.C. 312. It was built of stones four or five feet long, carefully joined to each other, covered with gravel, furnished with stones for mounting and descending from horseback, with milestones, and with houses at which to lodge.

ăp-plă-ud, v.t. & i. [In Fr. & Port. *applaudir*; Sp. *aplaudir*; Ital. *applaudere*; *aplaudire*; Lat. *applaudo* = to strike upon, to clap, especially to clap the hands in token of applause: *ad* = to, and *plaudo* = to clap, strike, beat; cognate with *laudo* = to praise, *laus* = praise; also with Eng. *loud*.] [*LOUD*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To express approbation of, or admiration for, by clapping the hands.

"I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That should applaud again."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

2. To express approbation of, or admiration for, in any other way.

"You, that will follow me to this attempt,
Applaud the name of Henry, with your leader."

(*They all cry—Henry II.*)
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 2.

B. Intrans.: To express approval by clapping the hands.

"All hearts
Applauded."
Tennyson: Enid & Ger.

ăp-plă-ud-er, s. [Eng. *applauder*; *-er*.] One who applauds.

"I had the voice of my single reason against it drowned in the voices of a multitude of applauders."
—*Glanvill: Scopes Scientificæ*.

ăp-plă-ud-ing, pr. par. & a [APPLAUD.]

ăp-plă-ud-se, s. [In Port. & Ital. *applauso*; Sp. *aplauzo*; Lat. *applausus*, pa. par. of *applaudo*. Or from *ad* = to, and *plausus* = the noise of clapping or striking two bodies together; *plaudo* = to clap.]

1. Among the ancient Romans: Certain methods of expressing applause, had recourse to in the theatres and elsewhere. There were three kinds of it: (1) *bombus* = a humming or buzzing noise; (2) *imbices* = noises made with the hollow hands; and (3) *testæ* = the striking of the flat portion of the hands together after the manner of two *testæ* (tiles).

2. Now: High approbation expressed by clapping the hands, beating the ground with the feet, giving forth huzzas, or in some similar way.

"This communication was received with loud applause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ăp-plă-u-sion, s.** [Eng. *applause*(e); *-ion*.] Congratulation. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.)

***ăp-plă-u-sive, a.** [Eng. *applause*(e); *-ive*.] Applauding, commendatory.

"Thine eye, *applausive*, each shy vermin sees,
That balks the snare, yet lingers on the cheese."

Scott: The Poacher.

ăp-ple, *ăp-pel, s. [A.S. *æpl*, *æpel*, *æppel*, *æppel*, *æppel*, *æppul*; Sw. *äple*; Dan. *äble*; Dut. & O. Fries. *appel*; Ger. *äpfel*; O. H. Ger. *aphol*; O. Icel. *æpli*; Gael. *ubhall*; Irish *abhal*, *ubhal*; Wel. *afal*; Armor. *aval*; Russ. *gabjoko*; Polish *jabjoko*; Bohem. *gabjoko*, *gabjlo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A well-known fruit; also the tree on which it grows. The fruit is that of the *Pyrus malus*, or Crab Apple, when modified and improved by long cultivation or grafting. [APPLE-TREE.] The apple was known to the classical nations of antiquity, the Greeks calling it

μήλον (*mēlon*), Doric μάλον (*malon*), and the Latins *malum*. These words, however, with the analogous Latin one, *pomum*, were properly generic terms, comprehending several kinds of fruit. The varieties of the apple amount to thousands rather than hundreds, and they may be multiplied almost indefinitely by artificially applying the pollen of one to the stigma of another. Besides being common in gardens, the apple is cultivated in orchards, which are especially numerous in the northern part of the United States and in Southern Canada. It is generally propagated by being grafted on crab-stocks.

"Ac quane here apples ripe ben."

Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Skeat), 1,129.

"If the matter depended alone upon me,
His apples might hang till they dropp'd from the trees."

Cooper: Fly Poor Africans.

2. *Scripture*: Probably the fruit of the Citron-tree (*Citrus medica*). [APPLE-TREE.]

"... comfort me with apples . . ."—*Song of Sol.* ii. 1.

* 3. *Apple of love*: What is now called the LOVE APPLE (q.v.). It is the *Lycoperdon esculentum*.

"Apples of love are of three sorts, . . ."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

4. *Apple of Sodom*: A plant growing near the Dead Sea, thus described by Josephus:—

"... and the traces [or shadows] of the five cities are still to be seen, as well as the ashes growing in their fruits, which fruits have a colour as if they were fit to be eaten; but if you pick them with your hands they dissolve into smoke and ashes."—*History of Josephus's Wars of the Jews*, bk. iv., chap. viii., § 4.



APPLE OF SODOM (*SOLANUM SODOMEUM*).

1. Branch in flower (one-fourth natural size). 2. Ripe fruit.

Some suppose the description to refer to the *Solanum Sodomaeum*, a plant of the Nightshade genus, and others to the *Calotropis procera*, one of the Asclepiads.

II. Figuratively:

1. *Apple of the eye*: The pupil of the eye, called apple probably from its rotundity.

"Keep my commandments, and live; and my law as the apple of thine eye."—*Prov.* vii. 2.

2. *Apple of discord*: Anything, not necessarily an apple, or even a fruit, which, introduced into a nation, church, family, or other society, produces dissension among its members. The expression is founded on the classical myth that Eris, the goddess of strife, on one occasion flung into a meeting of the gods and goddesses a golden apple inscribed with the words, "For the fairest." It produced great jealousy among the female deities, of whom three—Juno, Minerva, and Venus—contended for it, the last-named being the successful competitor.

B. Technically:

1. *Bot. Apple or Pome*: The English name given by Lindley to the kind of fruit called Pomum (q.v.).

2. *Her. Apple of Grenada*: The Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*). (*Gloss. of Her.*)

† For such words as *Alligator Apple*, *Custard Apple*, &c., see ALLIGATOR, CUSTARD, &c.

apple-berry, s. The English name of the *Billardiera*, a genus of Australian plants belonging to the order Pittosporaceæ, or Pittosporales.

apple-blight, s. A white cottony substance found upon the trunks of apple-trees. It is produced by one of the Aphideæ, the *Lachnus lanigerus*, popularly known as the American blight.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün. -çion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -sious = șhüs. -cie, -ple, &c. = keļ, peļ.

apple-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the apple-tree. (Generally in the plural.)

"The farmhouse peeping from among bee-hives and apple-blossoms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

apple-brandy, or **apple-jack**, *s.* Brandy made from apples. (*American.*)

apple-butter, *s.* A preserve (according to Bartlett, a sauce) made of apples stewed in cider.

apple-crook, *s.* A crook for gathering apples from the tree.

"The apple-crook drawings tourments to sinful men."—*Wycliffe: Prefat. Epist., p. 70.*

apple-graft, *s.* A graft from the apple-tree inserted in the stock of some allied species.

"We have seen three-and-twenty sorts of apple-grafts upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit."—*Boyle.*

apple-harvest, *s.*

1. A harvest of apples; the gathering of apples.

2. The time when apples are gathered.

"The apple-harvest that doth longer last."
—*Ben Jonson: Forest, III.*

apple-jack, *s.* [APPLE-BRANDY.]

apple-john, *s.* A kind of apple late in coming to maturity, and preserved in a shrivelled state for consumption during the winter.

"What the devil hast thou brought there? apple-Johns! thou know'st, Sir John cannot endure an apple-John."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., II. 4.*

apple-moth, *s.* A species of moth belonging to the family Tortricidæ. It is the *Tortrix pomonana*.

apple-pie, *s.* A pie consisting of apples enclosed within a crust.

Apple-pie bed: A bed made with the sheets so doubled as to prevent a person getting his legs between them. Commonly supposed to be so named from its resemblance to an apple turnover, but really from Fr. *plié* = folded.

Apple-pie order: Perfect order. (*Colloquial.*)
¶ The expression is probably a corruption of *Cap-à-pie*.

apple-snail, *s.* An English synonym of the genus of shells called *Ampullaria*.

apple-tree, *s.*

1. *Pyrus malus*. The tree of which apples are the fruit. It is the crab apple-tree, a member of the British flora, much altered by centuries of cultivation. [APPLE, A., I. 1; CRAB-APPLE.]

"Of a young apple-tree."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. I.*

2. The apple-tree of Scripture, in Heb. תפוח (tapphach), from the root נפח (naphach) = to breathe, also to emit a scent. Apparently not



CITRUS MEDICA (APPLE OF SCRIPTURE).

1. *Citrus Medica* in fruit (one-seventh its natural size).
2. Cross section of fruit.

the apple-tree, the fruit of which is indifferent in Palestine, except on Mount Lebanon; but the citron-tree (*Citrus medica*), the only species of the Orange tribe known to the ancients.

"As the apple-tree among the trees of the wood."
—*Song of Solomon, II. 3.*

apple-woman, *s.* A woman who sells apples, exhibited by her on a stall or otherwise.

"Yonder are two apple-women smoking, and just ready to uncork one another."—*Arbutnot & Pope.*

apple-yard, *s.* A place enclosed for the cultivation of apples; an orchard.

* **āp'-ple**, *v. t.* [From the substantive.] To form like an apple.

"The cabbage turnep is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, and the other in it."—*Marshall: Gardening.*

* **āp'-plē'is**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *applaire*.] To satisfy, to content, to please. (*Scotch.*)

"Gif thou wald cum to hevyns bliss, Thyself *apples* with sober rent."
—*Bannatyne Poems, p. 186. (Jamieson.)*

* **āp'-plēr-in-gy**, * **āp'-plēr-in-gie**, *s.* [Etymology not apparent.] Southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*). (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"The window looked into a small garden rank with *apleringy* and other fragrant herbs."—*Sir A. Wylie.*

* **ap'-pli-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *apply*; suff. *-able*.]

* 1. Pliable. (*Scotch.*) (*Colkelbie Lore.*) (*Jamieson.*)

2. Capable of being applied. (NOW APPLICABLE is used in its room.)

"All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world."—*South.*

ap'-pli-ānce, *s.* [Eng. *apply*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of applying.

"Have you done this, by the *appliance* And aid of doctors?"
—*Longfellow: The Golden Legend, I.*

2. Anything applied; an application.

"... the *appliances* and aids for producing which they serve to transmit."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., vol. I., bk. I., chap. xii., § 3.*

ap'-pli-ca-bil'-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being applicable to anything.

"The principles of Free Trade are principles of universal truth and of universal *applicability*."—*Times, Nov. 16th, 1877.*

¶ It is often followed by *to*.

"... which charge is certainly not true as respects Polyphus, whatever *applicability* it may have to the others."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., chap. II., § 7.*

āp'-pli-ca-ble, *a.* [In Fr. *applicable*; Sp. *aplicable*; Ital. *applicabile*.] Which may be applied, or which is proper or suitable to be applied to anything.

"But a law which merely alters the criminal procedure may with perfect propriety be made *applicable* to past as well as to future offences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. xvi.*

āp'-pli-ca-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ness*.] The quality of being applicable to anything. *Applicability*.

"The knowledge of saits may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy."—*Boyle.*

* **āp'-pli-ca-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *applicable*; *-ly*.] In an applicable manner. Of such a character, or in such a manner, that it may be fitly applied. (*Johnson.*)

āp'-pli-can-cy, *s.* [Lat. *applicans*.] [APPLICANT.] The quality or state of being applicable.

āp'-pli-cant, *s.* [Lat. *applicans*, pr. par. of *applico* = (1) to join or fasten; (2) to consult with; (3) to direct intently towards, to apply to.]

1. One who applies for anything; as for a situation, for charitable relief, &c.

2. A pupil remarkable for application to study. (*American.*)

* **āp'-pli-cate**, *v. t.* [Lat. *applicatus* = lying upon or close to, attached to; pa. par. of *applico* = to join or fasten.] To apply to.

"The act of faith is *applicated* to the object according to the nature of it."—*Pearson: On the Creed, Art. ix.*

āp'-pli-cate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *applicatus*, pa. par. of *applico*.]

1. *As adj.* (*Ordinary Language*): Applied. (*Isaac Taylor.*)

2. *As subst. (Math.)*: A straight line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect its diameter.

apply **number**. One applied to a concrete case.

apply **ordinate**. A straight line applied at right angles to the axis of a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola, and bounded by the curve.

āp'-pli-cā-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *application*; Sp. *aplicacion*; Port. *applicação*; Ital. *applicazione*;

Lat. *applicatio* = a binding, a joining to; *applico* = to join to: *ad* = to, and *plico* = to fold together.] [APPLY.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of applying (followed by *to*).

1. The act of literally applying one thing to another in a mechanical manner.

"What we here do by the *application* of a metal plate of determinate length and curvature, we do on the earth by the measurement of a degree of variation in the altitude of the pole."—*Herschel: Astron., 10th ed. (1889), § 218.*

2. The act of placing one line or figure above another, not mechanically, but mentally. (*B. I., Geom.*)

3. Close attention to study; the act or process of applying the mind to anything with which it desires to occupy itself.

"Of studious *application*, self-imposed, Books were her creditors."

—*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.*

"I cannot say whether it is a felicity or unhappiness, that am obliged at this time to give my whole *application* to Homer . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Blount (1717).*

4. The use of certain means to gain an end.

"If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments."—*Locke.*

5. The employment or a statement, narrative, anecdote, fable, or anything similar as a means of inculcating a moral lesson. [*B. 3.*]

"This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*, and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches than that of good men reforms."—*Rogers.*

6. A soliciting, petitioning, or asking for anything.

"It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be passed upon the *application* of a poor, private, obscure mechanic."—*Swift.*

II. The state of being applied in any of the foregoing senses.

"There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits; bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*."—*Hooker.*

III. Anything applied.

"Lend me an arm—the rest have worn me out With several *applications*—nature and sickness Debate it at their leisure."

—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, I. 2.*

B. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: The act of mentally placing one line above another, or a figure above another one of the same dimensions; or of applying one figure to another of the same area, but of different form; or of transferring a given line into a circle or other figure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of that figure.

2. *Theol.*: The divine act of placing the merits of Christ to the account of sinners for their justification. (*Bp. Hall.*)

3. *Public speaking*, and especially *preaching*: That portion of a discourse or address in which the general principles or important truths laid before the audience are applied to their individual case. It generally constitutes the conclusion of a discourse. [*PERORATION.*]

āp'-pli-ca-tive, *a.* [Eng. *applicate*; *-ive*.] Which applies.

"The *applicative* command for putting in execution is in the will."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

āp'-pli-ca-tor, *s.* [Eng. *applicator*; *-or*.] One who applies. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 294.*)

āp'-pli-ca-tōr-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *applicatory*; *-ly*.] Like that which is applicatory; by way of application, by its being applied. (*Mountagu: Appeals to Caesar, p. 194.*)

āp'-pli-ca-tōr-y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *applicative*; *-ory*.]

1. *As adjective*: Containing an application; applying.

2. *As substantive*: That which applies.

"There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any *apparent*, it must be the sacraments."—*Taylor: Worshy Communicant.*

ap'-pli-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [APPLY.]

applied science. Science of which the abstract principles are put to practical use in the arts.

* **ap'-pli-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *applied*; *-ly*.] In a manner which may be applied.

"It is not hut in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety."—*Mountagu: App. to Cæs., p. 267.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ap-pli-ër, * ap-ply-ër, s. [Eng. *apply*; -er.] One who applies.

"For his own part, he said, he detested both the author and the *applier* alike."—*Conf. at Hampton Court*, p. 49.

*** ap-pli-ment, s.** [Eng. *apply*; -ment.] Application.

"These will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious *appliments*."—*Introduction to Marston's Malcontent*.

ap-ply, * ap-ple, * a-ply, v.t. & i. [Eng. *ply*. (PLV.) In Fr. *appliquer*; O. Fr. *applier*; Sp. *aplicar*; Port. *aplicar*; Ital. *applicare*; Lat. *applico* = to join or fasten, to attach to: *ad* = to, and *plico* = to fold, to lay flat; root, *plak* = to twist.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Mechanically to place one thing upon another, or adjust it to that other.

(a) *As a single act:*

"The warder at the door his key *applies*,
Shoots back the bolt, and all his courage dies."
—*Couper: Hope*.

† (b) *As a series of acts:* To ply, as an oar or the feet in walking.

"A variety running towards hastily.
Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly."
—*Spenser: F. Q. II. iv. 37*.

2. To do so mentally. [B. 1., *Geom.*]

3. To bend to, submit to.

"In pees his contrie haldyng full manly.
Non durste his beste broke, but to hym *apply*."
—*The Romans of Parthenay* (ed. Skeat), 5,312-13.

4. To keep employed. (For this we now use *PLY*, q.v.)

"She was skilful in *appling* his humours, never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance."—*Skidney*.

5. To direct the attention to, to fix the mind or heart upon.

"Ne other worldly busines did *apply*."
—*Spenser: F. Q. II. x. 46*.

"*Apply* thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge."—*Prov. xlii. 12*.

¶ This is the only sense in which *apply* is used in the English Bible.

6. To address to.

"Sacred words and mystic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy hinds."—*Pope*.

7. To use as means for the attainment of an end; for instance—

(a) To give medicine to a diseased or torpid body. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Even now the stimulants which he *applied* to his torpid and feeble partly produced some faint symptoms of returning animation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiii.

(b) To expend money for a certain object, or put it to a specified use.

"The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year."—*Clarendon*.

8. Formally to point out or tacitly to suggest the reference or suitability of a statement or principle to a certain person or thing; also to use science for the regulation and improvement of art. [*APPLIED*.]

"This brought the death of your father to remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him."—*Dryden: Fables*.

"I had never deliberately *applied* these views to a species taken singly."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I, chap. I.

9. To have recourse to, in the hope of being able to obtain assistance. (Now generally used intransitively.) [B., 2.]

II. Technically:

1. *Geom.*: Mentally to place one line or figure upon another one, and adjust the two together in a prescribed way.

"For if the triangle A B C be *applied* to D E F, so that the point A may be in D, and the straight line A B upon D E . . ."
—*Euclid*, Bk. I, Prop. 4.

2. *Theol.*: To place to the sinner's account the merits of Christ for justification.

B. Intransitive:

1. To suit, to agree, to harmonise with, to bear analogy to, to refer to, to have some connection with.

"Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection that I should win what you would enjoy?"
—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, II. 2.

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner for some kind of aid, or for some favour or right.

"I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others."—*Shelf*.

*** ap-ply, s.** [*PLIGHT*.] Plight, condition. (*Scotch*.)

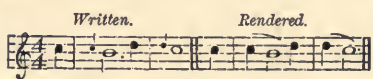
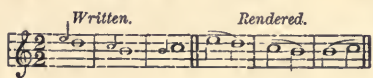
"They found him in a good *ap-ly*,
Both hay and corn and bread him by."
—*Sir Egeir*, p. 43. (*Jurassic*.)

ap-ply-ing, pr. par. [*APPLY*.]

ap-pôg-gi-a-tô, a., adv., & s. [Ital. *appoggiato* = propped; *appoggiata*, *appoggiato*, *appoggio* = prop, support, defence.] [*APPOGIATURA*.] A sustaining of the voice in passing from one note to another. [*PORTAMENTO*.]

ap-pôg-gi-a-tû-r-a, a-pôg-gi-a-tû-r-a, a-pô-gi-a-tû-r-a, s. [Ital. In Fr. *appoggiature*. From Ital. *appoggiare* = to lean upon: *ad* = to, and *poggiare* = to ascend; *poggio* = a hill, cliff, ascent; Lat. *podium* = an elevated place, a height.]

Music: A grace-note consisting of a sound situated a semitone or tone above or below that to which it is affixed, occurring usually on an accented portion of a bar, and written as if extraneous to its contents.



ap-pôint, * a-pôyn-te, * ad-pôyn-te, v.t. & i. [Fr. *appointer*, from *point*, *pointe* = a point; O. Fr. *apointer* = to prepare, to arrange; Prov. *apointar*, *apontar*, *apointar*; Sp. *apuntar* = to point, to denote or appoint, . . . to sharpen; Ital. *apuntare* = to sew, to sharpen, . . . to fix, appoint; Low Lat. *apponere* = to bring back to the point; Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *punctum*, accus. of *punctus* or *punctum* = (1) a pricking, a stinging, (2) a point; *pungo*, *pupugi*, *punctum* = to prick, to puncture.] [*APPOINTEE*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. To point to or at.

"*Appoint* not heavenly disposition."
—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*.

2. To decree, to ordain; hence to make secure, to settle.

(a) To decree, to fix, to ordain, by divine or by human authority; as the arrangements in nature, those for divine worship, times, places, or anything similar.

"He *appointed* the moon for seasons."—*Ps. civ. 19*.
"And the Lord *appointed* a set time, saying, Tomorrow the Lord shall do this thing in the land."
—*Exod. ix. 5*.

"Moreover I will *appoint* a place for my people Israel."—*2 Sam. vii. 1*.

"It was their undoubted prerogative to regulate coin, weights, and measures, and to *appoint* fairs, markets, and ports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(b) To make secure, to establish, to settle.

" . . . when he *appointed* the foundations of the earth . . ."
—*Prov. viii. 29*.

3. To nominate by competent authority to an office; or to do temporary service. (Followed by two objectives—one of the person nominated, and the other of the office.)

" . . . to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord . . ."
—*2 Sam. vi. 21*.

4. To allot, to assign, or adjudge to one a portion, wages, or an office or dignity. (Followed—

(a) By an objective of the thing given, and to or unto before the person receiving it:

"And I *appoint* unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath *appointed* unto me."—*Luke xxii. 29*.

(b) By two objectives; there being an ellipsis of the *to* or *unto*:

" . . . and *appoint* him his portion with the hypocrites."—*Matt. xxiv. 51*.

" . . . *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will give it."
—*Gen. xxx. 28*.

5. To command, to enjoin.

" . . . and ordain elders in every city, as I had *appointed* thee."—*1 Tim. I. 5*.

6. To equip, to supply, to furnish with all things necessary to efficiency.

"The English, being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn."—*Hayward*.

II. Technically: To make a conveyance altering the disposition of landed property, and assigning it to a specified person.

B. Intransitive: To decree, to arrange; fixedly to resolve.

"So Jeroboam and all the people came to Rehobem the third day, as the king had *appointed*, saying, Come to me again the third day."—*1 Kings xii. 12*.

"For the Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Achitophel . . ."
—*2 Sam. xvii. 14*.

ap-pôint-a-ble, a. [Eng. *appoint*; -able.] That may be appointed. (*Federalist: Madison*.) (*Webster's Dict.*)

ap-pôint-éd, pa. par. & a. [*APPOINT*.]
"Is there not an *appointed* time to man upon earth?"
—*Job vii. 1*.

ap-pôint-ée, s. [Eng. *appoint*; -ee; Fr. *appointée*, pa. par. of *appointer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Gen.: One who has received an appointment.

2. Spec.: Formerly, a foot-soldier in the French army who, on account of his long service and tried courage, received higher pay than his comrades of the same grade. A lance-corporal.

II. Technically (Law):

1. In the same sense as I. 1.

2. A person in whose favour a power of appointment is executed. (*Wharton*.)

"But the usual course now is for one to procure letters of patent, or other authority from the king, and then the ordinary of courts grants administration to such *appointee* of the crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 32.

ap-pôint-ée (ap-pôin-tâ), a. [Fr. *appointée*, pa. par. of *appointer*.] [*APPOINT*.]

Her.: Pointed. (Applied to things which touch at the points or ends; as two swords touching each other at their points or tips.)

ap-pôin-t-ër, * ap-pôyn-er, s. [Eng. *appoint*; -er.] One who appoints.

"That this queen was the first *appointer* of this chaste attendance [eunuchs] for her bed-chamber, *Ammanius* testifieth."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 134.

ap-point-ing, pr. par. [*APPOINT*.]

ap-pôint-m-ent, * a-pôyn-te-m-ent, s. [From Late Lat. *ap-punctamentum*. In Fr. *appointement*; Sp. *apuntamiento*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of appointing; the act of fixing any arrangements by divine or human decree, edict, or command, or by mutual stipulation.

Specially:

* 1. The act of making preparations of any kind.

2. The act of ordering or commanding any one; order, direction, injunction.

"At the *appointment* of Aaron and his sons shall be all the service of the sons of the Gerashonites, in all their burdens . . ."
—*Numb. iv. 27*.

" . . . by the *appointment* of Abesalom this hath been determined . . ."
—*2 Sam. xlii. 32*.

3. The act of arranging for a meeting together; an assignation.

" . . . for they had made an *appointment* together to come and mourn with him."—*Job ii. 11*.

4. The act of nominating to any office.

"But such *appointments* could no longer be made without serious inconvenience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. The state of being appointed.

III. That to which one is appointed, or which is appointed to one. (*Gen. & Spec.*)

Specially:

1. A situation, an office.

2. Equipment, dress, furniture, arms, armament.

"They have put forth the haven: further on, Where their *appointment* we may best discover, And look on their endeavour."
—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, IV. 10.

¶ Sometimes it is used in the plural.

"A fish was taken in Polonia: such an one as represented the whole appearance and *appointments* of a bishop."—*Gregory: Poeth.* (1650), p. 123.

3. (*Plur.*) Certain allowances paid to one in virtue of his holding a particular office; perquisites.

"Tyroncel began to rule his native country with the power and *appointments* of lord lieutenant, but with the humble title of lord deputy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. Technically (Law):

1. A devise for a charitable use. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 23.)

2. An instrument or deed deriving validity from a previous deed, and operating as a conveyance by limiting or altering previous uses.

Power of appointment: The earlier of the two deeds just mentioned—that which gives force to the other.

*** ap-pôrt, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *apporter*.]

A. Trans.: To bring, to produce.

B. Intrans.: To arrive at one's destination.

bôll, bôy; pôit, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect. Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

* **ap-pör-tër**, s. [Fr. *apporter* = to bring, to convey; Ital. *apportare*; Lat. *apporto* = to bring or carry to: *ad* = to, and *porto* = to carry (*spec.*, something heavy).] One who imports or carries anything (into the country).

¶ **NOW IMPORTER** (q.v.).

"This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors and assistants, traitors: not those who receive it at second hand."—*Hale: Hist. Pl. Cr.*, ch. 28.

ap-pör-tion, v.t. [Lat. *ad* = to, and *portio* = a portion.] [PORTION, PART.]

Ord. Lang. & Law: To nite out in just proportions; to share among several persons or several things in suitable proportion.

"Christ proportions several degrees of punishment in the other world, which he *apportions* to the degrees of death which had ever been among the Jews."—*Jeremy Taylor: Works* (ed. 1839), vol. III, p. 46.

ap-pör-tion-äte, v.t. [Eng. *apportion*; -*äte*.] To apportion. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 275.)

ap-pör-tion-äte-ness, s. [Eng. *apportion*; -*äte*, -*ness*.] The quality of being in just proportion to something else.

"There is not a surer evidence of the *apportion-ateness* of the English liturgy to the end to which it was designed, than the contrary *fatness* which it hath under gone."—*Hammond: Pref. to View of the New Directory*.

ap-pör-tioned, *pa. par. & a.* [APPORTION.]

ap-pör-tion-ër, s. [Eng. *apportion*; -*er*.] One who apportions. (*Webster*.)

ap-pör-tion-ing, *pr. par.* [APPORTION.]

ap-pör-tion-mënt, s. [Eng. *apportion*; -*ment*.]

Ord. Lang. & Law: The act of meting out anything, the rent of a house, for instance, in just proportions among several owners. The distributing anything among several persons according to their just claims; also, the state of being so meted out.

"It is even possible to conceive that in this original *apportionment*, compensation might be made for the injuries of nature."—*J. & M.H.: Polit. Econ.*, vol. I, bk. II, chap. I, § 2.

† **ap-pö-şal**, * **ap-pö-şale**, s. [Eng. *apportion*; -*al*.]

Law. *Apposal of Sheriffs*: A charging sheriffs with money received on their account in the Exchequer. (*Glossog. Nov.*, etc.)

* **ap-pö-şo**, v.t. [Fr. *apposer* = to affix, to put to; Port. *appor*; Lat. *appono* = to put at or near to.] [APPOSITIV.]

1. To apply to.

"By malign putrid vapours, the nitriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts."—*Harvey*.

2. To question, to examine.

¶ **NOW WRITTEN POSE** (q.v.).

"Which hem *apposed*, and knew alle here entente."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,291.

"... to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter."—*Bacon*.

ap-pö-şor, s. [Eng. *appose*; -*er*.]

I. *Gen.*: One who questions another or others. (*Now, POSER*.)

II. *Specially*:

* 1. A bishop's examining chaplain. (*Webster*.)

2. A certain officer of the Exchequer, whose full designation is *foreign apposer*.

ap-pö-şite, a. [Lat. *appositus*, *pa. par.* of *appono* = to put or lay at or near, to apply to: *ad* = to, and *pono* = to put.]

* 1. Adjoined. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

2. Particularly applicable to; suitable to time, place, persons, and circumstances.

"The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions."—*Watson*.

"This contrast, not unsuitable to life, is to that other state *apposite*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

ap-pö-şite-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *apposite*; -*ly*.] In an apposite manner; fitly, suitably, appropriately.

"He ... quoted the New Testament *appositely*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ap-pö-şite-ness, s. [Eng. *apposite*; -*ness*.] The quality of being apposite; fitness, suitability, appropriateness.

"Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositiveness*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

ap-pö-şit-ion, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *apposition*; Sp. *aposición*; Port. *aposição*; Ital. *apposizione*; from Lat. *appositio*.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of placing to or adding to.

2. The state of being placed to or added to.

"... certain bones, placed more or less in *apposition* with it."—*Flower: Osteol. of Mammalia*, p. 12.

B. *Technically*:

Gram.: The placing of two nouns or pronouns which are in the same case in juxtaposition with each other, without, however, connecting them by a conjunction. The word placed in apposition to the other does not so much add a completely new idea to that conveyed by the first one, as it explains that first. Examples: "She walks a queen," "It is I," "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." In these sentences *queen* is in apposition with *she*, *I* with *it*, and *Prince* with *Hamlet*. *She*, *I*, and *Prince* are all in the nominative case.

* **ap-pö-şit-ion-al**, a. [Eng. *apposition*; -*al*.] Relating to apposition; in apposition.

"The *appositional* construction is in reality a matter of concord rather than of gender."—*Latham: Eng. Lang.* (5th ed.), p. 601.

* **ap-pö-şit-ivo**, a. [Eng. *apposite*]; -*ive*.] Apposite.

"The words in the parenthesis being only *appositive* to the words going immediately before."—*Knotchbull: Tr.*, p. 42.

ap-pö-şnt, v.t. [APPOINT.]

ap-präl-şo (1), * **ap-prize**, * **ap-prışo**, v.t. [Fr. *apprécier* = (1) to value, (2) to appreciate, to estimate; O. Fr. *apreiser*, *apreiser*, *aprisier*, *aprosier*; Sp. *apreciar*; Port. *apreciar*; Ital. *apprezzare*; Lat. *aprecio* = (1) to value, to appraise, (2) to purchase, (3) to appropriate; *ad* = to, and *pretio* = to prize; *pretium* = price.] [APPRIZE, APPRECIATE, PRICE, & PRIZE.] To value any kind of property, especially by means of persons acting under the authority of the law, or by mutual agreement of the parties concerned. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

"... to apprise all the goods that were in the house."—*Bp. Hall: Account of Himself*.

† **ap-präl-şo** (2), v.t. [Formed from Eng. *praise* (q.v.).] To praise. (*Poetic*.)

"Appraised the Lycian custom."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, II.

ap-präl-şed (1), * **ap-prized**, * **ap-prışed**, * **ap-prış-it**, *pa. par.* [AP-PRICE (1).]

† **ap-präl-şed** (2), *pa. par.* [APPRICE (2).]

ap-präl-şo-mënt, * **ap-prışo-mënt**, s. [Eng. *appraise*; -*ment*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of appraising; the state of being appraised; that at which anything is appraised. (*Dyche*.)

2. *Law*: The act of appraising or valuing goods. Formerly, in the case of treasure trove, wrecks, waifs, and strays seized by the king's officer for the sovereign's use, a commission of appraisement was issued by the royal exchequer to value the goods, and if after proclamation had twice been made no claimant appeared, they were then declared derelict, and forfeited to the crown. Similar appraisement took place when the goods of a transgressor against the laws were forfeited and his goods secured for the public use, even if he had personally escaped the reach of justice. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. III, ch. 17.)

"There issued a commission of *appraisement* to value the goods in the officer's hands."—*Blackstone*.

"For their price: By law, they ought to take as they can agree with the subject: By abuse, they take at an imposed and enforced price: By law, they ought to make but one *appraisement*, by neighbour, in the country: By abuse they make a second *appraisement* at the court-gate."—*Bacon: Speech to K. James touching Purveyors*.

ap-präl-ş-ër, * **ap-prış-ër**, * **ap-priz-ër**, s. [Eng. *appraise*; -*er*.] One whose occupation it is to appraise property. The appellation is given chiefly to brokers of household furniture, but is also applied to all, of whatever calling, who in fact appraise property of any kind. (*Dyche*.)

ap-präl-ş-ing, * **ap-prış-ing**, * **ap-priz-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [APPRICE (1).]

As substantives: The act of valuing by means of persons authorised to do so.

* **ap-prë-cä-tion**, s. [Lat. *ad* = to, and *precatio* = a praying, a prayer, from *precor* = to speak as a suppliant, to ask or beg for.] Prayer or supplication to or for.

"Such shall be the fervent *appreciations* of your much devoted friend."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 404.

* **ap-prë-ca-tör-y**, a. [Lat. *ad* = to, and *precatorius* = pertaining to prayer.] Relating to prayer or supplication.

"... how forcible shall we esteem the (not so much *appreciatory* as declaratory) benedictions of our spiritual fathers, sent to us, out of heaven."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, III, 2.

ap-prë-ci-a-ble (or *ci* = *shi*), a. [In Fr. *appréciable*.]

1. Capable of being estimated and its value ascertained.

(a) Used in a general sense.

"Equally conclusive and more readily *appreciable* proof."
Queen: British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. xxiii.

(b) Used specially of a quantity which, though small, is yet large enough to enable it to be ascertained, or at least estimated.

"... the derivative oscillation (as it may be termed) will be imperceptible in one case, of appreciable magnitude in another."—*Herschel: Astron.*, 5th ed. (1835), § 650.

"... the difference between the sexes in the amount of scarlet is so slight that it can hardly make any appreciable difference in the danger incurred."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, pt. II, ch. xv.

2. Worthy of being appreciated, valuable.

ap-prë-ci-äte, * **ap-prë-ti-äte** (or *ci*, *ti* = *shi*), v.t. [In Fr. *apprécier*; Sp. *apreciar*; Port. *apreciar*; Ital. *apprezzare*; Lat. *apprecio*.] [APPRICE.]

1. To value at a proper price. *Spec.*, to estimate at a high price or value. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... utterly incapable of *appreciating* his higher qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"... the mental culture necessary in order to appreciate Homer."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, vol. I, § III, p. 25.

2. To estimate anything, even though the element of price enter into it only remotely; to comprehend, to understand, accurately to conceive.

"It is instructive to endeavour to *appreciate* the direction and estimate the strength of the opposing forces which in different European States will be brought to bear on this question."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

"... to enable us to *appreciate* the action of an organ in health."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, Intro., p. 31.

¶ (a) In the United States *appreciate* is used in two other senses: (1) *transitive* = to raise the value of; and (2) *intransitive* = to rise in value. (*Webster*.)

(b) Crabb considers that while *appraise* and *appréciate* both signify to value, *appraise* is used in a literal, and *appréciate* in a figurative, sense: one *appraises* goods, he *appréciates* and does not *appraise* the characters of men. To estimate a thing is to get the sum of the value by calculation: to esteem anything is to judge its actual and intrinsic value. *Estimate* is used either literally or figuratively; *esteem*, only in a moral sense: one estimates losses by fire, he esteems the character of a good man.

ap-prë-ci-ä-tëd (or *ci* = *shi*), *pa. par. & a.* [APPRECIATE.]

ap-prë-ci-ä-ti-ng (or *ci* = *shi*), *pr. par.* [APPRECIATE.]

ap-prë-ci-ä-tion, * **ap-prë-ti-ä-tion** (or *ci* and *ti* as *shi*), s. [In Fr. *appréciation*; Port. *apreciação*.] [APPRECIATE.] The act of estimating anything at its just value, specially if that be a high one; the state of being so valued; the price, valuation, or estimate set upon it.

"Sorrow for sin—in *appreciation* they would ever have to be excessive."—*Dr. Playfere: The Power of Prayer* (1617), p. 38.

"... a defective *appreciation* of colours."—*Herbert Spencer*, 2nd ed., vol. II, p. 249, § 353, Note.

¶ In the United States *appreciation* is used also to mean a rise in value.

ap-prë-ci-a-tive (or *ci* as *shi*), a. [Eng. *apprécier*; -*ive*. In Fr. *appréciatif*; Port. *apreciativo*.] Having, containing, or implying appreciation for. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

ap-prë-ci-a-tör-y (or *ci* as *shi*), a. [Eng. *apprécier*; -*ory*.] The same as APPRECIATIVE (q.v.). (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father; **wë**, **wët**, here, camel, her, there; pine, **pît**, sire, sir, marine; **gö**, **pöt**, or, **wöre**, wolf, **wörk**, **whö**, **sön**; müte, **cüb**, **cüre**, unite, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, Syrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ap-prē-hēnd', *v.t. & i.* [In Fr. *appréhender* & *appréhender*; Sp. *aprehender*; Port. *aprehender*, *aprender*; Ital. *aprendere* = to learn, to conceive; Lat. *apprehendo* = (1) to seize, (2) to allege, (3) to comprehend: *ad* = to, and *prehendo* = to take hold of, to seize. This is from Lat. *prae* = before, and the same root which appears in A.S. *hentan*, *gehentan* = to take hold of, to pursue.]

A. Transitive:

I. Of physical action: To take hold of, to grasp, to seize; especially to seize a criminal with the view of bringing him to justice.

"There is nothing but hath a double hand, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it."—*Taylor*.
"And when he had apprehended him, he put him in prison."—*Acts* xii. 4.

II. Of mental action: To seize, grasp, or lay hold of an idea or a conception; to entertain an emotion.

1. Of mental conceptions:

(a) To interpret, to understand but somewhat doubtfully.

"What was spoken metaphorically may be apprehended literally. What was spoken ludicrously may be apprehended seriously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. v.

(b) To believe, to be of opinion.

"... to do what they conscientiously apprehended to be wrong?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. xi.

2. Of emotion: To dread the approach of some evil; to look forward with anxiety to a coming event.

"Here, therefore, the opposition had more reason than the king to apprehend violence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. ii.

¶ In this sense it is sometimes used impersonally.

"It was apprehended that, if he were now armed with the whole power of the Crown, he would exact a terrible retribution for what he had suffered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. xiii.

B. Intransitive:

1. Partially to understand.

2. To think, conceive, entertain an opinion. (Generally followed by *that*.)

¶ (1.) *Apprehend* in the sense classed above as II., 1 (a) is a much weaker word than *comprehend*. Every one *apprehends* much which he does not *comprehend*.

(2.) When *apprehend* is used in the sense classed as No. II., 1 (b), it may be contrasted with the verbs *to conceive*, *to suppose*, and *to imagine*. According to Crabb, *to apprehend* is simply to take an idea into the mind, as children do; to *conceive* an idea is to form it after reflection, as is done by adults. *To apprehend* and *to conceive* are applied only to reality, whilst *to suppose* and *imagine* are used of things which may exist only in the imagination. *Apprehend* expresses the weakest kind of belief: a man is said to *conceive* that on which he forms a direct opinion; what one *supposes* may admit of a doubt, what one *imagines* may be altogether improbable or impossible, and that which cannot be *imagined* may be too improbable to be believed. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(3.) When *apprehend* is used in the sense classed as No. II., 2, it may be contrasted with the verbs *to fear* and *to dread*. These rise above each other in force after the manner of a climax in the order *apprehend*, *fear*, *dread*. We *apprehend* an unpleasant occurrence; we *fear* a misfortune; we *dread* a calamity. Moreover, *apprehend* respects things only; *fear* and *dread* relate to persons as well as things. (Crabb: *Eng. Synon.*)

(4.) More (*Sleep of the Soul*, ii. 28) uses the form *apprend*, probably *metri gratia*.

ap-prē-hēnd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *apprehend*; -er.] One who apprehends in any of the senses of that verb.

"Gross apprehenders may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarefied fire."—*Glanville*.

ap-prē-hēnd'-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [APPREHEND.]

A. As *pr. par.* & *adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As substantive: Apprehension.

"... to issue a proclamation for the apprehending of Lislelow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

ap-prē-hēn-si-ble, *a.* [Lat. *apprehensibilis*.]

* 1. Able to be comprehended or included; comprehensible, in a literal sense.

"The north and southern poles are incommensurable and fixed points, whereof the one is not apprehensible in the other."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Able to be apprehended, in a lit. or fig. sense.

"... in reality it exacts so powerful an effort on the part of the reader to realise visually, or make into an apprehensible unity, the scattered elements and circumstances of external landscapes painted only by words."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. II., p. 173.

ap-prē-hēn-sion, *s.* [In Fr. *apprehension*; Port. *aprehensao*; Lat. *apprehensio*, from *apprehensum*, supine of *apprehendo*.] [APPREHEND.]

I. The act or power of apprehending.

1. Physically: The act of laying hold of, grasping, or seizing with the hands or in some similar way, and especially of seizing a criminal to bring him to justice. [PREHENSION.]

"A lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of apprehension, whereby they seize upon their prey."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Mentally:

(a) The act of mentally grasping or laying hold of, especially the act of laying hold of an idea without studying it in its various relations so as to comprehend it. [COMPREHEND.]

"Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellect of an object, without either composition or deduction."—*Glanville*.

"And acts in that obedience, he shall gain The clearest apprehension of those truths, Which unassisted reason's utmost power Is too infirm to reach."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

(b) Opinion, belief, founded on sufficient or resting on doubtful evidence.

"... the unardonable guilt of murder, which, in his apprehension, was aggravated to her than excused by the vice of intoxication."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, chap. xii.

(c) The power or faculty by which man mentally apprehends.

"What a piece of work is a man! ... in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a god!"—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

II. The state of being apprehended, or being under the influence of apprehension.

1. The state of being seized, grasped, or laid hold of; seizure.

"See that he be convey'd unto the Tower: And go we, brothers, to the man that took him. To question of his apprehension."—*Shakespeare: King Lear*, iii. 2.

"Corn True or false, it hath made thee Earl of Gloster: Seek out where thy father is, that he may be ready for our apprehension."—*Shakespeare: King Lear*, iii. 2.

2. Foreboding of evil, suspicion that something unpleasant is about to happen; fear.

"But Mackay's gentle manner removed their apprehension."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. xiii.

III. That which is apprehended; an object of apprehension.

"... a foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, apprehensions, motions, revolutions."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

ap-prē-hēn-sive, *a.* [Fr. *apprehensif*; Sp. *aprehensivo*; Port. *aprehensivo*; from Lat. *apprehensum*, supine of *apprehendo* = to seize, or lay hold of.]

I. Of intellect:

* 1. Cognizant of, acquainted with.

"She, being an handsome, witty and bold maid, was both apprehensive of the plot and very active to prosecute it."—*Fuller: The Profane State*, bk. v., c. 5.

(See Trench, *Glossary*, 7, 8.)

2. Quick to understand.

"Nourish'd imagination in her growth, And gave the mind that apprehensive power By which she is made quick to recognise The moral properties and scope of things."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

II. Of emotion:

1. Gen.: Keenly susceptible of feeling in general.

"Thoughts, my tormentors, armed with deadly stings, Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts."—*Milton: Samson Agon.*

2. Spec.: Entertaining suspicion or slight fear of present or foreboding of future danger.

"... a man insatiably greedy of wealth and power, and yet nervously apprehensive of danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. xiii.

ap-prē-hēn-sive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *apprehensive*; -ly.] In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension. (Johnson.)

ap-prē-hēn-sive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *apprehensiveness*; -ness.] The quality of being apprehensive.

"Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the apprehensiveness already gained in learning the consonants."—*Hollier*.

* **ap-prēnd'**, *v.t.* [APPREHEND, *v.*, ¶ (1).]

ap-prēn'-tice, * **a-prēn'-tise**, * **a-prēn'-tys**, *s.* [In Fr. *apprenti*, as *s.* = an apprentice; as *adj.* = apprenticed; from *apprendre* = to learn; O. Fr. & Prov. *aprentis*, *aprentis*; Sp. *aprendiz* = an apprentice; *aprender* = to learn; Low Lat. *aprenticius* = an apprentice; Class. Lat. *apprendo* (poet.) = *apprehendo* = to seize, ... to comprehend.] [APPREHEND.]

1. Ordinary Language & Law: A young man, or young woman, who has been bound by indentures to serve a particular master or mistress for a certain term of years; the master again, on his side, covenanting to teach the apprentice the trade or profession which he himself practises.

"A kindly man, who became attached to the little fellow, and in due time made him [Friday] his apprentice, without fee."—*Tyndal: Fragments of Science*, 3rd ed., xii. 349.

2. In old Law-books: Advocates or barristers under sixteen years' standing were called Apprentices (*Apprenticii ad legem*). After sixteen years they might become scribes (*servientes ad legem*). (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.)

apprentice fee. The fee paid to a master for taking charge of, supporting, and giving technical instruction to an apprentice.

ap-prēn'-tice, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To bind as an apprentice or as apprentices.

ap-prēn'-ticed, *pr. par. & a.* [See APPRENTICE, *v.*]

"Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest, The young who labour, and the old who rest."—*Pope*.

* **ap-prēn'-tice-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *apprentice*, and suffix *-hood*.] Apprenticeship.

"Must I not serve a long apprenticeship To foreign passages, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief?"—*Shakespeare: Rich. II.* i. 1.

ap-prēn'-tice-ship, *s.* [Eng. *apprentice*, and suffix *-ship*.]

1. Strictly: The term of years for which one is bound as an apprentice; also the state or condition of an apprentice.

¶ The duration of apprenticeships varies in different countries, and has not been uniform in any country. Apprenticeships seem to have been unknown among the old Romans. In England they are incidentally mentioned in an Act of Parliament in 1388, but they were then so common that their origin must be sought at a long prior date. By the "Statute of Apprenticeship," 5 Eliz., c. 4, it was enacted that no person should for the future exercise any trade, craft, or mystery at that time exercised in England, unless he had previously served an apprenticeship to it of at least seven years. The judges of the higher courts of law gave as narrow an interpretation as they could to this repressive enactment. Adam Smith (*Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x., pt. II., and bk. iv., ch. ii.) denounced it, and the Act 54 Geo. III., c. 96, swept it away. Optional apprenticeship still flourishes, and is the common method of learning a handicraft. The enforcement of apprenticeship was never carried out to the same extent in Ireland and in Scotland as in England. In the United States apprenticeship followed the English laws and custom. It has almost died out in the larger cities, but still exists in many small towns and villages. From these towns and from immigration the supply of skilled mechanics needed in the large cities is mainly derived.

2. Loosely: The time during which one is learning a profession, or acquiring skill in anything, even though he may not be formally bound by indentures to a master.

"He had never, he said, served an apprenticeship to the military profession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vii.

ap-prēn'-tice-īng, *pr. par.* [APPRENTICE, *v.*]

* **ap-prēn'-tis-age**, *s.* [Fr. *apprentissage*; Sp. *aprendizaje*.] The state or condition of an apprentice; apprenticeship (*lit. & fig.*).

"... than to be utterly without apprenticeship of war."—*Bacon: Observ. upon a Libel* (1592).

ap-prēssed, **ap-prēst'**, *a.* [From Lat. *appressum* (*adpressum*), supine of *apprimo* (*adprimo*) = to press to: *ad* = to, and *premo* = to press.]

Bot.: Pressed to anything else; as, for instance, hairs pressed closely to the stem of a plant. [ADRESSED.] (*London: Cycl. of Plants*, 1829; *Gloss.*)

* **ap-prō-ti-āte** (tī as shī), *v.t.* [APPRECIATE.]

* **ap-prō-ti-ā-tion** (tī as shī), *s.* [APPRECIATION.]

* **ap-preue**, * **ap-prieue**, *v.t.* [APPROVE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ap-priē**, * **ap-prize**, *s.* [In Fr. *appriser* = the formal notice sent to an inferior judge of the decision come to by a superior one; from *appris*, *pa. par.* of *apprendre* = to learn, to teach.] [APPREHEND.] Notice, information.

"Then I praied him for to saie
His will, and I it wolde obieie.
After the forme of his grace."

Gower: Conf. Amantis, bk. 1.

ap-priē (1), * **ap-prize** (1), *v.t.* [From *appriser*, *s. (q.v.)*.] To inform, to make aware, to bring to the notice of.

"Herman! I command thee,
Knock, and apprise the Count of my approach."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 3.

* **ap-priē** (2), *v.t.* [* APPRISE (2).]

ap-priēd (1 & * 2), *pa. par.* [APPRISE (1 & * 2).]

ap-priē-ing (1 & * 2), *pr. par.* [APPRISE (1 & * 2).]

* **ap-priē** (2), * **ap-priē** (2), *v.t.* Modified form of APPRAISE (q.v.).

* **ap-priēd** (1 & 2), *pa. par.* [* APPRISE (1 & 2).]

* **ap-priē-ment**, * **ap-priē-ment**, *s.* [APPRASEMENT.]

* **ap-priē-ēr**, * **ap-priē-ēr**, *s.* [APPRASER.]

* **ap-priē-ing**, *pr. par.* [APPRISE (1).]

* **ap-priē-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [APPRISE (2).]

* *As substantive (Scotch Law)*: Formerly, an action by which a creditor sought permission to take the estates of his insolvent debtor. Adjudications have now been substituted in lieu of apprizings.

ap-prō-ach, * **ap-prō-che**, * **ap-prō-eh**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *approcher*, from *proche* = near; Prov. *approchar*, from *propi* = near; Ital. *approssimarsi*; Old Ital. *approciare*; Low Lat. *approprio*, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *prope* = near.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Of place*: To advance to the immediate vicinity of, to draw near.

"Daunger valne it were to have assayed
That cruel element, which all things feare,
Ne none can suffer to approach neare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 22.

"Wherefore approached ye so nigh unto the city
when ye did fight?"—*2 Sam.* i. 20.

2. *Of time*: To draw near, to be not far off.

"Behold, thy days approach that thou must die."
Deut. xxxi. 14.

3. *Figuratively*:

(a) *Gen.*: To draw near to in other respects; as in aim, in attainments, or in intellectual or moral character.

"To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, approached towards it."—*Locke*.

(b) *In Scripture (Spec.)*: To have near access of a spiritual kind to God.

"I will cause him to draw near, and he shall approach unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me? saith the Lord."—*Jer.* xxx. 21.

B. Transitive:

† 1. *Really transitive*: To cause to draw near.

"By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn without harming the paper."—*Boyle*.

2. *Only apparently so, there being an ellipsis of to*: To draw near to in place, in time, or in any other way.

"It was indeed scarcely safe to approach him [that is to him]."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

"He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have approached Homer."—*Temple*.

ap-prō-ach, * **ap-prō-che**, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *approche*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of drawing near in place or in other ways.

"The Pastor learn'd that his approach had given
A welcome interruption to discourse."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"... a nearer approach to the human type."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 85.

II. The state of being brought near in place, in time, or in other ways.

"Poets sang with emulous fervor the approach of the golden age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. That by which one draws near; means or liberty of drawing near.

1. *Lit.*: A road, a street, an avenue, or other way by means of which one can draw near to a place.

"We should greatly err if we imagined that the road by which he entered that city [Cord] bore any resemblance to the stately approach which strikes the traveller of the nineteenth century with admiration."

Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

[See also B. 1, Fortif.]

2. *Fig.*: Liberty of drawing near; access.

"Honour hath in it the vantage-ground to do good; the approach to kings and principal persons, and the raising of a man's own fortunes."—*Bacon*.

B. Technically:

1. *Fortification (Plur.)*:

(a) *Gen.*: The works thrown up by an army for its protection while it is moving forward to attack a fort or other military post. Among these are the first, second, and third parallels, epaulements, with and without trenches, redoubts, places of arms, saps, galleries, and lodgments. (*James: Military Dict.*, 4th ed., 1816.)

† A signification analogous to this has found its way into poetry.

"... Sextus Pompeius
Makes his approaches to the port of Rome."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

"Against beleagu'r'd heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky."
Dryden.

Counter approaches are trenches carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers. (*James*.)

(b) *Spec.*: Attacks. (*James*.)

"... so soon we shall drive back
Or Alcibiades the approaches wild."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

2. *Geom.* *Curve of equal approach*: A curve of such a form that a body descending it, under the impulse of gravity, makes equal approaches in equal times to the surface of the ground.

3. *Algebra.* *Method of approach*. [See APPROXIMATION, B.]

4. *Gardening*. [APPROACHING.]

ap-prō-ach-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *approach*; -able.]

Capable of being approached.

"... a region essentially mythical, neither
approachable by the critic nor measurable by the
chronologist."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i., ch. i.

ap-prō-ach-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *approachable*; -ness.] The quality of being approachable. (*Webster*.)

ap-prō-ach-ed, * **ap-prō-ach-ed**, *pa. par.* [APPROACH, v.]

ap-prō-ach-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *approach*; -er.] One who approaches, one who draws near.

"Thou gav'st thine ears like tapers, that hid
welcome
To knaves and all approachers."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

ap-prō-ach-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [APPROACH, v.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Unable to discern the signs of approaching
reaction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

C. As substantive:

1. *Gen.*: A drawing near, an approach.

"A young Venetian, one that comes before
To signify the approaching of his lord."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

2. *Gardening*: The grafting of a shoot or a small branch of one tree into another without detaching it from the parent stock. It is called also engrafting by approach or by inarching.

* **ap-prō-ach-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *approach*; -less.] That cannot be approached; without means of approach. (*Webster*.)

ap-prō-ach-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *approach*; -ment.]

The act of drawing near; the state of being brought near.

"As for ice, it will not concretize but in the approachment of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

* **ap-prō-bāte**, *v.t.* [APPROBATE, a.] To express approval of. (It is still used in America.)

"Mr. Hutchinson *approved* the choice."—*J. Elliot*.

Scots Law: The term *approve* is generally used along with *reprobate*, to which it is opposed. To *approve* and *reprobate* is to attempt to take advantage of those portions of a deed which are in one's favour, whilst repudiating the rest. This is not legally admissible. If a person *approve*, *approve*, or assent to portions of a deed, and take legal advantage of this assent, he must accept the deed as a whole; he cannot "reprobate," repudiate, or reject the portions of it which he dislikes.

ap-prō-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *approbatus*, *pa. par.* of *approbo*, -*ari*, -*atum* = to approve: *ad* = to, and *probo* = to try, test, judge, to prove... to approve; from *probus* = good, excellent.] Approved

"All things contained in Scripture are *approve* by the whole consent of all the clergy of Christendom."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 206.

ap-prō-bā-tēd, *pa. par.* [APPROBATE, v.]

ap-prō-bā-tiōn, *pr. par.* [APPROBATE, v]

ap-prō-bā-tiōn, * **ap-pro-ba-ci-on**, *s.* [In Fr. *approbation*; Sp. *aprobacion*; Port. *aprovação*; Ital. *approbazione*, *approvazione*; Lat. *approbatio* = (1) an approving, an assenting; to (2) proof, confirmation; from *approbo* = (1) to approve, (2) to prove.] [APPROBATE, APPROVE, PROVE.]

I. The act of approving or of proving.

1. *Of approving*:

(a) *By words, or in any other way*: Commendation, praise, approval.

"Many, therefore, who did not assent to all that the king had said, joined in a loud hum of *approbation* when he concluded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

"Animals manifestly feel emulation. They love *approbation* or praise."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., p. 42.

(b) *Tacitly*: The act of approving of one's self, of another, or of others, within the secret recesses of the heart; liking, satisfaction, pleasure, complacency.

"I am very sensible how much nobler it is to place the reward of virtue in the silent *approbation* of one's own breast, than in the applause of the world."—*Melmoth: History of Letters*, bk. i., lett. 2.

* 2. The act of proving; attestation, support, proof.

"For God doth know how many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to."

Shakesp.: Hen. V., i. 2.

II. The state of being approved.

* *Spec.*: The state of being on probation; trial.

"This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

* **ap-prō-bā-tive**, *a.* [In Fr. *approbatif*; Port. *approbativo*.] Containing, expressing, or implying approval of; commendatory, laudatory. (*Cotgrave*.) [APPROBATORY.]

ap-prō-bā-tive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *approbative*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality of being approbatory.

2. *Phren.*: Love of approbation.

† **ap-prō-bā-tor**, *s.* [Lat. *adprobator*, *approbator*. In Fr. *approbateur*; Ital. *approvatore*.] One who approves.

"Accept them for judges and approbators."—*Euclym: Mem. & Letters* (1669).

† **ap-prō-bā-tor-ry**, * **ap-prō-bā-tor-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *approbate*; -ory.] Expressing or implying approbation; commendatory, laudatory.

"After the *approbatorie* epistle of Cardinal Turrecrance."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 30.

* **ap-prō-eh**, *v.t.* [APPROACH.]

* **approcheand**, *pr. par.* [Northern dialect *pr. par.* of APPROACH (q.v.).] Proximate, in the vicinity. (*Scotch*.)

"It was equal in gloire of arives to any town
approcheand."—*Bellettine: T. Lelio*, p. 17.

* **ap-prōmpt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ad*, implying addition to, and Eng. *prompt* (q.v.).] To prompt, to stimulate, to question.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. cu = kw.

"Neither may these places serve only to *approof* our invention, but also to direct our inquiry."—*Bacon: Learning*, bk. II.

"... with appropriate words
Accompanied. . . .
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

"The solid reason or confirmed experience of any man is very *approvable* in what proteolous soever."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

*** ap-prô-of, s.** [From Eng. *approve*.]

1. Approval, approbation.

"O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of commendation or *approof*!"
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, II. 4.

2. Proof, trial, experience.

"... Sister, prove *as a wife*
As my thoughts make thee, and as my farthest band
Shall pass on thy *approof*!"
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, III. 2.

*** ap-prôp-ër-âte, v.i.** [Lat. *appropriatus*, pa. par. of *approprio* = to hasten.] To hasten, to make haste, to set forward. (*Johnson*.)

*** ap-prô-piñ-quâte, v.i.** [Lat. *appropinquo* = to draw near; *ad* = to, and *propinquus* = near; *prope* = near.] To draw near to, to approach. (*Johnson*.)

*** ap-prô-piñ-quâ-tion, s.** [Lat. *appropinquatio*; Sp. *apropinquacion*.] A drawing near, an approach.

"There are many ways of our *appropinquation* to God."—*Ep. Hall: Remains*, p. 93.

*** ap-prô-piñ-que, v.t.** [Lat. *appropinquo* = to draw near.] To draw near, to approach.

"In the example there is an ellipsis of *to*, which makes the verb look transitive. It means (to) an end.

"Mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinquate* an end."
Burton: Hudibras, I.

*** ap-prô-piñ-qui-tý, s.** [PROPINQUITY.] Nearness, proximity. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, ch. xiv.)

*** ap-pro-pre, v.t.** [See def.] Original form of APPROPRIATE, *v.* (Q.V.)

"His *aven* loyes, les and mare,
That til himself *ai* be *apropriated* there."
Hampole: Fricks of Consc., 9, 346.

*** ap-prô-pri-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *appropriate*]; -*able*.) Which may be appropriated.

"This conceit, applied unto the original of man and the beginning of the world, is more justly *approprable* unto its end."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

*** ap-prô-pri-a-mént, s.** [Fr.] That which is proper to one; a characteristic. (*N.E.D.*)

*** ap-prô-pri-âte, v.t.** [APPROPRIATE, *a.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

"To transfer to one's self money, property, or other tangible thing, which one previously held in common with others, or even which was wholly theirs.

"He spoke of merchandise as well as provisions captured and *appropriated*."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. IV., p. 407.

2. To set aside part of what is one's own for a special purpose.

"As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it."—*South*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To take or attempt to take to one's self a natural or spiritual advantage designed to be common to many others.

"... to themselves *appropriating*
The Spirit of God, promised alike, and given
To all believers."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. xii.

"A liberty like his, who, nimbpeach'd
Of usurpation, and to no man's wrong,
A *appropriates* nature as his Father's work,
And has a richer use of yours than you."
Cooper: The Two Hks., bk. v.

2. To assign a specific meaning to words which previously were general in their signification.

"He need not be furnished with verses of sacred Scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments."—*Locke*.

B. Technically:

Law: To annex the fruits of a benefice to a spiritual corporation. [APPROPRIATION, *B.*, I.]

"Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure."—*Ayliffe*.

*** ap-prô-pri-âte, a. & s.** [From Lat. *appropriatus*, pa. par. of *approprio*; from *ad* = to, and *proprio* = to appropriate; *propius* = one's own; perhaps from *prope* = near. In Fr. *approprié*.] [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

1. Properly: Pertaining to something previously shared in common, but now rendered the property of an individual.

2. Suitable, fit, becoming, well adapted to the circumstances.

*** ap-prô-pri-âte-téd, pa. par. & a.** [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

"... in an *appropriated* spot."
Wordsworth: The Excursion.

*** ap-prô-pri-âte-ly, adv.** [Eng. *appropriate*; suff. -ly.] In an appropriate manner; fitly, suitably, pertinently, properly. (*Todd*.)

*** ap-prô-pri-âte-nèss, s.** [Eng. *appropriate*; -ness.] The quality of being appropriate.

"The *appropriateness* of this particular charge was a fresh cause of suspicion."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. IV., p. 542.

*** ap-prô-pri-â-tiŋg, pr. par.** [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

*** ap-prô-pri-â-tion, s.** [In Fr. *appropriation*; Sp. *apropiacion*; Port. *apropriacao*; Ital. *appropriazione*; Lat. *appropriatio*.] [APPROPRIATE, *v.*]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of appropriating.

1. *Lit.*: The act of taking that to one's self which one previously held in common with others, or of applying anything to a special purpose.

"The first of these modes of *appropriation*, by the government, is characteristic of the extensive monarchies, which from a time beyond historic record have occupied the plains of Asia."—*J. & M. Mill: Pol. Econ.*, Prelim. Remarks, p. 14.

2. *Fig.*: The act of mentally assigning to a general idea a limited or specific meaning.

"The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea."—*Locke*.

II. The state of being appropriated.

III. That which is appropriated.

"... and thus were most, if not all, the *appropriations* at present existing, originally made, being annexed to bishoprics, prebends. . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II., ch. II.

B. Technically (Law):

1. The transference to a religious house, or spiritual corporation, of the tithes and other endowments designed for the support of religious ordinances in a parish; also these when transferred. When the monastic bodies were in their glory in the Middle Ages, they begged, or bought for masses and obits, or in some cases even for actual money, all the advowsons which they could get into their hands. In obtaining these they came under the obligation either to present a clergyman to the church, or minister there in holy things themselves. They generally did the latter, and applied the surplus to the support and aggrandisement of their order. On the suppression of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., the appropriated advowsons were transferred to the king, and were ultimately sold or granted out to laymen, since called *impropriators*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I., ch. II.)

2. *Appropriation of payments*: The application by a creditor of money received from a debtor who owes him several accounts to that particular one which he (the creditor) thinks fit to reduce or liquidate.

*** ap-prô-pri-â-tive, a.** [Eng. *appropriate*; -ive.] Appropriating; involving the appropriation of something. (*McCulloch*.)

*** ap-prô-pri-â-tör, * ap-prô-pri-ê-tär-y, s.** [Lat. *appropriator*.]

I. Of the form APPROPRIATOR only.

Gen.: One who appropriates anything.

II. Of either form.

Law: A spiritual corporation which has had annexed to it the tithes of a benefice; or the individual at the head of such a corporation. Also a layman who has such tithes transferred to him; but in this latter case the term commonly used is *impropriator*, meaning one who, not a sacred personage, improperly holds church funds or lands.

"... a vicar has generally an *appropriator* over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate, with a standing salary."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 2.

"Let me say one thing more to the *appropriaries* of benefices."—*Spelman*.

*** ap-prô-v-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *approve*; -able.] Able to be approved of, meriting approval.

*** ap-prô-v-a-ble-nèss, s.** [Eng. *approvable*; -ness.] The quality of meriting approbation. (*Webster*.)

*** ap-prô-v-al, s.** [Eng. *approve*; -al.] Approbation.

"Dr. Johnson calls this 'a word rarely found,' but since his time it has completely revived

"There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed."—*Temple*.

*** ap-prô-v-ânce, s.** [Eng. *approve*; -ance.] Approbation, approval.

"As parents to a child complacent deign
Approve, the celestial Brightness smil'd."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. IV.

*** ap-prôve, * ap-preûe (Eng.), * ap-priëve (Scotch), v.t. & i.** [In Fr. *aprouver*; Prov. *aprobar*, *aproar*; Sp. *aprobar*; Port. *aprovar*; Ital. *approbare*; Lat. *approbo* = (1) to approve, (2) to prove; *ad* = to, and *probo* = to try, test, . . . to be shown to be good; *probus* = good.] [APPROBATE, PROVE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To be pleased with.

(a) More or less formally to express satisfaction with, or liking for, or complacency with regard to any statement, measure, or person.

"His deep design unknown, the hosts *approve*
Atides speech."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. II., 173, 174.

(b) To like, to feel satisfied with, to be pleased with, even when there is no outward or formal expression of such inward complacency.

"He seemed to seek in every eye
If they *approved* his ministry."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, I. 81.

2. To prove.

† (a) To establish the truth of any proposition by reasoning; to attempt to show that it is worthy to be accepted; hence, to assent to it.

"In religion,
What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text!"
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, III. 2.

† (b) To prove by actual experience, to test, to try, to show, to exhibit.

"... all things ye have *approved* yourselves to be clear in this matter."—2 Cor. vii. 11. (See also Acts ii. 22; 2 Cor. vi. 4.)

"During the last three months of his life he had *approved* himself a great warrior and politician."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(c) To commend one's self to another person or being by worthy deeds.

"Study to shew thyself *approved* unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—2 Tim. ii. 15.

II. Technically:

1. Ordinary Law:

* (a) To improve, to increase the financial value of. (Used especially of the bringing commons under cultivation.) [APPROVEMENT.]

"This enclosure, when justifiable, is called in law *approving*, an ancient expression signifying the same as improving."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 3.

(b) To turn king's or queen's evidence. [APPROVER.]

2. Military Law: The confirmation by a superior officer or functionary of the sentence come to by a court-martial.

"The colonel or commanding officer *approves* the sentence of a regimental court-martial. . . . The governor or other commanding officer of the garrison *approves* the sentence [of a garrison court-martial]."—*James: Mil. Dict.*, 4th ed. (1816), p. 141.

3. Old Scottish Parliamentary usage: To affirm by a parliamentary vote any question submitted for decision.

"The question was put according to the Scottish form, 'Approve or not, approve the article?'—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. Intransitive: To express or to feel approbation. (Generally followed by *of*. Milton put an infinitive after it, but this is now obsolete.)

"Avast! listened, wondered, and *approved*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

"Why hast thou, Satan, broke this bonds prescribed
To thy transgressions! and disturb'd the charge
Of others, who approve not to transgress!"
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. IV.

*** ap-prô-ved, * ap-prô-v-ÿd, pa. par. & a.**

A. As past participle:

"... most *approved* in counsailings. . . ."—*Chaucer: Melibee*.

tôll, bôy; pout, jôw; cat, çell, ehorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, çenophon, exist, -iŋg, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -ceous, -cious = shüs. -ble, &c. = bcl. -pre = pcr. -que = k.

B. As participial adjective :

"Our public hives of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most approved report."
Cooper: Tirocinium.
"Claud. Not to be married.
Not to knit my soul to an approved wanton."
Shakesp: Much Ado, iv. 1.

ap-prôve-ment, s. [Eng. *approve*; *-ment*.]**I. Ordinary Language :**

1. The act of approving, approbation, approval; the state of being approved.

"It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approval."
Hayward.

* 2. Improvement. (II., Law, 1.)

II. Law :

1. The improvement of commons by enclosing a portion of them for purposes of husbandry.

"For it is provided by the Statute of Merton, 2 Hen. III., c. 4, that the lord may approve, that is, enclose and convert to the uses of husbandry (which is a melioration or improvement) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which his tenants have common appurtenant to their estates; provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants, according to the proportion of their land."
Blackstone: Comment., bk. III, chap. 16.

¶ Population in England being very much denser than when the Statute of Merton was passed, it is no longer taken for granted that the enclosure of a common, and especially of one situated near a large town, is an "approvement" (improvement), and there are now many legal pitfalls for a lord of a manor attempting, even with the sanction of the commoners, to enclose waste land.

† 2. The act of turning king's or queen's evidence. [APPROVER.]

ap-prôv-ër, s. [Eng. *approve*; *-er*. In Ger. *prüfer*; *Sp. aprobador*.]**A. Ordinary Language :**

1. One who approves of any person or thing.

"He that commends a villain is not an approver only, but a party in his villainy."
South: Sermons, viii. 193.

2. One who makes trial.

"Their discipline,
Now mingled with their courage, will make known
To their approvers they are people, such
That meet upon the world."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, II. 4.

B. Technically :

I. Law : A bailiff or steward of a manor.

* II. Plural. King's approvers :

1. Those who take the king's demesne in small manors.

2. Sheriffs. (Stat. 1 Edw. III., c. 8.)

III. One who approves or appeals, that is, confesses a felony, at the same time betraying his accomplices, in the hope of obtaining pardon to himself. The reason why he is called *approver* (in Lat. *prover* = prover) is that he has to prove what he alleges. Any person whom he accuses is called an appellee. It is felony in a jailor to force a man to turn approver. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv, chaps. 10 & 25.)

"... his testimony would have far greater weight with a jury than the testimony of a crowd of approvers swearing for their necks."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. xli.

¶ An approver in this sense is called, as the case may be, king's or queen's evidence. Such testimony is eminently suspicious, and now-a-days requires to be independently corroborated.

"This gentleman kindly showed me the approvers or king's evidence of his establishment."
Hooker: Himalayan Journals, vol. I., p. 65.

ap-prôv-îng, pr. par. [APPROVE.]

"That, pledged on earth and sea'd above,
Grows in the world's approving eyes,
In friendship's smile and home's care."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers.

ap-prôv-îng-lý, adv. [Eng. *approving*; *-ly*.] In a way to convey approval. (Webster.)*** ap-prôx-î-mant, a.** [In Ital. *approssimante*; from Lat. *approximans*, pr. par. of *approximare*.] [APPROXIMATE, v.] Approaching.

"... whereby our times might be approximant and continuant to the spotliest and pure primitive church."
Sir E. Derling's Speeches, p. 74.

ap-prôx-î-mate, a. [Lat. *approximatus*, pa. par. of *approximare*.]

A. Ordinary Language : Nearest to, next to.
"These receive a quick conversion, containing approximate dispositions unto animation."
Browne: Vulgar Errors.

B. Technically :

1. Math., Chem., Music, & Science generally: Making a near approach to exactness, but not

quite exact. (Used with regard to quantities which cannot be ascertained with absolute accuracy.)

"... the approximate concord of an octave."
Airy: On Sound (1868), p. 362.

2. Zoology :

(a) In the same sense as No. 1.

"Although hardly one shell, crab or fish, is common to the above-named three approximate faunas of Western and Western America, and the eastern Pacific Islands."
Darwin: Origin of Species (ed. 1859), chap. xi., p. 348.

(b) Of teeth: So arranged in the gums as to leave no obvious interstices between them.

ap-prôx-î-mâte, v.t. & i. [From *approximate*, adj. (q.v.). In Fr. *approximer*; Port. *aproximar*; Ital. *approssimare*; all from Lat. *approximo* (Terentianus): *ad* = to, and *proximo* = to approach; *proximus* = nearest, the superl. of *prope* = near.]

A. Trans. : To cause to draw near, to make to approach.

"The favour of God, embracing all, hath approximated and combined all together; so that now every man is our brother, not only by nature, as derived from the same stock, but by grace, as partakers of the common redemption."
Barrow: Works, I. 241.

B. Intrans. : To draw near, to approach.

"Among such five men there will be one possessing all the qualifications of a good workman, one the other three middling, and approximating to the first and the last."
Barker: Thoughts on Scarcity.

ap-prôx-î-mâ-téd, pa. par. & a. [APPROXIMATE, v.]

A. As past participle: Brought near; made to approach.

B. As adjective (Bot., &c.): Near together. (London: Cycl. of Plants, Gloss.)

ap-prôx-î-mâ-tè-lý, adv. [Eng. *approximate*; *-ly*.] So as to draw near or approach, as a calculation which cannot be made with perfect exactness, but to which an approach is practicable.

"... prolonged movements of approximately contemporaneous subsidence."
Darwin: Voyage round the World, chap. xvi.

"... marks of approximately the same shape."
Id., Descent of Man (1871), pt. II, chap. xvi.

"In both cases the pressure may be represented at least approximately by the formula."
Prof. Airy: On Sound (1868), pp. 19, 20.

ap-prôx-î-mâ-tîng, pr. par. [APPROXIMATE, v.]

ap-prôx-î-mâ-tîon, s. [In Ger. & Fr. *approximation*; Sp. *aproximacion*; Port. *aproximacao*; Ital. *approssimazione*; from Lat. *approximo*.] [APPROXIMATE, v.]

A. Ordinary Language :

1. The act of approaching; approach, drawing near in any way.

"Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for unto that position it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or approximation."
Brown: Vulgar Errors.

2. The state of being near; nearness, proximity.

"... our access to such temptation, whose very approximation is dangerous."
Jeremy Taylor: Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.

"In the principal events there is an approximation to an agreement."
Lewis: Early Rom. Hist., ch. xii., pt. I., § 14.

B. Technically :

I. Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, &c.:

1. Implying motion towards: A continued approaching nearer and nearer to a quantity or magnitude, which cannot be determined with absolute precision.

2. Implying rest: A quantity or magnitude presenting as near an approach as is practicable to the unattainable one. (See I.)

II. Biol. : An approach in structure, indicating affinity.

"This approximation, also, is more especially marked in the larger development of the innermost of the five digits of the foot in the chimpanzee."
Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia, p. 67.

III. Med. : Communication of a disease by contact. Spec., an obsolete method of attempted cure of a disease by transferring it by contact to an animal. (Parr.)

IV. Surgery : The bringing of a fractured portion of the skull into immediate and dangerous proximity to the dura mater. (Parr.)

ap-prôx-î-mâ-tive, a. [Eng. *approximate*; *-ive*. In Ger. *approximativ*; Fr. *approximatif*.] Approaching, containing an approach.

"This statement is, of course, only approximate and subject to modification in detail."
Times, March 21, 1874.

ap-prôx-î-mâ-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *approximative*; *-ly*.] Approximately.

ap-prôx-î-mâ-tive-nèss, s. [Eng. *approximative*; *-ness*.] The quality of being approximative. (George Eliot, in N.E.D.)

áp-pwî (pui = pwi), áp-puy (puy = pwe), s. [Fr. *appui* = support.]

* I. Ord. Lang. : Support. (Scotch.)

"What appuy or of whom shall she I-ave, being forsaken of her own and old friends."
Letters of Leighton, in Keir's Hist., p. 231. (Jamieson.)

II. Technically :

1. Mil. : Any particular given point or body upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column. This point is called, after the example of the French, the "point d'appui." (James: Military Dict.)

2. Horsemanship : The stay upon the hand of a rider; the horse's sense of the action of the bridle in the horseman's hand.

áp-pui, v.t. [Fr.]

I. Ord. Lang. : To prop, to stay.

II. Mil. : To afford support to; to post (as troops) near some point of support. (N.E.D.)

* áp-pülle, s. Old form of APPLE.

* áp-pül-môy, * áp-pül-môçe, * áp-pül-môçe, s. [O. Fr. *appul* = apple, and A.S. *mos* = food.] A dish in cookery, of which apples appear to have been the principal ingredient. (Boucher & Prompt. Parv.)

áp-pulse, s. [In Ital. *appulso*; from Lat. *appulsus*, s. = a driving to; also a landing, an arrival; *appulsus*, pa. par. of *appello*, *appuli*, *appulum* = to drive to; *ad* = to, and *pello* = to push or strike; to drive.]

* I. Ordinary Language : A striking against.

"An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire through the appulse of saline steams."
Harvey.

2. Astron. : The approach of a planet or a fixed star to the meridian, or to conjunction with the sun or the moon.

"All the stars, it is true, occupy the same interval of time between their successive appulses to the meridian or to any vertical circle."
Herschel: Astron., § 145.

* ap-pül-sion, s. [Lat. *appulsus*, pa. par. of *appello*.] [APPULSE.] The same as APPULSE (q.v.). (Webster.)

* ap-pül-sive, a. [Eng. *appulse*; *-ive*.] Being struck against, causing bodies to receive an appulse. (Med. Rep.) (Webster.)

* ap-pül-sive-lý, adv. [Eng. *appulsive*; *-ly*.] In an appulsive manner, so as to produce an appulse. (Webster.)

* ap-pünct, * a-pünct, v.t. [Low Lat. *appunctuare* = to come together; *ad* = to, and *punctum* = a point.] To settle. (Scotch.) [APPOINT.]

"It is *appunctit* and accordit betwix William Colville and Robert Charteris."
Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1468.

* ap-pünct-tu-a-mént, s. [Low Lat. *appunctuamentum*.] A convention or agreement with specification of certain terms. (Scotch.)

"Ratify and apprais the contract and appunctuament made betwix . . . on all punctis and articulis."
Acts Jas. V. (1526). (Jamieson.)

* ap-pür-chäse, v.t. [PURCHASE, v.] To obtain, to procure. (Scotch.)

"Which he appurchased to him by his moyen."
R. Lindsay: Chronicles of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 53.

ap-pür-tén-änce, * áp-për-tén-änce, s. [O. Fr. *apurtenance*; Fr. *apurtenance*; Ital. *appartenenza*. From Lat. *appertinens*, pr. par. of *appertineo* = to belong to; *ad* = to, and *pertineo* = to hold through, to pertain to; *per* = through, and *teneo* = to hold.] That which belongs to any person or thing; that which, though perhaps loosely connected with another thing, still pertains to it, or is a part or an appendage of it. (It is followed by *of* or *to*.) [APPURTAIN and PURTENANCE.]

"Can they, which behold the controversy of divinity, condemn our enquiries in the doubtful appurtences of arts, and receptacles of philosophy?"
Browne: Vulgar Errors.

"Come then: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony . . ."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, II. 2.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pót, or, wöre, wöl, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é. ey = ä. qu = kw.

"... for we see globes, astrolabes, maps, and the like, have been provided as appurtenances to astronomy and cosmography, as well as books."—*Bacon: Advanc. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

ap-pūr-tén-ant, † **ap-pēr-tin-ent**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *apurtenant*; *Fr. apurtenant*; from *lat. appertinens*, pr. par. of *appertineo* = to belong to.] [APPURTENANCE.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to, belonging to.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:** That which belongs to a person or thing; an appurtenance.

"You know how apt our love was to accord, To furnish him with all appertinents Belonging to his honour."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.

2. **Law:** Common appurtenant is that right of pasturing commonable and even other beasts on the waste land of a manor, which, not existing in the necessity of things, requires to be proved by immemorial usage. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 3.)

* **ap-puy** (puy as pwē), *s.* [APPUL.] (Scotch.)

a-prā-gī-a, *s.* [A word of no etymology; a euphonic word. (*Agassiz*.)]

Zool.: A genus of lizards belonging to the family Gymnophthalmidae. The extremities are almost entirely wanting. The *A. pulchella*, the only species, inhabits Australia.

† **ap-ri-cate**, *v. i.* [Lat. *apricor* and *aprico*, v. t., from *Lat. apricus*. In *Ital. aprico* = (1) open, uncovered, (2) sunny.] To bask in the sun.

"Positively not sunning, but mooning himself—apricating himself in the occasional moonbeams."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1853), vol. ii, p. 229.

† **ap-ri-cī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *apricitas*.] Sunshine. (*Johnson*.)

ap-ri-cōt, * **ā-brī-cōck**, * **āb-ri-cōt**,

* **āp-ri-cōck**, *s.* [In Ger. *abricose*; Fr. *abricot*; Arm. *brigosen*; Wel. *bricyllen*; Sp. *albaricoque*; albar = white; Ital. *albicocco*; Lat. *albus* = white, and *coccum* = a berry; Gr. *kokkos* (kokkos) = a kernel. In Dioscorides *πρακκόκων* (*prakkokion*). From Lat. *præcoquus*, *præcoquus*, or *præco* = early ripe.] A fruit—that of the *Prunus armeniaca*; also the tree on which it grows. It is not settled that it came, as the Latin specific name would imply, from Armenia. It is wild in Africa and in the Caucasus, where the mountains in many places are covered with it; it is found also in China and some other countries. It was cultivated in England at least as early as 1562, and in Italy was known to Dioscorides early in the Christian era as the *Præococa*. It is esteemed only second to the peach.

"Gard. Go, bind thou up yon dangling apricocks."—*Shakesp.: King Richard II.*, iii. 4.

"And Bartra dates, and apricots, Seed of the month from Iran's land."—*Moore: L. R.: The Light of the Haram*.

apricot-colour, *a.* [In Lat. *armentiacus*.] Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

apricot-tree, *s.* [Eng. *apricot*; tree. In Ger. *abricosenbaum*; Fr. *abricotier*; Ital. *albicocco*.] [APRICOT.] The tree on which the apricot grows.

Ā-pril, *s. & a.* [In Sw. *Dan.*, Dut., & Ger. *April*; Fr. *Avril*; Irish *Abraill*; Gael. *Giblean*; Corn. *Ebril*; Wel. *Ebrill*; Sp. & Port. *Abril*; Ital. *Aprile*; Lat. *Aprilis*. Generally regarded as a contraction of *aperitis*; from *aperio* = to open. Opening month; the month in which plants open. But Sir Cornwell Lewis says: "The derivation of *Aprilis* from *aperio* overlooks the fact that with a year of 304 days, April would not always have been a spring month." Another etymology connects it with *ἀπρίος* (*aphrios*) = foam, from which *Venus*, to whom the month was sacred, was said to have sprung.] [APHRODITE.]

A. As substantive:

1. *N.:* In recent times the fourth month of the year, though when Aprilis was first introduced into Rome by the mythic Romulus it was the second. The Anglo-Saxons called it Easter-month = Easter month. During April the sun is technically said to pass through Aries and Taurus, but the precession of the equinoxes makes him really traverse portions of Pisces and Aries.

"'Twas April, as the bumpkins say, The legislature called it May."—*Cowper: A Pledge*.

2. *Fig.:* The commencement of love; the springtide of affection.

"And. The April's in her eyes: it is love's spring, And these the showers to bring it on."—*Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop.*, iii. 2.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.:* Belonging to the fourth month of the year.

"Oh, how this spring of love resembleth The uncertain glory of an April day; Which now shows all the beauty of the sun, And by and by a cloud takes all away!"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Promising warmth.

"... men are April when they woo, December when they wed."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

April-fool, *s.* One sent upon a bootless errand, or otherwise made a fool on the 1st of April.

April-fool-day, *s.* The first day of April. [ALL-FOOLS-DAY.]

"I do not doubt but it will be found that the balance of folly lies greatly on the side of the old first of April; nay, I much question whether infatuation will have any force on what I call the false April-fool-day."—*The World*, No. 10.

ā pri-ōr-i, used as *adj. or adv.* [Latin, literally = from that which is before. The *a*, though really Latin, is generally marked *ā*, as if it were French.]

† 1. *Logic:* Noting a method of reasoning from an hypothesis to its legitimate consequence, or from a known or imagined cause to an effect. It is essentially the same as deduction, whilst the *a posteriori* method is the equivalent of induction. *A priori* reasoning is quite trustworthy in mathematics; for the data being hypothetical, error cannot arise if the ratiocination be properly conducted. In metaphysics, intuitions assumed as the starting-point for reasoning rest on an *a priori* foundation. In natural theory we reason *a priori* when we infer the divine origin of the universe from the theory of an intelligent Creator; we reason *a posteriori* when we infer the existence of an intelligent Creator from the works of creation. [A POSTERIORI, DEDUCTION, INDUCTION.]

"Thus the conception of the decomposition of compound molecules by the waves of ether comes to us recommended by *a priori* probability."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., 2.

2. *Oral Lang.:* Prior to investigation; before thinking seriously of a question.

¶ The term is used by the followers of Kant to denote cognitions having their origin in the nature of the mind, and independent of experience.

ā pri-ōr-ist, *s.* [Lat. *a priori* (q.v.); -ist.] One who acc. pts Kant's teaching as to *a priori* cognitions.

* **a-prī-se**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre* = to take, to seize.] To take.

"The rich prince was there apprised, He suffered to be circumscribed, Festivals of the Church (ed. Morris), 230-1.

* **a-prī-se**, * **a-prŷ-se**, *s.* [O. Fr. *emprise* = an enterprise.] An enterprise.

"For Allasunder's greet aprise."—*Allasunder*, 353.

ā-prōn, * **ā-pēr-n**, * **nā-prŭn** (Eng.), **nā-p-pēr-n** (N. of Eng.), *s.* [In Gael. *aparan*, *aparran*; Ir. *apran* (these three are from the English); Fr. *napperon* = a small table-cloth, put over the great one to protect the latter from stains (*Littre*); *nappe* = a table-cloth; Old Fr. *naperon*; Low Lat. *napa*, *nappa* = napkin. Thus, *n* is now missing from the word *apron*, arising from the false division of the article and the noun; thus, a *naperon* was incorrectly written an *apron*. Cf. *adder*.] [NAPERY.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. A cloth, a piece of leather, or anything similar, tied round the waist, and hanging down before to protect the clothes, or as a covering.

"Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table as drawers."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 2.

2. Anything resembling an apron worn as part of official dress by bishops and deans, Freemasons, Oddfellows, &c.

3. The leather covering for the legs in an open carriage.

4. The apron of a goose: The fat skin covering the belly of a goose. (*Johnson*.)

B. Technically:

1. **Gunnery:** A square plate of lead, placed over the touchhole of a cannon to preserve it clean and open, and keep the powder inside dry. (*Dyche, James, &c.*)

2. **Naval Architecture:**

(a) A piece of curved timber fixed behind the lower part of the stem of a ship immediately above the foremost end of the keel. (*Webster*.)

(b) A platform or flooring of plank raised at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock-gates are shut. (*Webster*.)

3. **Mech.:** The piece that holds the cutting tool in a planing machine. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

4. **Plumbing:** A strip of lead which leads the drip of a wall into a gutter; a *flashing*.

apron-lining, *s.*

House Carpentry: The cover of the apron-piece (q.v.).

apron-man, *s.* A man wearing an apron; a term, designed to be somewhat contemptuous, for an artisan.

"You have made good work, You, and your apron-men."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 2.

apron-piece, *s.*

1. **House Carpentry:** A small piece of timber projecting from a wall to support the ends of



the joists underlying the landing-place in a staircase.

2. **Mech.:** [See APRON, B, 3.]

apron-string, *s.* The string of an apron. "To be tied to the apron-strings of a wife, sister," &c., means = to be unduly controlled by her. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. x.)

apron-string tenure, *s.* Tenure in virtue of one's wife, or for her lifetime only.

ā-prōned, *a.* [Eng. *apron*; -ed.] Wearing an apron. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 197.)

* **ā-prōn-eēr**, *s.* [Eng. *apron*; -eer.] A tradesman. Contemptuously applied by the Cavaliers to the Parliamentarians. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, iii.)

āpropos (āp-rō-pō), *adv. & adj.* [Fr. *à*, and *propos* = (1) a thing said in conversation, (2) speech, (3) purpose, design, (4) pl., idle talk.]

A. As adverb:

1. Opportunely, seasonably, by the way.

2. As bearing upon the subject, as suggested by; by the way. (See *ex. under B.* 2.)

¶ Frequently followed by *of*; as, *āpropos of this*, &c.

B. As adjective:

1. Opportune, seasonable.

2. Appropriate, bearing on the matter in hand; to the point.

"Our Friend Dan Prior told (you know)

A tale extremely āpropos."—*Pope: Imitations of Horace*; Sat. vi. 153-4.

āpse, **āp-sis** (q.v. **āp-si-dēs** or **āp-sēs**), *s.* [Lat. *absis*, genit. *absidis*; or *apsis*, genit. *apsidis*; Gr. *ἀψίς* (*hupsis*) = Ionic *ἀψίς* (*apsis*) = (1) a joining, a fastening, (2) the felloe of a wheel or the wheel itself; hence, also, a bow, an arch, a vault; *ἄπτω* (*haptō*) = to fasten or bind to.]

† 1. **Carriage Building:** The felloe or exterior rim or circumference of a wheel.

II. **Architecture:**

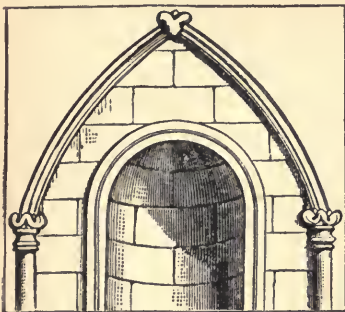
1. *Gen.:* The arched roof of a house, an oven, &c.

2. *Specialty:*

(a) A semi-circular or polygonal and generally dome-roofed recess in a building. Several apses exist in some mediæval churches, the episcopal throne being against the centre of the wall of one, the principal altar in front of a second, and smaller altars in others. They

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; expect, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. -**clan**, -**clan** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**clious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

exist also in the temples of antiquity. (*Gloss. of Architecture.*)



APSE.

(b) The bishop's seat or throne, called also *Exedra* and *Tribune*.

III. *Art.* A reliquary or case in which the reputed relics of saints were placed.

IV. *Astron.* [See *APSIDES*.]

ăp-sî-dal, *a.* [Lat. *apsidis*, genit. of *apsis*; and Eng. suffix *-al* = pertaining to.] [*APSE*.]



APSIDAL CHAPEL.

Church of St. Julien, Brioude, Auvergne.

1. Pertaining or relating to an architectural *apse* or *apsis*.

"Gloucester Cathedral crypt, with aisle and three radiating apsidal chapels."—*Gloss. of Arch.* (1850), p. 29.

2. Relating to the apsidal of the moon or of the primary planets.

ăp-sî-dēs, *s. pl.* [*APSE*.] The plural of the form *APsis* (q.v.).

I. *Generally*.

II. *Technically (Astron.)*: The two points in the elliptic orbit of a planet where it is at the greatest and at the least distance respectively from the body around which it revolves. The moon moving in an elliptic orbit around the earth, which is situated in one of the foci, is at what was anciently called its higher apse when it is in apogee, and at its lower one when it is in perigee. Similarly, the primary planets, including the earth and comets, moving in elliptic orbits around the sun, which is situated in one of the foci, pass through their higher apse when they are in aphelion, and their lower one when in perihelion. It is the same with the satellites of Jupiter when they are in apoJove and perioJove.

Line of the apsidal: The line connecting the two apsidal of a primary or secondary planet. Were it not for a motion of the apsidal, it would exactly coincide with the major or longer axis of the ellipse. Let *A B* be the orbit of the moon, of which the eccentricity has been purposely exaggerated, and let *c* be the earth; then *A* and *B* are the two lunar apsidal.

Progression of the moon's apsidal: A slow movement in the position of the apsidal of the

moon, produced by the perturbing attraction of other heavenly bodies. It is about 3° of angular motion in one revolution of the moon, and in the same direction as her progression in her orbit. The apsidal of the primary planets are also to a certain extent perturbed.

Revolution of the moon's apsidal: The movement of the apsidal around the entire circumference of the ellipse, which takes place in 3232-5753 mean solar days, or about nine years.

Libration in planetary apsidal: A movement sometimes forward and sometimes backward in the apsidal of Venus and Mercury, from perturbations caused by other heavenly bodies.

ăp-sîs, *s.* [*APSE*.]

ăpt, ***ăpte**, *a.* [In Fr. *apte*; Sp. & Port. *apto*; Ital. *atto*. From Lat. *aptus* = (1) fitted or attached to; (2) bound or tied together, connected; (3) suitable; *apto* = to fit; Gr. *ἁπτο* (*haplo*) = to fasten or bind to; Sansc. *ap* = to go to, to obtain.]

¶ Not used in the first or second senses of the Lat. *aptus*, but only in the third or figurative one.

I. Fit, suitable, proper.

"Long frieze mantles, resembling those which Spenser had, a century before, described as meet beds for rebels and apt cloaks for thieves . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Having a tendency to.

1. *Of things*: Liable to.

"Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be apt or inclinable to do otherwise than they do."—*Hooker*.

2. *Of persons*: Having a disposition to, prone to, inclined to. (Used of persons.)

III. Quick, ready.

"I have a heart as little apt as yours."

Shakespeare: Coriol., III. 2.

IV. Qualified for; with a natural genius, or acquired skill and knowledge for, or both.

"Apt to teach."—1 Tim. III. 2: 2 Tim. II. 24.

***ăpt-tînding**, *a.* [Eng. *apt*; A.S. *tendan*, *tyndan* = to tind, to set on fire.] Having a tendency to ignite.

"Incessantly th' apt-tinding fume is tost
Thill it inflame."

Sylvester's Du Bartas. (Wright: Dict. Obs. & Prov. Eng.)

***ăpt**, *v.t.* [From the adjective. In Port. *aplar*; Lat. *apto*.]

* I. *Lit.*: To place in close proximity to, as if fitted or adjusted to.

"They sit so apted to her."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*, (1647).

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To suit, to adapt, to fit.

"We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to apt their places."

Ben Jonson.

2. To dispose, to prepare.

"The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions."

De Witt: Sophy.

***ăpt-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *apt*; *-able*.] That may be adapted. (*Sherwood*.)

***ăp-tâte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *aptatus*, *pa. par.* of *apto* = to be made fit.]

Astron.: To render apt, fit, or suitable.

"To aptate a planet is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end."—*Bailey*.

***ăp-téd**, *pa. par.* [*APT*, *v.*]

ăp-tén-ô-dy-tēs, *s.* [(1) Gr. *ἀπτήν* (*aplēn*) = (1) unfledged, (2) unable to fly: *ἀ*, priv., and *πτερός* (*ptēros*) = feathered, winged; *πτεῖναι* (*ptēnai*), aor. inf. of *πτεροῦμαι* (*ptēromai*) = to fly; (2) *δύτης* (*dūtēs*) = a diver; *δύω* (*duō*) = to enter, to plunge into.]

Ornith.: A genus of swimming birds, classed by some under the family Alcidæ, and by others under that of Spheniscidæ. It contains the penguins of the Southern hemisphere. Their wings are rudimentary, with only vestiges of feathers, and their feet so far behind that when on shore they have to sit or stand bolt upright. When pursued, however, they can manage to make way quickly by using their wings as an anterior pair of legs. The water is their natural element, in which they live, and they move in it with much agility. Example, *A. Patagonica*, a species as large as a goose, seen standing in large flocks on barren shores near the Straits of Magellan, and here and there as far as New Guinea.

ăp-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pln. of Gr. *ἄπτερος* (*apteros*) = wingless: *ἀ*, priv., and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing; *πτεροῦμαι* (*ptēromai*) = to fly.]

Zool.: Linnaeus's name for his seventh and last order of Insecta. This order contained a heterogeneous assemblage of six-footed insects proper—spiders, crabs, and centipedes. Any entomologists who now retain it limit it to the wingless orders of insects proper—the Anoplura, the Mallophaga, the Thysanura, and the Aphaniptera, which, however, are now not placed in a single category, owing to the fact that the Aphaniptera differ from the rest in undergoing metamorphosis.

ăp-tēr-al, *a.* [*APTERA*.]

† 1. *Zool.*: Destitute of wings.

2. *Arch.*: Not having columns on the sides. (Used of temples or similar buildings.)

ăp-tēr-ăn, *s.* [*APTERA*.] Any individual of the *APTERA* (q.v.).

ăp-tēr-i-al, *a.* [*APTERIUM*.] Pertaining to a featherless tract on the skin of a bird.

ăp-tēr-i-um, *s.* [*APTEROUS*.]

Biol.: A featherless tract on the skin of a bird. (*Nitzsch: Pterylography*.)

ăp-tēr-ô-nô-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄπτερος* (*apteros*) = . . . finless, and *νότος* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of American fishes of the Eel family. They have on their back not a fin, but a soft fleshy filament couched in a furrow. They have an affinity to Gymnotus.

ăp-tēr-ous, *a.* [Gr. *ἄπτερος* (*apteros*) = wingless. In Fr. *aptère*; Port. *aptero*.] [*APTERA*.]

1. *Zool.*: Wingless.

"Cuvier and Latreille divide the *Apterous* insects into three tribes: the Euctoria (*Fleas*); the Parasita (*Lice*), . . . and the Thysanura."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, Lect. xvi.

2. *Bot.*: Without membranous wing-like expansions. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.*)

ăp-tēr-yġ-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [*APTERYX*.]

Zool.: A family of Cursorial Birds with some affinities to the Struthionide, or Ostriches, but differing in their lengthened bill, their short legs, their possession of a short hind toe, with a strong claw, and finally, by their wings being quite rudimentary.

ăp-tēr-yx, *s.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *πτερυγ* (*pteryx*), genit. *πτερυγος* (*pterygos*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family Apterhygidae. Two species are known—the *A. australis* and *A. Mantelli*, both from the New Zealand. The natives call the former, and probably also the latter, Kiwi-kiwi, which is an imitation of their peculiar



APTERYX.

cry. The *A. australis* is somewhat less in size than an ordinary goose. It runs when pursued, shelters itself in holes, and defends itself with its long bill; but unable as it is to fly, its fate, it is to be feared, will soon be that of the dodo—it will become extinct.

ăp-tî-tūde, *s.* [In Fr. *aptitude*; Sp. *aptitud*; Port. *aptidão*; Ital. *attitudine*; Lat. *apto* = to fit; *aptus* = fit.]

1. Fitness, suitability, adaptation. *Used—*

(a) *Of things*:

"The mutual aptitude of seed and soil."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(b) *Of persons*: Competence for, natural genius or acquired skill for learning or for doing any particular thing.

"... he seems to have had a peculiar *aptitude* for the management of irregular troops."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Tendency towards, proneness to. (Used of man and other animated beings, as well as of things inanimate.)

"The *aptitude* of the Cheloptera, Insectivora, and certain Rodentia to fall like Reptiles into a state of true torpidity . . ."—*Queen's Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 34.

* **ăp-tî-tû-dîn-al**, *a.* [From Eng. *aptitude*.] Possessed of aptitude for. (*Webster*.)

* **ăp-tî-tû-dîn-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *aptitudinal*; -ly.] In a manner to evince aptitude. (*Webster*.)

ăpt-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *apt*; -ly.]

1. Fitly, suitably; with proper adaptation, correspondence, or connexion.

"In his wild notes seem *aptly* met
A strain of pleasure and regret."

Scott: Rokeby, li. 29.

2. Pertinently, justly.

"Inevitable *apty* remarks, that those nations who were not possessors of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour which are in the Evangelists."—*Addison*.

3. Quickly, readily. (*Johnson*.)

ăpt-ness, *s.* [Eng. *apt*; -ness.]

1. Fitness, suitability.

"The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end."—*Hooker*.

2. Tendency. *Used*—

(a) *Of things inanimate*:

"Some seeds of goodness give him a *reliab* of such reflections as have an *aptness* to improve the mind."—*Addison*.

(b) *Of animated beings*: Propensity, proneness.

"... their *aptness* to superstition."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of the Decalogue. Works* (ed. 1839), vol. iii, p. 14.

3. Quickness, readiness.

"What should be the *aptness* of birds in comparison of beasts to imitate speech? may be enquired."—*Bacon*.

* **ăp-tôte**, *s.* [Lat. *aptota*, neut. plur.; Gr. *ἀπτότα* (*aptōta*), neut. pl. of *ἀπτός* (*aptōs*), adj. = without cases: *ā*, priv., and *πτός* (*pōsis*) = (1) a falling, (2) a case; *ππτώκα* (*peptōka*), 2 perf. of *πίπτω* (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Grammar: A noun "without cases," that is, an indeclinable noun. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

* **ăp-tý-chūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ā*, priv., and *πύχος* (*ptychos*), genit. of *πτύξ* (*ptux*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plate.]

Palæont.: A fossil body now regarded as the operculum of Ammonites (q.v.). Before their nature was understood they were called Trigonellites, Lepadites, and various other names.

ā-pūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄπους* (*apous*) = footless, without feet: *ā*, priv., and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Entomostracans, the typical one of the family Apodidae. They have the carapace of one piece, and completely enveloping the anterior part of the animal. Though the name implies that they are footless, yet they have about sixty pairs of feet. The *A. cancriformis*, or Crab-shelled Shrimp, from 2 to 3 in. long, is found in England; it preys on the smaller Entomostraca. The males have been only recently discovered.

2. *Astron.*: One of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations. Its English name is "the Bird of Paradise," that animal being once erroneously supposed to be destitute of feet. [PARA-3E]

ăp-ŷ-rêt-ŷc, *a.* [In Fr. *apyreétique*; Gr. *ā*, priv., and *πυρετικός* (*pyretikos*) = feverish; *pyretos* (*pyretos*) = burning heat, . . . fever; *πυρεσσω* (*pyressō*) = to be feverish, to be in a fever; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire . . .] Free from fever.

ăp-ŷ-rêx-y, **ăp-ŷ-rêx-i-ā**, *s.* [In Fr. *apyrezie*; Port. & Mod. Lat. *apyrezie*; Gr. *ἀπυρεζία* (*apurezia*); *ā*, priv., and *πύρεσσω* (*pyressō*).] [APYRETIC.] The intermission or the abatement of a fever. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

ăp-ŷ-rite, *s.* [In Ger. *apprit*; Gr. *ἀπυρος* (*apuros*) = without fire: *ā*, priv., and *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire; Eng. suff. -ite, denoting quality.]

Min.: An unimportant variety of Tourmaline now not retained.

ăp-ŷ-roūs, *a.* [In Fr. *apyre*; Lat. *apryros*; Gr. *ἀπυρος* (*apryros*) = without fire: *ā*, priv., and *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.] Incombustible; not

able to be altered by the greatest amount of heat to which, in the present state of scientific knowledge, it can be subjected.

¶ An *apryrous* body is not the same as a *refractory* one. In the former the heat produces no perceptible change; whilst the latter may be in various ways altered, though not fused.

aq. A contraction for *Aqua*, used in physicians' prescriptions.

aq. bull., contracted from *aqua bulliens* = boiling water.

aq. fer., contracted from *aqua fervens* = boiling water.

aq. dest., contracted from *aqua destillata* = distilled water.

aq. font., contracted from *aqua fontana* = spring water.

ā-qua, *s.* [Lat. = water. In Ital. *acqua*; Port. *agua*, *agua*; Sp. *agua*; O. Fr. *aigu*, *jaue*, contracted in Mod. Fr. into *eau*; A.S. *ed* = running water, a stream, water; O. H. Ger. *aha* = a river; Goth. *ahva*; Wel. *gwy*, *aw*; Irish *oig*, *oiche*; Gael. *uisge*; Arm. *eagui* = to water; Pers. *aub* = water, as Punjab or Panjāb = the five waters or rivers; Sansc. *ap* = water, *ap* = to go.]

1. (*Standing alone*):

Pharm., &c.: Ordinary water.

2. (*Having in apposition with it an adjective or substantive which limits its signification*):

Pharm., *Chem.*, &c.: A liquid, of which water constitutes the chief part, the adjective or substantive indicating which. In the *Materia Medica*, *aqua*, followed by the genitive of some plant, means water holding in solution a small quantity of oil or other volatile matter derived from that plant; as *Aqua camphoræ* = water of camphor; *Aqua cinnamoni* = water of cinnamon; *Aqua rosæ* = rose-water.

aqua alcalina oxymuriatica. Oxymuriatic alkaline water, used as a bleaching liquid.

aqua aluminis composita. Compound alum water.

aqua aluminis Bateana. Bates's alum water.

aqua ammoniæ. Water of ammonia; called also *Liquor ammoniac*. It is a solution of ammoniacal gas in water.

aqua ammoniæ acetatis. Water of acetate of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ causticæ. Caustic water of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ acetitis. Water of acetite of ammonia.

aqua ammoniæ puræ. Pure water of ammonia.

aqua anethi. In modern pharmacy = dill water.

aqua calcis. Lime water.

aqua calcis composita. Compound lime water.

aqua camphoræ. In modern pharmacy = camphor water.

aqua carbonatis ammoniæ. Water of carbonate of ammonia.

aqua carui. In modern pharmacy = caraway water.

aqua carui spirituosæ. Spirituous caraway water.

aqua cerasorum nigrorum. Black cherry water.

aqua cinnamomi. In modern pharmacy = cinnamon water.

aqua cinnamomi fortius. Strong cinnamon water.

aqua cinnamomi spirituosæ. Spirituous cinnamon water.

aqua citri aurantii. Orange-peel water.

aqua citri medicæ. Lemon-peel water.

aqua cupri ammoniati. Water of ammoniated copper.

aqua cupri vitriolata. Water of sulphate of copper.

aqua destillata. Distilled water. [*AQUÆ*, *A.*]

aqua floris aurantii. Orange-flower water.

aqua fœniculi. In modern pharmacy = common or sweet-fennel water.

aqua fontana. Water from a fountain; spring water.

* **aqua fortis**. [Strong water. In Sp. *agua fuerte*.] In Chemistry, Modern Pharmacy, &c., an old name for nitric acid.

"It dissolves in *aqua fortis*, with great ebullition and heat, into a red liquor so red as blood."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

aqua græca. A weak solution of nitrate of silver, sometimes sold to dye hair of a black colour. It is unwise to use such dyes.

aqua kali. Water of kali, or the liquor of the sub-carbonate of potassa.

aqua kali caustici. Water of caustic kali.

aqua kali præparati vel puri. Water of prepared or pure kali.

aqua juniperi composita. Compound juniper water.

aqua labyrinthi. In anatomy, a fluid contained within the labyrinth of the ear.

aqua lauri cassiæ. Cassia or Bastard cinnamon water.

aqua lauri cinnamomi. Cinnamon water.

aqua laurocerasi. In modern pharmacy = laurel water.

aqua lithargyri acetati. Water of acetated litharge.

aqua lithargyri acetati composita. Compound water of acetate of litharge.

aqua lithargyrites. Water of litharge.

aqua menthæ piperitæ. In modern pharmacy = peppermint water.

aqua menthæ piperitæ spirituosæ. Spirituous peppermint water.

aqua menthæ pulegii. Pennyroyal water.

aqua menthæ sativæ. Spearmint water.

aqua menthæ sativæ spirituosæ. Spirituous spearmint water.

aqua menthæ viridis. In modern pharmacy = spearmint water.

aqua menthæ vulgaris. Common mint water.

aqua menthæ vulgaris spirituosæ. Spirituous mint water.

* **aqua mirabilis**. [*Lit.* = the wonderful water.] A liquor prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebæ, mace, cardamoms, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, and then distilled. (*Johnson*.)

aqua morgagni. A watery humour found after death between the capsule and the body of the lens in the human eye, having probably been absorbed from the aqueous humour. (*Todd and Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, p. 34.)

aqua muriatis calcis. Water of muriate of lime.

aqua myrti pimentæ. Allspice water.

aqua nucis moschatæ. Nutmeg water.

aqua oxymuriatica. Oxymuriatic water.

aqua oxymuriatis potassæ. Water of oxymuriate of potash.

aqua picis liquida. Tar water.

bôil, **bôy**, **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**îng**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**çion**, -**çion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**siours**, -**ciours** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **hêl**, **dêl**.

aqua pimentæ. In modern pharmacy = pimento or allspice water.

aqua pimentæ spirituosæ. Spirituous pimento water.

aqua piperis jamaicensis. Jamaica pepper water.

aqua potassæ. Water of potash. A solution of potassa in water.

aqua pulegii. Pennyroyal water.

aqua pulegii spirituosæ. Spirituous pennyroyal water.

aqua raphani composita. Compound water of horse-radish.

aqua regia. [In Sp. *agua regia*.] A liquor consisting of nitric and hydrochloric acids in certain proportions. It has the property of dissolving gold, whence its name, *regia* or royal. Properly speaking, it is only the chlorine which attacks the gold.

"Gold is dissolved with *aqua regia* into a yellow liquor, with little heat or ebullition."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rev.*, p. 418.

aqua rosæ. Rose water.

aqua sambuci. Elder-flower water.

aqua saturnina. Water of lead.

aqua secunda. Nitric acid liberally diluted with pure water. Its use in art is to clear the surface of metals and of certain stones.

aqua seminum anisi composita. Compound anised water.

aqua seminum carui. Caraway-seed water.

aqua seminum carui composita. Compound caraway water.

aqua styptica. Styptic water.

aqua subcarbonatis kali. Water of subcarbonate of kali.

aqua sulphureti ammoniæ. Water of sulphuret of ammonia.

aqua sulphureti kali. Water of sulphuret of kali. Hydrosulphuret of potassa.

aqua supercarbonatis potassæ. Water of supercarbonate of potash.

aqua supercarbonatis sodæ. Water of supercarbonate of soda.

aqua tofana. [From an infamous Italian woman called Tofana, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century, and is said to have poisoned more than 600 people by means of a deadly preparation she had discovered.] A preparation in which the main ingredient is crystallised arsenic in solution. Modern chemistry very easily detects the presence of arsenic in the stomach and intestines of one poisoned by it, and renders the rise of a second Tofana all but impossible.

aqua vegeto-minerals. Vegeto-mineral water.

aqua vitæ. [*lit.* = water of life.] An old name for alcohol. Some extend the term *aqua vite* to spirits of wine and brandy, whilst others apply it to spirituous liquor distilled from malt, as contradistinguished from brandy, which they limit to liquor procured from wine or the grape.

"Alas! alas!—Help! help! my lady's dead!—O, well-a-day, that ever I was born!"
Some *aqua-vite*, ho! My lord! my lady!"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

aqua vitæ man. A seller of drams.

"Sell the drole here to *aqua vite* man."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, i. 1.

â-quæ-mâ-nâ-lô (pl. **â-quæ-mâ-nâ-li-â**), *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *aqua* = water, and *manale* = an ewer.]

1. A pitcher used by the ancient Romans for pouring water over the hands into a basin during and after meals.

2. The basin in which the priest washes his hands before saying mass.

3. A basin or ewer of grotesque form.

â-quæ-for-tist, *s.* [Lat. *aqua fortis* = strong water, an old name for nitric acid.] One who etches with aquafortis.

***â-quâ'ke**, pret. **â-quê'ightte** (*gh* silent), *v.i.* [A.S. *acwacian* = to be moving or trembling.] To tremble.

"The glevenen useden her tongue,
The wode *aquightte* so hy anigge."
Alisunder, 5, 257.

â-quæ-mâ-rine, * **â-quæ-mâ-rî-nâ**, *s.* [Lat. = marine water, a term borrowed from the Italian lapidaries, to whom it was suggested by a remark of Pliny's, that the mineral thus named resembled the green colour of the sea.]

Min.: A bluish-green variety of the Beryl (*q.v.*). It is regarded as a gem. The finest specimens known come from Brazil.

"Kinchijunga bore nearly due north, a dazzling mass of snowy peaks, intersected by blue glaciers, which gleamed in the shewing rays of the rising sun, like *aquamarius* set in frosted silver."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, chap. viii., vol. i., p. 184.

â-quæ-pûlt, *s.* [Formed on analogy with *catapult* (*q.v.*). The first element is Lat. *aqua* = water.] A small force-pump, differing from the ordinary form in being portable.

aquarelle (as **âk-wâ-rêl**), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *acquarella* = water-colour.]

1. Water-colour painting.
2. A painting in water-colours.

aquarellist (as **âk-wâ-rêl-ist**), *s.* [AQUARELLE.] One who paints in aquarelle; a water-colour painter.

â-quâr-î-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *aquarius* = of or relating to water.]

- A. As adjective:
1. Pertaining to an aquarium.
- B. As substantive:

Church Hist.: One of a sect in the primitive Church who used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. Some of them did so from holding sentiments like those now entertained by total abstinents; whilst others, employing wine in the evening communion, used water in the morning one, lest the smell of wine might betray their assemblies to persecuting foes.

â-quâr-î-ûm (pl. **â-quâr-î-ûms**, **â-quâr-î-â**), *s.* [Lat. = a watering-place for cattle; *aqua* = water.] An artificial tank, pond, or vessel, filled with salt or fresh water, and used for the purpose of keeping alive marine or fresh water animals, to study their habits or for exhibition. Fresh water aquaria are also used for cultivating aquatic plants. The largest and finest examples ever seen in this country were the aquaria of the Fisheries Exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair.

â-quâr-î-ûs, *s.* [In Sp., Port., and Ital. *Aquario*; from Lat. *aquarius* = (1) a water-carrier, (2) an inspector of conduits or water-pipes, (3) a constellation. (See 1 & 2.) From *aquarius* = of or relating to water.]

In Astronomy:

1. The eleventh of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellations, now generally called *signis of the zodiac*. It is generally quoted as "Aquarius, the Water-bearer."

2. A division of the ecliptic—that between 300° and 330° of longitude, which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, has gradually advanced from the constellation Aquarius, once within those limits. The sun enters this part of his course about the 21st of January, at which time there are generally copious rains in Italy, whence the name *Aquarius* is the water-bearer or waterman. (*Herschel: Astron.*, §§ 380, 81.) It is marked thus ☊.

"A constellation in the watery sign,
Which they *Aquarius* call."
Cleveland: Poems, &c., p. 17.

â-quât-ic, * **â-quât-ick**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *aquatique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aquatico*. From Lat. *aquaticus* = (1) found in the water, (2) watery, (3) like water.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of plants: Growing in the water.

"Characæ are *aquatic* plants found in stagnant fresh or salt water."—*Linley: Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, 2nd ed. (1836), p. 415.

2. Of animals: Living in or about the water; swimming in, flying over, or deriving its food from the water.

"Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. *Aquatic* are those whose constant abode is upon the water."—*Locke*.

B. As substantive:

1. An aquatic animal or plant.

"Flags, and such like *aquatics*, are best destroyed by draining."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. A person fond of water. (*N.E.D.*)

* **â-quât-ic-âl**, *a.* [Eng. *aquatic*; -*al*.] The same as AQUATIC, *adj.* (*q.v.*). (*Evelyn*.)

* **â-quæ-tile**, * **â-quæ-tîl**, *a. & s.* [In Sp. *aguatil*. From Lat. *aquatile*, neut. of *adj. aquatilis* = aquatic.]

A. As *adj.*: Aquatic.

"We beheld many millions of the *aquatile*, or water frog, in ditches and standing places."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

B. As *subst.*: An aquatic animal or plant.

â-quæ-tînt, **â-quæ-tînt-ta**, *s. & a.* [In Ger. *aquatinta*; Fr. *aqua-tinta*, *aqua-tinte*; Lat. *aqua* = water, and Ital. *tinta* = a dye, a tincture.]

A. As *substantive*: A kind of engraving so called from its resemblance to water-colour drawings. The most approved method of practising it is to first trace the outline of the proposed picture on a copper-plate by means of an etching needle or other sharp instrument. Next, the etching ground is removed, and the plate thoroughly cleaned with whitening and water. The plate is then placed in a flat tin or earthen vessel in an inclined position, and on it is poured a solution of resinous matter, prepared in rectified spirits of wine. When dry, the design is drawn upon it with the bursting-ground [BURSTING-GROUND], and the plate is varnished and dried. Some clear water is then applied to it, and finally, the design is bit into the copper by two successive applications of dilute nitric acid.

B. As *adjective*: Pertaining to the kind of engraving now described.

"... method of producing the *aquatint* ground."—*Rees: Cyclop.*, ii., "Aquatinta."

â-quæ-tînt, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To carry out the process described under AQUATINT, *subst.* (*q.v.*).

"The principal disadvantages of this method of aquatinting are..."—*Rees: Cyclop.*, ii., "Aquatint."

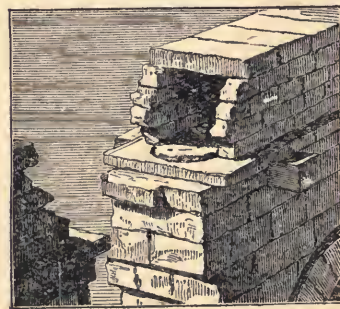
â-quæ-tînt-îng, *pr. par.* [AQUATINT, *v.*]

â-quæ-v-â-lent, *s.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *valens* = strong, *pr. par.* of *valere* = to be worth, to have a value.]

Chem.: The molecular ratio of the water to the salt contained in a cryohydrate.

âq-uê-dûct, * **âq-uæ-dûct**, **âq-uê-dûc-tûs**, **âq-uæ-dûc-tûs** (**aquæ = âk-wê**), *s.* [Fr. *aqueduc*, *aqueduc*; Sp. & Port. *aqueducto*; Ital. *aquidotto*; Lat. *aqueductus* = *aquæ ductus* = a leading or conducting of water; *duco* = to lead.]

A. [Of the English forms *aqueduct*, * *aqueduct*]: In a general sense any artificial channel for the conveyance of water from place to place; but the term is generally limited to an artificial



AQUEDUCT ON THE ANIO, NEAR ROME.

channel or conduit raised on pillars for the conveyance of drinking water to a city. Of all the nations of antiquity, the Romans were the great builders of aqueducts. No fewer than twenty of these erections converged on the

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, catel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or-wôre, wêlf, wô'k, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýriap. æ, œ = ê. ey = â. qu = kw.

capital during its palmy days; whilst there were many more in the provincial parts of the empire. Magnificent ruins of some of these still remain: the best of them in the Campagna around Rome; the others, in portions of France, Spain, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Asia, and Africa, once occupied by important cities and towns. Aqueducts are rare in this country; the most notable one being the great aqueduct recently finished for the water supply of the City of New York.

"No magnificent remains of Latin porches and aqueducts are to be found in Britain."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

Aqueduct of the cochlea. [AQUEDUCTUS, B.] **Aqueduct of Fallopius.** [AQUEDUCTUS, B.] **Aqueduct of Sylvius.** [AQUEDUCTUS, B.]

B. (Chiefly of the form aqueductus):

A. cochlea. the aqueduct of the cochlea. [COCHLEA.] A funnel-shaped canal in the ear. It leads to the jugular fossa, and is supposed to afford a passage for a small vein. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., pp. 74, 75.)

A. Fallopii. the aqueduct of Fallopius. A channel in the ear near the tympanum. (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 70.)

A. Sylvii. the aqueduct of Sylvius. A channel in the brain, connecting the third and fourth ventricles. (*Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 289.)

A. vestibuli. A canal running from the vestibule of the internal ear to the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone.

* **a-quēighttē** (gh silent). Pret. of *v. AQUAKE* (q.v.).

* **a-quēint** (2), *pa. par.* [AQUENCH.]

* **a-quēint-a-ble**, *a.* [ACQUAINTABLE.]

* **ā-quēl-tŷ**, *s.* [In Ital. *aquila*, *aquilade* = wateriness.] Wateriness.

"The aquity,
Terreity, and sulphureity,
Shall run together again."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 1.

* **a-quēlle**, * **a-quēll**, * **a-quēl-lēn**, * **ac-quēl-lan** (*pa. par.* * **a-quēld**), *v.t.* [A.S. *acwellan*.] To kill.

"Nūe heo the sothe telle
Thah ne scholde becom *aquelle*."

Sinners Beware (ed. Morris), 241-42.

* **a-quēnch**, * **a-quēnche**, * **a-quēnchen** (pret. * **a-quēint**, * **a-quēynt**), *v.t.* [A.S. *acwenean* = to quench.] To quench.

"... man thereore the betheneth er thou wille of thi bench thi zeune *aquench*."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 130.

* **a-quēnt**, * **a-quēint** (1), * **a-quēyntē**, *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT, *pa. par.*] (*Chaucer, Prompt. Parv.*)

* **a-quēn-tŷn**, *v.t.* [ACQUAINT, *v.*] To make known. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **ā-quēōūs**, *a.* [In Fr. *aquieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aqueo*; from Lat. *aqua* = water.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting wholly or in large measure of water. [B. 1.]

2. Made by the addition of water.

3. Deposited from water. [B. 4.]

B. Technically:

1. Meteorol. **Aqueous vapour:** The water which, evaporating from the earth, goes to constitute clouds.

"The leaves of the plants absorb both the carbonic acid and the aqueous vapour of the air."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., iv. 81.

2. Anat. **Aqueous humour:** A humour of the eye filling up the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens. It is partially divided by the iris into an anterior and posterior chamber. The former is the larger, and has the cornea in front, the iris behind, and a portion of the ciliary ligament on its circumference.

"The aqueous humour of the eye consists very nearly of water. Berzelius states that all its other constituents taken together do not amount to so much as one-fiftieth part of the whole. Of these, more than half is chloride of sodium, and the rest is extractive matter, soluble either in water or alcohol."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 36.

3. Chem. [A. 2.]

4. Geol. **Aqueous rocks:** Rocks originally deposited from water, whence they are sometimes called *aqueous deposits*. As what is deposited is sediment of some one kind or other, they are also termed *sedimentary rocks*, and as, unless too much metamorphosed, they contain

the now fossilised remains of the animals which lived in the water, and the plants which grew or were carried into it, they are denominated *fossiliferous rocks*. Finally, as the sediment successively deposited from the water tended to arrange itself in layers or strata, the rocks thus formed are called *stratified rocks*. (*Lyell: Geology*.) A great part of the science of geology has been built up on the careful study of aqueous rocks, the relative order of their disposition, and their fossil contents.

* **ā-quēōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *aqueous*; -ness.] The quality of being watery; wateriness.

* **a-quēynt**, *pa. par.* [AQUENCH.]

* **ā-quif-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *fērō* = to bear.] Bearing water.

"... with a conspicuous (*aquiferous*) pore in the middle."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (1831), p. 117.

* **ā-quī-fō-lī-ā-cē-sē**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *aquifolia*, *aquifolium*.] Hollyworts. An order of monopetalous plants ranked by Lindley under his Gentianial Alliance. It consists of trees or shrubs with coriaceous leaves, small axillary flowers, and fleshy indehiscent fruit, with from two to six seeds. The common holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, is the type of the order. In 1846, Lindley estimated the number of known species at 110.

* **ā-quī-fō-lī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *aquifolium*, or *aquifolia* = the holly-tree, or the Scarlet Holm (*Ilex aquifolium*); *aquifolius*, adj. = having pointed leaves.] A plant-genus from which the Holly order is called *Aquifoliaceae*. (Now ranked under *Ilex*.)

* **ā-quī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *formā* = form, shape.] In the form of water.

* **ā-quīl-a** (**ā-quīl** = **ā-k-wīl**), *s.* [Ital. & Lat. *aquila* = an eagle, perhaps from the root *ac* = sharp, swift.]

1. Zool.: A genus of raptorial birds, the typical one of the Aquiline, or Eagles, a sub-family of Falconidae. The species have not that strong tooth in their bills which the falcons possess, and are feeblers for their size, less courageous and less predatory than the falcons proper. Two species occur in Britain. In the United States the Bald Eagle has been chosen as the national emblem.

2. Astron.: One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. Within it is included also the constellation Antinous, the only one of forty-eight recognised by the ancients which modern astronomers have merged in another one. [ANTINOUS.]

* **ā-quīl-ār-i-a** (**ā-quīl** as **ā-k-wīl**), *s.* [From Lat. *aquila* = an eagle.] [AGALLOCH.]

A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Aquilariaceae (q.v.). Aloes-wood, Agla-wood, or Eagle-wood, is the inside of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. Agallocha*. [ALOES-WOOD, AGILA-WOOD.]

* **ā-quīl-ār-i-ā-cē-sē** (**ā-quīl** = **ā-k-wīl**), *s. pl.* [AQUILARIA.] An order of plants classed by Dr. Lindley under his Rhannales, or Rhannal Alliance. They have the calyx turbinate or tubular, with its orifice furnished with ten or five bearded scales, which are really stamens. Corolla, 0; stamina, ten or five, in the latter case opposite the segments of the calyx; style, 0, or conical and thread-shaped; stigma, large, simple; ovary, superior, one-celled; seeds, one on each placenta, or one abortive. Trees with alternate entire shining leaves without stipules. Habitat, the East Indies. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known species at ten.

* **ā-quīl-āte** (**ā-quīl** = **ā-k-wīl**), *v.t.* [From Lat. *aquila* = an eagle.]

Her.: To adorn with eagles' heads. (Used chiefly, if not exclusively, in the *pa. par.*)

* **ā-quīl-ā-tēd** (**ā-quīl** = **ā-k-wīl**), *pa. par.* [AQUILATE.]



AQUILA.

* **ā-quī-lē-gī-a** (**ā-quī** = **ā-k-wī**), *s.* [A.S. and Ital. *aquilegia*; from Lat. *aquila* = an eagle, the species resembling eagles' claws.] Columbine. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceae, or Crowfoots. The *A. vulgaris*, or Common Columbine, a plant, the petals of which terminate beneath in a hornlike spur, is a doubtful native of Britain.

* **ā-quī-lī-nē** (**ā-quī** = **ā-k-wī**), *s. pl.* [From Lat. *aquila* = an eagle.] A sub-family of Falconidae. It contains the eagles. Three genera—*Aquila*, *Haliaetus*, and *Pandion*—have representatives in this country.

* **ā-quī-line** (**ā-k-wī** = **ā-k-wī**), *a.* [In Fr. *aquilin*; Sp. *aquilino* and *aguileno*; Port. & Ital. *aquilino*; Lat. *aquilinus*, from *aquila* = an eagle.]

1. Gen.: Pertaining to an eagle.

2. Spec.: Eagle-like in bill or in nose; hooked.

"His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 74.

"We may trace the commencement of an *aquiline* curve in the nose of the Hoo-look Gibbon."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. I., chap. VI.

* **ā-quī-lōn** (**ā-quī** = **ā-k-wī**), *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *aquilon*; Port. *aquilao*; Ital. *aquilone*, *aquilonare*; Lat. *aquila*.] The north wind.

"Blow, villain, till thy spherish bias check
Outswell the collick of puff'd Aquilon."

Shakespeare: Troil. and Cress., iv. 5.

* **ā-quīt-ēl-ē**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *aqua* = water, and *tela* = a web.]

Zool.: A sub-division of Araneidae, containing the genus *Argyrota* (q.v.).

* **a-quītte**, *v.t.* [ACQUYTE.]

† **ā-quō-ŷe**, *a.* [In Sp. & Port. *aqueoso*; Ital. *acquoso*, *acquoso*; from Lat. *aqueosus* = abounding in water.] Watery, aqueous. (*Bailey*.)

† **a-quōs-i-tŷ**, *s.* [In Fr. *aqueosité*; Sp. *aqueosidad*; Port. *aqueosidade*, *aqueosita*, *aqueosita*; Low Lat. *aqueositas*.] [AQUEOSE.] Wateriness, aqueousness. (*Bailey*.)

* **ā-quī-lā**, *s.* [Lat. = a small stream; dimin. of *aqua* = water.]

A. acoustica (Anat.): A fluid which fills the cavity of the vestibule connected with the internal ear.

* **a-quŷke**, *v.t.* [A.S. *acwican* = to make alive: *cwic*, *cwuc* = quick, alive.] To kindle.

"Is ofte *aquyked* that uer of lecherie. Huert of the writhinge spekheth that word of fole wyfman is bernde as *acur*."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 203.

* **a-quŷtē**, * **a-quŷte**, * **a-quŷtŷ-ŷn**, *v.t.* [ACQUIT.]

1. To acquit, set free, release, pay.

"Him becoueth *paye* ne *neure aquitte* he ne may,
And thereore has seel by ydammed."—*Ayenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 137.

"And the hegh men that wol yeth the tornemens
and thet hy betaketh hyre lordes and here critage
ine wed and deend wed that night him ne *aquyttech*."—*Ibid.*, p. 36.

2. To bereave.

"And the Admiral hit mighte iwite
That he nere of his life *aquite*."

Floriz and Blanchefleur (ed. Lumby), 207, 208.

* **a-quŷnt**, *pa. par.* [ACQUAINT.] (*Lancelot of the Lake*, bk. ii., 1,295.)

* **a-quŷtŷ-ŷn**, *v.t.* [ACQUIT.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

-**ar**. [An Eng. suffix, from Lat. *-aris* = of or belonging to, as *stellar* (Lat. *stellaris*) = of or belonging to a star.]

A.R. An abbreviation for *Anno Regni* = in the year of the reign; as, A.R.V.R. 80 = *anno regni Victoriae reginae tricesimo* = in the 30th year of Queen Victoria's reign.

* **ār**, *conj.* [A.S. *ar* = ere, before.] [ERE.] Ere, before; ere ever, before ever.

"But al to deere they bought it ar they *ryse*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,840.

ār, *v.t.* [EAR. *v.*] (Scotch.)

ār-a, *s.* [Lat. = an altar.] "The Altar:" one of the fifteen ancient Southern constellations.

a-ra, *s.* [South American Indian name, designed to imitate the voice of the bird.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Ararine, which is ranked under the family Pittidae, or Parrots. It is called

bōū, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**clous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c = **bēl**, **dēl**.

also *Macrocerus*, from Gr. *μακρός* (*makros*) = long, . . . large, and *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = tail. It contains the Macaws. [MACAW.]

A.R.A. An abbreviation for "Associate of the Royal Academy."

Ār-ab, s. & a. [In Ger. *Araber* (s.), *Arabisch* (adj.); Fr. & Port. *Arabe* (s. & adj.); Ital. *Arabo* (adj.); Lat. *Arabs* (s.); Gr. *Ἀραβή* (*Araps*) (s.), genit. *Ἀραβός* (*Arabos*).]



GROUP OF ARABS.

A. As *substantive*: A native of Arabia.

"In his march over the sandy desert between Emea and Palmyra, Aurelian was perpetually harassed by the Arabs."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xi.

B. As *adjective*: Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.

"Our Arab tents are rude for thee."

Moore: *L. R.*; *Light of the Haram*.

Arab-like, a. Like an Arab, in roaming tendency or some other particular.

"Here, Arab-like, is pitched my tent,

And straight again is furled."

Longfellow: *The Two Locks of Hair*.

ar-a-ba, s. [Hindustani, &c.] A wheeled carriage, a gun-carriage, a kind of cart used in Eastern journeys or campaigns.

ar-a-ba'-ta, s. [Native name.] An American monkey (*Myestes stramineus*).

Ār-a-besque (que = k), *Ār-a-běsk', s. & adj. [As *substantive*: In Dut. *Arabesken* (pl.); Ger. *Arabeske* (sing.); Fr. *Arabesque* (sing.); Port. *Arabescos* (pl.); Ital. *Arabesco*, *Rabesco* (sing.); terms all implying that this style of ornamentation so designated originated with the Arabs, whereas it seems to have sprung up first among the Romans.]

A. As *substantive*:

Arch.: A style of ornamentation in which are represented men, animals (the latter consisting of mythic as well as actual forms); plants, with leaves,

flowers, and fruit; mathematical figures, &c.; the whole put together in a whimsical way, so that, for instance, the animals not merely rest upon the plants, but grow out of them like blossoms. There are three kinds of Arabesque:—1st (and oldest), that of the Romans, without the animals. They occur in the mural paintings at Pompeii, Herculaneum, and other places. 2nd. That of the Arabs, also without the animals. This is well seen in the Alhambra. 3rd. The Christian Arabesque, with the figures introduced. It appears in illuminated mediæval manuscripts and elsewhere. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

B. As *adjective* (in Fr. *Arabesque*):

† 1. Gen.: Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.



ARABESQUE PANEL.

"Though a follower of the Arabian school, the assistance with which he [Achilles] cultivated anatomy, has rescued his name from the inglorious obscurity in which the *Arabesque* doctors have in general slumbered."—*Ency. Brit.*, 7th ed., II. 756.

2. *Spec.*: Consisting of, or pertaining to, the kind of ornaments called Arabesques. [See *A.*, as *substantive*.]

"A kind of ornament, which may be called *Arabesque* was much used in the domestic architecture of this country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."—*Gloss. of Arch.*, 5th ed. (1850).

Ar-ā'-bi-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Arabi*(a); -an.]

A. As *adjective*: Pertaining to Arabia.

"... the rigour of the Arabian laws, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. IV.

B. As *substantive*: An Arab, a native of Arabia.

"... neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there."—*Ibid.*, xiii. 23.

Arabian Architecture. [See MOHAMMEDAN ARCHITECTURE.]

Ār-ab-ic, *Ār-ab-ick, a. & s. [In Eng. *Arab*, -ic; Ger. *Arabisch*; Fr. *Arabe*; Port. *Arábico*; Lat. *Arabicus*.]

A. As *adjective*: Pertaining to Arabia, or to the language prevailing there.

"What way was there taken for spreading his [Pococke's] *Arabic* translation of Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ?"—*Worthington to Hartlib*, Epist. 7.

"Gum arabic, or gum acacia, is an exudation from various species of acacia."—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1866), II. 5.

B. As *substantive*: The language of Arabia or of the Arabs. It is properly the dialect of the Koreishite tribe in Arabia, rendered classic by its being the language in which the Koran was composed. It is now vernacular in Arabia, Egypt, and Northern Africa, and the learned and sacred tongue of all Mohammedan countries. The numbers who at present speak it have been estimated at 100 millions, which is probably an exaggeration. Philologically viewed, Arabic is the most southerly of the Syro-Arabian family of languages, besides being itself the type of one of the three classes into which that leading family of tongues is divided. Associated with it in this relation are the living Amharic and the dead Ethiopic and Himyaritic tongues. About two-thirds of the Hebrew roots occur with slight modification in Arabic, which renders the language useful to the Biblical student, as its wide diffusion does to the missionary; while numerous chemical, alchemical, astronomical, and astrological words which arose during the brilliant, but brief, period when the Saracens aimed at intellectual as well as political ascendancy, will always render it an object of interest to scientific men. The Arabic literature is posterior in date to the time of Mohammed.

"That Schultens had from the *Arabic* happily and satisfactorily illustrated some very obscure and difficult words of the Hebrew text, . . ."—*Parkhurst: Heb. Lex.*, Pref.

* *Arabic numerals*: The first nine digits—1, 2, 3, &c.—and the cipher used in writing the number 10. Though often called Arabic, they are really of Brahmanic origin. [NUMERALS.]

* **Ar-āb'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *Arab*; -ical.] Pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs. The same as the adj. ARABIC.

"Written in *Arabic* characters."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, II. 2, 1.

* **Ar-āb'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *Arabic*; -ly.] After the manner of the Arabs.

"Mahomet, whose name *Arabic* signifies doctet."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 521.

Ar-āb'-i-qi, s. pl. [From *Arabis*, in which the sect arose.]

Church Hist.: A sect which sprung up about A.D. 207. Their distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, but revived with it at the resurrection. Origin is said to have re-converted them to the orthodox belief, and thus extinguished their separate organisation.

Ar-āb'-i-qize, v. t. [Eng. *Arabic*; -ize.] To render akin to Arabic.

"... being superseded by Hindi in its *Arabicized* form of Urdu."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. I. (1872), Introduct., p. 96.

ār-ā-bid'-ē-ss, s. pl. [ARABIS.] A tribe of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Cruciferae. It includes several British genera, the typical one being *Arabis*.

ār-a-bin, s. [From *Arabit*, in the term *gum arabic*.] The pure soluble principle in gum

arabic and similar substances. It is precipitated by alcohol and by basic lead acetate, but not by the neutral acetate. It is composed of $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It is isomeric with cane sugar. (*Kewnes: Manual of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 689.)

ār-a-bis, s. [In Fr. *arabette*; Sp. *arabide*.] The Wall-cress. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Cruciferae. Five species are natives of Britain; the most common being the *A. hirsuta*, or Hairy Rock-cress. It has small white flowers.

Ār-ab-ism, s. [In Eng. *Arab*, -ism; Ger. *Arabism*.] An idiom or other peculiarity of languages borrowed from the Arabic.

Ār-a-bist, s. [Eng. *Arab*; suffix -ist.] One conversant with the Arabic language and literature.

ār-a-ble, *ār-ā-ble, a. [In Fr. *arable*; Ital. *arabile*; Lat. *arabilis* = that may be ploughed; *aro* = Gr. *ἀρόω* (*arōō*) = to plough. In Wel. *arad* is = a plough, and *ar* = arable land; Gael. *ar* = a plough; Irish *airin* = to plough.] Capable of being ploughed. Applied to land which may profitably be ploughed, with the view of being sown with cereal or other crops. It is contradistinguished from land not worth ploughing, but which it is thought better to leave in grass pasturage, if not even in wood and moor.

"The arable land and pasture land were not supposed by the best political arithmeticians of that age to amount to much more than half the area of the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

Ār-a-bō, in compos. = connected with the Arabs.

Arabo-tesesco, s. [Ital. *Arabo*, and *Tedesco* = German.]

Arch.: A style of architecture blending together the Roman, Moorish, and German-Gothic.

ar-a-ca'-ri, s. [Imitated from the note of the bird.]

Zool.: The name given in Brazil to several Scansorial birds ranked as aberrant members of the Rhamphastide, or Toucan family. They are placed under Pteroglossus and its allied genera. They have smaller bills than the Toucans proper, and are of brighter colours, being generally green, with red or yellow on their breasts.

* **ār-a-çe, *ār-as', v. t.** [Fr. *arracher* = to pluck, to pick, to pull away.] To pluck out, to tear away.

"That with gret sleight and gret difficulté,

The children from her arm they gonie arace."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 8, 978-9.

"The translations of a broken eye that was,

Quich no man out denynt to arace."

Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), Prolog., 239-40.

ār-ā'-çō-ss, s. pl. [Latinised from *arum* (q. v.).]

Arads. An order of endogenous plants having for their inflorescence a spadix placed within a spathe. They have neither calyx nor corolla. The leaves are frequently cordate. The fruit is succulent, with many seeds. They are acrid in character, and often poisonous. The *Caladium Seguinum*, or Dumb Cane of the West Indies and South America, when chewed, causes the tongue so to swell as to cause temporary dumbness. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known genera at twenty-six, and the species at 170. There is one species in the British flora, the *Arum maculatum*, Cuckow-pint, Wake-Robin, or Lords and Ladies. [See ARUM.]

ār-ā'-çō-ōss, a. [ARACEÆ.] Pertaining to the ARACEÆ (q. v.).

ār-a-chid'-ic, a. [Fr. *arachide*; Eng. suffix -ic.] Pertaining to the Earth-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). [ARACHIS.]

arachidic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{40}O_2 = C_{19}H_{39}COOH$. A monatomic fatty acid, obtained by the saponification of the oil of the Earth-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). It crystallises in minute scales, which melt at 75°. It is soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether.

ār-a-chis, s. [In Fr. *arachide*; Lat. *aracis*, a name applied by Pliny to a plant which had neither stem nor leaves; Gr. *ἀρακός* (*arakos*), *ἀρακίς* (*arakis*), and later, *ἀραχός* (*arachos*),

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīnc, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

the name of a leguminous plant.] A genus of leguminous plants belonging to the sub-order Casalpinieæ. The *A. hypogæa*, or the underground Arachis (Gr. *hypo*gæos (*hypogæos*)=subterranean), is so called because the legumes are produced and matured beneath the soil. The plant is believed to have come originally from Africa, but it is now cultivated in the warmer parts both of Asia and America. The legumes are eatable. The seeds have a sweet taste, and furnish a valuable oil used for lamps and as a substitute for olive-oil. In South Carolina they are employed for chocolate.

a-räch-ni-dä, † **a-räch-ni-dæ**, † **a-räch-ni-dēs**, *s. pl.* [In Fr. *araignée*; Sp. *arana*; Port. *arana*; Ital. *aragna*, *aragno*; Lat. *araneus*, *aranea*. From Gr. *ἀράχνη* (*arachnē*) and *ἀράχνη* (*arachnē*) = a spider, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The class of animals which contains Spiders, Scorpions, and Mites. It belongs to the Articulata or Annulosa, and the sub-class Arthropoda, and is appropriately placed between the Crustacea on the one hand, and the Insecta on the other. The highest Crustacea have ten feet, the Arachnida eight, and the Insecta six. The Arachnida are wingless, have no antennæ, breathe by means of tracheal tubes or pulmonary sacs performing the function of lungs. As a rule, they have several simple eyes. They have no proper metamorphosis. They live in a predatory manner. Cuvier divided the class into two orders: Pulmonarie and Trachearie; that is, those breathing by lungs and those breathing by tracheæ. The former include the Spiders proper and the Scorpions; the latter, the Acari (Mites) and their nearer and more remote allies. Huxley separates the Arachnida into six orders: (1) Arthrogastra, including Scorpio, Chelifer, Phrynus, Phalangium, Galeodes, &c.; (2) Aianeina, or Spiders; (3) Acarina, or Mites and Ticks; (4) Fresh-water Arctisca or Tardigrada, called Water-bears; (5) Pycnogonida (Marine animals); and (6) Pentastomida (Parasites).

"Most of the Arachnides live on insects."—*Griffin's Curier*, vol. xlii. (1839), p. 281.
"... it supports the first of the four pairs of legs usually ascribed to the Arachnida."—*Owen: Invertebra Animals* (1843), Lect. xix.
"The next four classes—Insecta, Myriapoda, Arachnida, Crustacea—without doubt also present so many characters in common as to form a very natural assemblage."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 76.

a-räch-nid, *s.* [ARACHNIDA.] A member of the class Arachnida; an Arachnidan.
"... a Crustacean, an Arachnid, a Myriapod, or an Insect."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, p. 77.

a-räch-ni-dan, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Arachnida*; -an.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Arachnida.

B. As substantive: An animal of the class Arachnida.

"The smaller Arachnidans breathe, like insects, by tracheæ exclusively."—*Owen: Invertebrate Animals*, Lect. xix.

a-räch-ni-tis, † **a-räch-ni-dī-tis**, *s.* [Eng. *Arachnitis*, and suffix -itis = Gr. -ίτις, implying inflammation.] [ARACHNOID.]

Med.: Names given by Martinet to a formidable malady, the inflammation of the arachnoid. Sometimes the other membranes investing the brain are also affected, in which case the disease is termed Meningitis (q.v.). It is also apt to spread to the substance of the brain. Arachnitis and Meningitis are akin to apoplexy and cerebritis, from which, however, they may be distinguished by the absence of premonitory symptoms, by the occurrence of spasmodic and convulsive symptoms on both sides of the body, and by the presence of febrile excitement without decided paralysis, followed by collapse.

a-räch-nōid, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *arachnoïde*. From Gr. *ἀράχνης* (*arachnēs*) and *ἀράχνη* (*arachnē*) = a spider, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

A. As adjective:

1. Anat.: Of the form or aspect of a spider's web. **Specialy**—

1. Pertaining to the membrane of the brain called the Arachnoid. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, p. 253.)

2. Pertaining to the tunic of the crystalline humour of the eye.

3. Pertaining to one of the coverings of the spinal marrow.

II. Botany and Biology generally: Long and loosely entangled, so as to resemble a cobweb. (Used specially of hairs in plants. Example, *Calceolaria arachnoidea*.) (*Lindley*.)

B. As substantive (Anatomy):

1. The serous membrane of the cranio-spinal cavity. It adheres to the dura mater by its parietal layer, and with the intervention of the pia mater to the brain and spinal cord by its visceral layer. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, p. 253.)

2. The capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane. [ARACHNOIDES.]

arachnoid cavity. The space between the two layers of the arachnoid membrane. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 253.)

arachnoid membrane. [ARACHNOID (B. 1).]

*** a-räch-nōi-dēs**, † **a-räch-nōi-dä**, *s. pl.* [ARACHNOID.]

"The form *arachnoida* is in *Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719), with the meaning, "The crystalline Tunic of the Eye." In Johnson's Dictionary, ed. 1773, there is *arachnoides* with the two significations given under Arachnoid (B. 1, 2). The same form is in *Parr's Med. Dict.* (1809), and even in *Todd* (1827).

"As to the tunicles of the eye many things might be taken notice of: the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina."—*Derham*.

† **a-räch-nōi-dī-tis**, *s.* [ARACHNITIS.]

a-räch-nōi-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *arachnology*; -ist.] One who makes the Arachnid or Spider class of animals a special subject of study.

a-räch-nōi-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *ἀράχνης* (*arachnēs*) or *ἀράχνη* (*arachnē*) = a spider; *λόγος* (*logos*) = discourse.] The department of Natural Science which treats of the Arachnid or Spider class of animals.

† **ār-ack**, *s.* [ARRACK.]

† **a-ra-cōn**, *s.* A term in alchemy, denoting copper.

ār-ad, *s.* [From Lat. *arum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant of the genus *Arum*, or at least of the natural order Araceæ.

Plural. *Arads*: The English name of the natural order Araceæ.

ār-ōm-ēt-ēr, *s.* [AREOMETER.]

ār-ō-ō-style (1), *s. & a.* [In Fr. *aréostyle*; Lat. *aræostylus*; Gr. *ἀραιόστυλος* (*araiostylus*): *ἀραιός* (*araios*) = thin, narrow, slight, . . . with intervals; *στυλος* (*stilos*) = a pillar with columns far separated.] (*Vitruvius*.)

A. As substantive:

Arch.: A kind of intercolumniation in which the pillars are so wide apart that the intermediate spaces are each upwards of three diameters of the column. This constitutes one of the five kinds of intercolumniation described by Vitruvius.

B. As adjective: Pertaining to the intercolumniation now described.

ār-ō-ō-sys-tyle, *s.* [Gr. *ἀραιός* (*araios*) = thin, narrow, slight, and *σύνστυλος* (*synstulos*) = with columns standing close.] (*Vitruvius*.)



ARÆOSTYLE: WESTERN FRONT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Architecture: The arrangement attendant on coupled columns, as in the western front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

ār-ō-ōt-ics, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀραιωτικός* (*araiōtikos*) = of or for rarefying; *ἀραιός* (*araios*) = . . . to make thin; *αἰσός* (*araios*) = thin.]

Med.: Remedies which rarely the humours, and thus make it more easy for them to be carried away by the pores of the skin.

ār-ō-ōx-ēne, *s.* [In Ger. *aræoxen*; from Gr. *ἀραιός* (*araios*) = thin, narrow, slight, . . . porous, spongy, and *ξύς* (*xyenos*) = foreign, strange.] A mineral, the same as Decheimite (q.v.).

*** ar-āgo**, *** ar-ōche**, *s.* Any plant of the genus *Atriplex*. (*Prompt. Parv. & Palsg.*)

ar-āgo, *s.* [AVERAGE.] (*Scotch*.)

a-rāg-ōn-ite, † **a-rāg-ōn-ite**, *s.* [From *Aragon*, in Spain, where it was first found.] A mineral with orthorhombic crystals, generally six-sided prisms, though the rectangular octohedron is considered its regular form. It occurs also globular, reniform, coralloidal, columnar, stalactitic, and incrusting. The hardness is 3.5–4; the sp. gr., 2.927 to 2.947; the lustre vitreous or nearly resinous on fractured surfaces. Its colour is white, grey, yellow, green, or violet; it is transparent or translucent, and brittle. The composition is carbonate of lime, 95.94 to 99.31, with smaller quantities of strontia-carbonate, &c. Dana thus divides it:—Var. 1. Ordinary: (a) Crystallised in simple or compound crystals, or in radiating groups of acicular crystals; (b) Columnar, including *Satin-spar*; (c) Massive. 2. Scaly massive. 3. Stalactitic or Stalagmitic. 4. Coralloidal. 5. Tarnovicitic. Mossotite and Oerskittite also rank with Aragonite. It occurs in Spain, Austria, Italy, England, America, and elsewhere.

aragonite group. Dana's second group of Anhydrous Carbonates, comprising Aragonite, Manganoalcite, Witherite, Bromlite, Strontianite, and Cerussite.

ar-a-gua-tō (*gua* = *gwa*), *s.* [South American name of Humboldt.] A species of monkey (the *Myetes ursinus*), found in South America.

*** a-rāid**, *pa. par.* of ARAYE (q.v.).

araignée, **arraign** (**a-rān-yā**, **a-rā'n**), *s.* [Fr. *araignée* = (1) a spider, (2) a cobweb.]

Fortification: A branch, return, or gallery of a mine. (*Bailey, James, &c.*)

*** a-rāise**, *** a-rāyse**, *** a-rē'ise**, *v.t.* [A.S. *arasan* = to raise. Cognate with Gothic *ur-reisan* = to stand up.] To raise.

"A medicine . . . whose simple touch Is powerful to raise King Peir." (*Shakspeare: All's Well That Ends Well*, II. 1.)

a-rā-lī-a, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *aralie*; Dut. *aralia*. Derivation unknown.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Aliales. *A. umbellifera* exudes an aromatic gum. *A. nudicaulis* is used in North America as a substitute for sarsaparilla. The berries of *A. spinosa*, the Angelica-tree, Prickly Ash, or Toothache-tree, of America, infused in wine or spirits, are used in cases of colic, whilst a tincture of them is prescribed in toothache. *A. racemosa*, the spikenard of America, is also regarded as a medicinal plant. [ANGELICA-TREE.]

a-rā-lī-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [ARALIA.] Ivyworts. (*Lindley*.) An order of plants belonging to the Umbellal Alliance, and akin to the Apiceæ or Umbellifers, from which, however, they differ in their many-celled fruit and their more shrubby appearance. They inhabit China, India, and America. In 1847, Dr. Lindley estimated the known species at 160. Two occur in the British flora—*Hedera helix*, or Common Ivy, and *Adoxa Moschatellina*, or Tuberous Moschatell.

Ār-a-mæ'an, *a. & s.* [Heb. *אַרָם* (*āram*), or *Aram*, the youngest son of Shem (Gen. x. 22); *אַרָם* (*āram*) in Heb. means *high*, from *אַרָם* (*arām*) = to be high, apparently implying that the region which Aram inhabited was a high one. The term was applied to Syria and Mesopotamia.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining to the Aramæan territory, and especially to its language—the Aramæan or Aramaic. [ARAMAIC.]

bōl, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thi**; **sin**, **a**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shān** -**tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, **-çion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. *As substantive*: The language now described. [See No. 1.]

Ā-r-a-m-ān-ism, Ā-r-a-m-ē-an-ism, s. [Eng. *Aramæan*; -ism.] An idiom or other peculiarity of language borrowed from the Aramæan tongue.

Ā-r-a-mā-ic, a. & s. [From Heb. אֲרָמִי (āramīth), 2 Kings xviii. 26 and Dan. ii. 4 of the Heb. Bible (rendered in the Eng. version "Syrian" or "Syriack").] [ARAMEAN.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to the Aramaic or Aramæan tongue. The Semitic family of languages may be divided into three classes or branches: (1) The Arabic, or Southern Semitic; (2) the Hebraic, or Middle Semitic; and (3) the Aramaic, or Northern Semitic. Under the third of these classes Prof. Max Müller ranks of living languages the Neo-Syriac; and of dead ones, (1) the Chaldee of the Masora, Talmud, Targums, and the Bible; (2) the Syriac or Peshito of the second century, A.D.; and (3) the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh. (Max Müller: *Science of Lang.*, 4th ed., 1864, Table.)

2. *As substantive*: The language or sub-family of languages above described. [See No. 1., adj.]

Ā-r-a-mā-ism, s. [Heb. אֲרָמִי (āram).] [ARAMEAN.] The same as ARAMEANISM (q.v.).

ā-rān-ē-a, s. [Lat. *aranea*; Gr. ἀράχνη (arachnē) and ἀράχνη (arachnē) = a spider.] The typical genus of the family Araneidae, the order Araneida, and the class Arachnida. It contains the domestic spider (*A. domestica*) and other species.

ār-a-nē-ī-dā, s. pl. [ARANEINA.]

ār-a-nē-ī-dā (Mod. Lat.), ār-a-nē-ī-dāns (Eng.), i. pl. [ARANEIA.] The typical family of the class Arachnida. They have the eyes in two rows, one behind the other, the terminal claw of the mandibles directed inwards, and the palpi, though long, never converted into foot-like organs. All spin for themselves a dwelling-place, and most weave webs. It contains the genera Aranea, Epeira, Argironeta, &c. Their mode of life is so various that Walckenaer divides them thus:—

1. Terrestres:

1. Venantes: (a) Latebricolæ, (b) Tubicolæ, (c) Cellulicolæ, (d) Cursore, (e) Saltatore.
2. Vagantes: Laterigradæ.
3. Errantes: (a) Niditelæ, (b) Filitelæ.
4. Sedentes: (a) Tapitelæ, (b) Orbitelæ, (c) Retitelæ.

II. Aquaticæ; Natantes; Aquitellæ.

†ār-a-nē-ī-dēs, s. pl. [ARANEINA.]

ā-rān-ē-ī-form, a. [Lat. *aranea* = spider, and *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like a spider.

ā-rān-ē-ī-nā, †ār-a-nē-ī-dā, †ār-a-nē-ī-dēs, s. pl. [ARANEIA.]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida. Huxley, adopting the term Araneina, makes it the second of the six orders into which he divides that class of animals. The Araneina have the abdomen unsegmented; it is, moreover, connected with the thorax by a narrow peduncle. They breathe by means of two or more pulmonary sacs and two stigmata connected with tracheæ. They have from four to six spinnerets for the exit of the silken threads whence their webs are spun. They are sometimes called Dimerosomata. Carpenter, Dallas, &c., divide them into three families—Araneidae, Lycosidae, and Mygalidae (q.v.).

"The first family of the Pulmonary Arachnides, that of *Araneidae*, is composed of the Spiders (Aranea, Linn.).—Griffith's *Cuvier*, vol. 387.

"The *Araneida* do not undergo any essential change of form.—*Ibid.*, p. 446.

"The *Araneina* (or Spiders) have the abdomen not segmented.—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals*, p. 123.

ā-rān-ē-ō-se, a. [Lat. *araneosus* = full of spiders' webs; *araneum* = a spider's web.] The same as ARACHNOID, adj. (q.v.).

ā-rān-ē-ō-sūs, a. [Lat. *araneum* = a spider's web.]

*1. Full of spiders' webs. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

*2. Resembling a spider's web.

"The curious araneous membrane of the eye constricting and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus.—*Derham*.

***ā-rāng, s.** [HARANQUE.]

ā-rān'-gōēs, s. pl. [Local name.] Pierced beads of various forms made of rough carnelian, formerly imported from Bombay to be re-exported to Africa. (*Milburn: Oriental Comm.*) (*McCulloch's Dict. of Comm.*)

a-rā-ram-bōy'-a, s. [Brazilian name.] A Brazilian snake, green in colour. It is called also the Dog-headed Boa, or Bojoli. It is the *Xiphosoma caninum*.

***ār-as', v.t.** [ARACE.]

***ā-rā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *aratia* = ploughing; *aro* = Gr. ἀρόω (arōō) = to plough.] The act or practice of ploughing. (*Johnson*.)

a-rā'-tōr, s. [In Ital. *aratore*; from Lat. *arator* = a ploughman, a farmer.] A ploughman, one who ploughs. (*Webster*.)

***ār-a-tōr-ŷ, a.** [From Lat. *arator* = a ploughman.] Contributing to tillage. (*Johnson*.)

ā-rā'-trūm, s. [Latin = a plough.]

aratrum terræ. [Literally = a plough of the land.]

Scots Law: As much land as can be tilled with one plough. (*Jacob: Law Dict.*, ed. Tomlins, 1797.)

ār-a-tū-r-ā-tēr-ræ. [*Lit.* = a ploughing of the land.] The service which the tenant is to do for his lord in ploughing the land. (*Jacob: Law Dict.*, ed. Tomlins.)

ar-āu-cā-r-ī-a, s. [From the Chilian name *aracuanos*. This again is called after the Araucarian tribe of Indians, or their country, Araucaria, which is between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, about 37° S. lat., and nominally constitutes part of Chili, but is really independent.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Pinaceæ (Conifers) and the family or section Abietina. The inflorescence is terminal; the male flowers in cylindrical spikes; and the fruit succeeding the female ones large and globular; each scale, if not abortive, bearing a single seed. The branches are verticillate and spreading, with stiff pointed leaves. Five or six species are known; all from the Southern hemisphere. The one so common in English gardens is *A. imbricata*, a native of the mountainous parts of Southern Chili. It is of hardy constitution, scarcely requiring protection, except in very severe weather. Another species, *A. excelsa*, or Norfolk Island Pine, is a splendid tree of giant



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

1. The tree. 2. Portion of a branch with its leaves. 3. Single leaf. 4. Female cone. 5. Mature cone.

size. All the genus are ornamental from their fine and unending foliage. Araucarian pines were abundant in Europe during the Oolitic period, associated with mammals, fishes, &c., whose nearest living analogues are now confined to Australia and the adjacent regions.

ar-āu-cā-r-ī-an, a. [ARAUCARIA.]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the Araucaria. "... he says it belongs to the fir tribe, partaking of the character of the *Araucarian* family.—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xv.

***ā-rā'ught (gh guttural), pa. par.** [ARECHE (2).]

***ā-rā'y, v. & s.** [ARRAY]

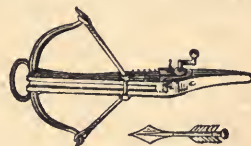
***ā-rā'ye (pret. & pa. par. ā-rā'id), v.t.** [ARRAY.] To trouble, to afflict.

"The black knight than on to hymne-self he said:
"Remember this, how thou hast been afraid."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), lii, 3, 269-70.

ā-rā'yne, pa. par. [ARRAY, v.] (*Scotch*.)

***ar'-bal-ēst, *ar'-bal-ist, *ar'-bal-ēt, *ar'-blast, *ar'-cu-bal-ist, *ar'-cu-bal-is-ta, s.** [In Fr. *arbalète*; O. Fr. *arbalète*; Port. *arbalista*; Lat. *arcuballista*, from *arcus* = a bow, and *ballesta, ballista* = a military engine for hurling stones and other missiles. Gr. βάλλω (ballō) = to throw.]

1. A steel crossbow used in mediæval times. It was set in a wooden shaft, with a sling and



ARBALEST AND ARROW.

trigger bent with a piece of iron, fitted for the purpose, and used to throw bullets, large arrows, darts, and other missiles. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

"It is reported by William Brito, that the *arcuballista* or *arbalist* was first shewed to the French by our king Richard the First, . . .—*Camden*.

*2. A mathematical instrument, called also a *Jacob's staff*, formerly used to measure the height of stars above the horizon. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

***ār-bal-ēs-tē-nā, s. pl.** [From Eng. &c., *arbalist* (q.v.).] Cruciform apertures in the

walls of ancient fortifications through which arrows were discharged.

***ar'-bal-ēs-tēr,**

***ar'-bal-is-tēr,**

***ar-bla-stēr,**

***ar-cu-bal-is-tēr, s.**

[Eng. *arbalist*;

arbalist; -er. In

Lat. *arcuballista*;

arbalist.] One

whose weapon

is the crossbow;

a crossbow-man.

"When Richard

was at the siege of

this castle (Chalus),

an *arbalist* stand-

ing on the wall, and

seeing his time,

charged his steel

bow with a square

arrow, or quarrel,

making first prayer to God that he would direct the

shot, and deliver the

innocency of the

besieged from

oppression.—*Speed: Hist. of Eng.*, p. 481.

"King John was

espied by a very good

arcanballist,

who said that he

would soon dispatch

the cruel

tyrant.—*Camden: Remains*.

ar-bi-tēr, *ar-bi-trōre, s. [In Fr. *arbitre*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbitro*; Lat. *arbitr* = (1) one who comes to a place, a visitor, an intruder, an eye-witness, (2) an umpire, (3) a manager. By some derived from *ar* (*ad*) = to, and the root *bit* = to come or go; but Wedgwood connects it with the Finnish *arpa* = a lot, believing the original meaning was a "lot's man," or soothsayer.]

I. *Of persons*:

1. *Law and Ord. Lang.*: An arbitrator, a person chosen, in most cases by mutual agreement, to decide between contending parties who do not wish to go to law. Now the term used is ARBITRATOR (q.v.).

"He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbitr* of the peace.—*Baron*.

2. One who is so much raised above his

fellow that law cannot, for the time at least,

reach him, and who has therefore the power

of absolutely deciding questions affecting the

property and even the lives of others.

"But swear, impartial *arbitrers* of right

Swear to stand neutral, while we coyn' 'n fight."

Pope = Homer's *Odyssey*, bk. xviii. 64-5.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, māryne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ēy = ā. qu = kw.

II. Of things. *Fig.*: That which acts with uncontrolled influence and on a great scale.

"Next him high arbiter
Chance governs all."

Milton: P. L., II., 909.

ar-bi-trā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *arbitror* = to observe, . . . to judge; Eng. *-able*. In Sp. *arbitrable*.]

1. Arbitrary, settled by the will; voluntary.

" . . . offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them."—*Spelman*.

2. Determinable.

"The value of moneys or other commodities is *arbitrable* according to the sovereign authority and use of several kingdoms and countries."—*Dp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 1, Case 1.

* **ar-bi-trā-ge**, *s.* [Fr.] Arbitration. (*Sir William Temple*.) (*Worcester*.)

ar-bit-rā-mēt, ar-bit-rō-mēt, s. [From Low Lat. *arbitramētum*; Lat. *arbitror* = to observe, to judge.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Of persons or other intelligent beings:

1. Power or liberty of deciding; choice, decision, determination.

" . . . to stand or fall
Free in thine own *arbitramēt*: It lies."

Milton: P. L., bk. viii.

2. Compromise.

"Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways and witty reconciliations, as if they would make an *arbitramēt* between God and man."—*Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, chap. iii.

II. Of things (Fig.): The final decision of a case, question, controversy, or struggle by the sword, by natural law, or in some similar way.

" . . . a people who had challenged the *arbitramēt* of the sword."—*Mr. Forsyth, M.P., Parl. Deb.*, Times, 17th Feb., 1877.

"The supreme importance of these characters has been proved by the final *arbitramēt* of the battle for life."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i, chap. iv.

B. Law: The award given by arbitrators.

ar-bi-trā-ri-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *arbitrary*; *-ly*.]

Agreeably to one's own will or caprice without reference to the rights or the feelings of others; despotically, tyrannically.

"But the power of *arbitrarily* taking away the lives of men is infinitely less likely to be abused than the power of *arbitrarily* taking away their property."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ar-bi-trā-ri-nēss, s. [Eng. *arbitrary*; *-ness*.] The quality of being arbitrary, despotical, or tyrannical.

"Self-regarding or dissocial moral qualities . . . *Arbitrariness*."—*Bowring: Bentham's Table of the Springs of Action*, Works, vol. I, p. 198.

* **ar-bi-trā-r-i-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *arbitrarius* = (1) pertaining to arbitration; (2) arbitrary.] Arbitrary, despotical, tyrannical.

"These are standing and irrepealable truths; such as have no precarious existence or *arbitrarily* dependence upon any will or understanding whatsoever."—*Norris*.

* **ar-bi-trā-r-i-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *arbitrarily*; *-ly*.] In an arbitrary manner.

"Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision."—*Glanville*.

ar-bi-trā-rŷ, a. [In Fr. *arbitraire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbitrario*; Lat. *arbitrarius* = (1) pertaining to arbitration; (2) arbitrary, depending on the will; (3) unfixed, uncertain.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. According to one's own will or caprice and probably not defensible at the bar of reason or justice; capricious.

"It may be perceived with what insecurity we ascribe effects, depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*.

"But the detailed description of the lights on the Roman appears, in the Sabian year of 503 B.C., given by Dionysius, has all the appearance of *arbitrary* fiction."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. v., § 11.

2. Despotical, tyrannical. (Applied to power, the deeds of a government, or to the character of a ruler.)

"The thought of establishing *arbitrary* power, by calling in the aid of foreign arms, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

" . . . had served the most *arbitrary* of monarchs . . ."—*Ibid.*, chap. xxiii.

B. Technically:

Law. Arbitrary punishment: (1) A punishment left to the discretion of the judge; (2)

because capital punishments are never so left, therefore it signifies also a penalty not capital.

Arbitrary Consecration of Tithes. [TITHES.]

ar-bi-trā-te, v.t. & t. [In Fr. *arbitrer*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *arbitrar*; Ital. *arbitrare*; Lat. *arbitror*, *-atus* = (1) to observe, (2) to judge, (3) to testify, (4) to believe.]

A. Transitive:

1. To judge, to judge of.

"Yet, where an equal pulse of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is,
That I incline to hope rather than fear."—*Milton*.

2. To decide, settle, determine.

"At Coventry, upon Saint Lambert's day:
There shall your swords and lances *arbitrate*
The swelling difference your settled hate."

Shakespeare: King Richard II., I., 1.

"Let Heaven's high powers be call'd to *arbitrate*
The just conditions of this stern debate."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii., 323-4.

B. Intransitive: To decide in the capacity of an arbitrator; or, more generally, to decide, to determine.

" . . . consults and vice-consults, whose business was to keep the Patriarch and the God in good humour, and to *arbitrate* in disputes among Englishmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

ar-bi-trā-tion, s. [In Fr. *arbitration*; Port. *arbitração*; Lat. *arbitratio* = decision, *-will*; from *arbitror*.] [ARBITRATE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The decision of a case by means of an arbitrator. (*B. 1, Law*.)

2. Final decision of a matter in dispute or in doubt, without reference to the method by which this is effected.

" . . . the will
And *arbitration* wise of the Supreme."

Cooper: Task, bk. ii.

" . . . there was little chance that they would submit to any *arbitration* but that of the sword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. Technically:

1. **Law**: The decision of a case not by a judge of a law court, but by an arbitrator or arbitrators, that is, by a person or persons to whom the contending parties mutually consent to submit their differences. When there are more than one, and they disagree in what is termed their award, a third person, called an umpire, is in general called in to give a final decision. When the arbitrators and umpire do their duty well, their verdict may be enforced by a court of law.

2. **Comm. Arbitration of Exchange**: The operation of converting the currency of any country into that of a second one by means of other currencies intervening between the two.

arbitration bond.

Law: A bond which is generally entered into by parties wishing to submit their differences to arbitration. It binds them to acquiesce in the award given. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. i.)

ar-bi-trā-tōr, * ar-bi-trā-tōure, s. [In Fr. *arbitrateur*; Sp. & Port. *arbitrador*. From Lat. *arbitrator* = a lord, master, or ruler.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Of persons:

† 1. A ruler or governor. (Applied by Milton to the Supreme Being.)

" . . . Though heaven be shut,
And heaven's high *Arbitrator* sit secure
In his own strength, . . ."

Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

2. He who occupies so high a position, for the moment at least, that he can settle disputes as he himself thinks fit, and enforce the award he makes.

"Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace."—*Addison: On the State of the War*.

3. A person or even a public body invited or permitted to decide between contending parties who do not wish to go to law. [ARBITRATION.]

" . . . yet he adviseth that Christian *arbitrators* be appointed for decision of emergent questions."—*Jeremy Taylor: Of Lawsuits*, Works (ed. 1839), vol. iii., p. 60.

"Instead of this, the senate is convened, and appears to occupy the position of *arbitrator* and mediator between the decemviri and the plebs."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. xii., pt. iii., § 54.

II. Of things: That which finally settles anything.

"And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it."

Shakespeare: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

"Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!
Unprofitable sounds, weak *arbitrators*!"

Ibid.: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

B. Technically:

Law: A person appointed to settle disputes between contending parties who otherwise would probably engage in litigation, if indeed they have not done so already.

"The *arbitrator* may settle and determine the matters and questions by this Act referred to him, not only in accordance with the legal and equitable rights of the parties as recognized at law or in equity, but also on such terms, and in such manner, in all respects, as he in his absolute and unfettered discretion may think fit, just, and expedient, and as fully and effectually as could be done by Act of Parliament."—*Epping Forest Act* (1875), 41 & 42 Vict., ch. cxxiii., § 10 (2).

ar-bi-trā-trēss, s. [The fem. form of Eng. *arbitrator*.] A female arbitrator; an arbitratix.

ar-bi-trā-trix, s. [Lat. = a mistress, a female ruler.] A female arbitrator, an arbitratress. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xix. 168.)

* **ar-bi-tre (tre = tēr), v.t.** [Fr. *arbitrer*.] [ARBITRATE.] To decide finally.

"All that shall be declared, ordained, and *arbitred*, by the forsaid Archibishop, Dukes, and bishoppes."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 4).

* **ar-bi-trēe, s.** [Fr. *arbitre* = . . . will; Lat. *arbitrium*.] Free will.

"To destroy the freedom of our *arbitre*, that is to say, of our free will."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

ar-bit-rē-mēt, s. [ARBITRAMENT.]

* **ar-bi-trēss, ar-bŷ-trēs, s.** [The fem. form of *arbitr* (q.v.).] The same as ARBITRATRESS and ARBITRATRIX. A female who acts as arbiter. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Overhead the moon
Sits *arbitress*, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course." *Milton: P. L.*, l. 768.

* **ar-blast, s.** [ARBALEST.]

ar-bōl-ist, s. [Sp. *arbol* = a tree.] A word occurring twice in Howell (*Dodonas Groce*, p. 11, p. 131). An obsolete form of *Arborist* and *Herbalist* (both which see).

ar-bōr, * ar-bōur, * ar-bēr, * hēr-bēr, * hēr-bere, s. [O. Fr. *herbier* = a herbarium; in O. Eng. *herber, erber*. It was first confused with A.S. *herberige*, Icel. *herbergi* = harbor, shelter, and afterwards from a supposed connection with trees, written *arbor*, as if from the Lat. *arbor* = a tree. Properly it is a garden of herbs.] A frame of latticed work, over and around which creeping and clinging plants are turned, so as to form a shady and romantic retreat; a bower.

ar-bor, s. [Lat. = a tree.]

I. Bot.: A tree; that is, a vegetable having branches which are perennial, and are supported upon a trunk; in the latter respect differing from a shrub, one characteristic of which is, that its branches proceed directly from the surface of the ground without having a supporting trunk. (*Lindley: Intro. to Bot.*)

II. Mechanism:

1. The axis or spindle of a machine; as, for instance, of a crane or windmill.

2. That part of a machine which sustains the rest.

Arbor Day, s. A day set apart by legislative enactment or otherwise, for voluntary planting of trees by the people, the purpose being to offset the constant destruction of forests. The custom originated in Nebraska, in 1874, being suggested by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, then Governor of that state, and is now generally observed throughout the States, in nearly all of which the planting is done by school children, with appropriate ceremonies.

arbor Diana, s. (*Lit.* = the tree of Diana.) A beautiful arborescent appearance presented by silver when precipitated from its nitrate by the addition of mercury.

arbor genealogica. A genealogical tree. [GENEALOGICAL.]

arbor Saturni. [*Literally* = the tree of Saturn.] An arborescent appearance presented by lead when a piece of zinc is suspended in a solution of acetate of lead.

arbor-vine, s. A species of bind-weed. (*Johnson*.)

arbor vitæ. [*Lit.* = the tree of life.]

1. **Bot.**: A name given to the trees belonging to the coniferous genus *Thuja*. *T. occidentalis*, or American *Arbor Vitæ*, is a well-known and valued evergreen found in British gardens.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūin; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

In Upper Canada it rises to the height of a timber, though with us it is only a shrub.

2. *Anat.*: A dendriform arrangement which appears in the medulla of the brain when the cerebellum is cut through vertically.

† **ar-bor-a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *arborarius* = pertaining to trees.] Pertaining to a tree or trees.

‡ **ARBOREAL** is now the more common word.

† **ar-bor-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *arborator* = one who prunes trees.] One who prunes or who plants trees.

"The course and nature of the sap not being as yet universally agreed on, leads our arborators into many errors and mistakes."—*Erelyn*.

ar-bōr-ē-āl, *a.* [Lat. *arbores*(us); and Eng. suffix *-āl*.] Pertaining to a tree or trees. *Spec.*, living in trees, or climbing trees.

"... a temperature sufficiently high for arboreal Mammalia of the four-handed order."—*Owen: British Fossil Mammalia and Birds*, p. 2.

ar-bōrēd, *a.* [Eng. *arbores*; *-ed*.] Furnished with an arbor. (Pollock.)

ar-bōr-ē-ōūs, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbores*. From Lat. *arbores* = pertaining to a tree.]

1. Arborecent, becoming or being a tree. (London: *Cycl. of Plants*; *Gloss*.)

"A grain of mustard becomes arborecent."—*Brownie*.

2. Growing on a tree, as contradistinguished from growing on the ground.

ar-bor-ēsce, *v.t.* [Lat. *arboresco* = to grow into a tree.] To become a tree; to assume a tree-like appearance to put forth branches.

ar-bōr-ēs-çence, *s.* [In Fr. *arborescence*, as if from a Lat. *arborescentia* = a growing into a tree. *arboresco* = to grow up into a tree.]

1. Bot.: The characteristics of a tree, as contradistinguished from those of a shrub or of an herb.

2. Min. & Chem.: Dendritic markings on minerals, or a tree-like appearance of chemical substances.

ar-bōr-ēs-çent, *a.* [In Fr. *arborescent*, from Lat. *arborescens*, pr. par. of *arboresco* = to become a tree; *arbor* = a tree.]

1. Lit. (Bot.): Properly, growing up into a tree; having a tendency to become a tree, from a shrub becoming a tree; also, less precisely, existing as a tree.

"Pandanus are remarkable among arboreal monocotyledons."—*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*, 2nd ed. (1830), p. 361.

"... an arborecent grass, very like a bamboo."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. xi.

II. Fig. (Physical Science and Ord. Lang.):

1. Gen.: Having ramifications like a tree.

"They ramify in an arborecent manner."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 274.

2. Specially:

(a) Min.: Dendritic. Native copper is composed of this form. [DENDRITIC.]

(b) Zool. The Arborecent Starfish: A species of starfish, the *Asterias Caput Medusæ*.

* **ar-bō-rēt** (1), *s.* [Lat. *arbor* = a tree.] A small tree, a shrub.

"No *ar-bō-rēt* with palated blossoms dress, And smelling sweet, but there it might be found To bud out faire."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, vi, 12.

* **ar-bō-rēt** (2), *s.* [Ital. *arboreto*.] A small grove, a place planted or overgrown with trees or shrubs.

"Among thick woven arborets, and flowers."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix, 437.

ar-bō-rē-tūm, *s.* [Lat. = a plantation, a vineyard.] A place in which the scientific culture of trees and shrubs is carried on; a botanical garden for trees, or that part of a botanical garden specially devoted to arboriculture.

* **ar-bōr-ic-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *arbor* = a tree; Eng. suffix *-ic-āl*.] Pertaining to trees.

"Such arboreal discourse."—*Boswell: Letters*, iv, 23.

ar-bōr-ī-cūl-tūr-āl, *a.* [Eng. *arboriculture*; *-āl*.] Pertaining to the culture of trees. (London.)

ar-bōr-ī-cūl-tūre, *s.* [In Fr. *arboriculture*, from Lat. *arbor* = a tree, and *cultura* = cultivation.] The culture of trees. (Webster.)

ar-bōr-ī-cūl-tūr-ist, *s.* [Eng. *arboriculture*(*ist*); *-ist*.] One who cultivates trees. (London.)

ar-bōr-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *arbor* = a tree, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a tree. (Webster.)

* **ar-bōr-ist**, *s.* [Fr. *arboriste*.] One who makes a special study of trees.

"The mulberry, which the arborists observe to be long in the getting his buds."—*Howell: Vocal Forest*.

ar-bōr-ī-zā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *arborisation*.]

Min. & Geol.: The process of forming dendritic markings on a simple mineral or on a rock. (Webster.)

ar-bōr-ize, *v.t.* [In Fr. *arboriser*.] To form the appearance of a tree; to make dendritic markings on some simple mineral or rock. (Webster.)

ar-bōr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *arbores* = of or pertaining to a tree.] Full of trees; formed by trees.

"Under shady arborescous root."—*Milton: P. L.*, v, 137.

ar-būs-cle (cle = *el*), *s.* [Lat. *arbuscula* = a small tree.] A small tree.

"Sometimes the Latin term *arbusculus* is employed. It is not so classical as *arbuscula*. (Lindley.)

ar-būs-cūl-ar, *a.* [Eng. *arbuscule*; *-ar*.] Pertaining to a small tree. (Da Costa.)

ar-būs-tive, *a.* [Lat. *arbutivus*, from *arbutum* (q.v.).] Planted with shrubs or trees; containing copses of shrubs or trees. (Bartram.)

ar-būs-tūm, *s.* [In Fr. *arbutiste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arbutio*; Lat. *arbutum*, a contraction of *arborescētum* = (1) a plantation, (2) a tree; from *arbor*, a tree.]

Bot. A shrub, distinguished from a tree by the character that its branches rise directly from the ground without being supported on a trunk. It is called also FRUTEX. (Lindley.)

ar-bū'te, *s.* [ARBUSUS.]

ar-bū-tē-an, *a.* [Lat. *arbutenus*.] Pertaining to the arbutus.

"Arbutean harrows, and the mystick van."—*Evelyn: Virgil*.

ar-bū-tūs (Lat.), **ar-bū'te** (Eng.), *s.* [In Dut. *arbutus*; Fr. *arbutier*; Ital. *arbutio*; from Lat. *arbutus* = the wild strawberry-tree; *arbutum*, its fruit; from *arbor* = a tree, or, according to Theis, from the Celtic or rough austere, and *boise* = a bush.]

A. Ord. Lang. (Of the forms *Arbutus* and *Arbutus*). Any plant of the genus *Arbutus*: specially, the *A. unedo*, or strawberry-tree, described under B.

"There have been in the neighbourhood of Killarney specimens of the *arbutus* thirty feet high and four feet and a half round."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. vi (Note).

"In falling, clutched the frail *arbutus*."—*Longfellow: To a Child*.



ARBUTUS UNEDO (STRAWBERRY-TREE).
1. Flower, 2. Ovary and stamen, 3. Stamen enlarged, 4. A branch in fruit, 5. Section of fruit. (Figures 1 and 4 one-third natural size.)

B. Bot. (Of the form *Arbutus*.) Strawberry-tree. A genus of plants belonging to the

order Ericaceae (Heath-worts). A species, the *A. unedo*, or Austere Strawberry-tree, is found, apparently wild, in the neighbourhood of the Lakes of Killarney. It has panicles of large, pale greenish-white flowers and red fruit, which, with the evergreen leaves, are especially beautiful in the months of October and November.

* **ar-bý-trēs**, *s.* [ARBITRESS.]

arc, *a*, *arc*, *s.* [In Fr. *arc* = an arch, an arc; Prov. *arc*; from Lat. *arcus* = a bow, ... anything arched, a mathematical arc. Essentially the same word as the Eng. ARCH (q.v.).]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. An arch.

"Statues, and trophies, and triumphal arcs."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv.

"Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate."—*Pope: Mar. Ess.*, Ep. 4.

2. (In the geometric sense of the word.) [See B.] (Lit. and Fig.)

"Your loss is rarer: for this star Rose with you thro' a little arc Of heaven."—*Tennyson: To J. S.*

"The circle of human nature, then, is not complete without the arc of feeling and emotion."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., v, 104.

B. Technically:

1. Geom.: A portion of the circumference of a circle, cut off by two lines which meet or intersect it. Its magnitude is stated in degrees, minutes, and seconds, which are equal to those of the angle which it subtends. Hence, counted by degrees, minutes, and seconds, the arc of elevation and the angle of elevation of a heavenly body are the same, and the two terms may be used in most cases indifferently. The straight line uniting the two extremities of an arc is called its chord.

"Their segments, or arcs, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle."—*Newton: Optics*.

Equal arcs must come from circles of equal magnitude, and each must contain the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds as the others.

Similar arcs must also each have the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds, but they belong to circles of unequal magnitude.

Concentric arcs are arcs having the same centre.

2. Math. Geog. An arc of the earth's meridian, or a meridional arc, is an arc partly measured on the surface of the earth from north to south, partly calculated by trigonometry. Such arcs have been measured in Lapland; in Peru; from Dunkirk, in France, to Barcelona, in Spain; at the Cape of Good Hope, and other foreign parts; and in our own island, from Shanklin Down, in the Isle of Wight, to Balta, in Shetland. It was by these measurements that the earth was discovered to be an oblate spheroid. (Airy's Pop. Astron., and Herschel's Astron.)

3. Astron. (For arc of elevation, see ANGLE. For Diurnal Arc, Nocturnal Arc, &c., see DIURNAL, NOCTURNAL, &c.)

4. Mech. Phil. Arc of vibration (in a pendulum): The arc in which it vibrates.

5. Electricity. Voltaic arc: A luminous arc, which extends from one pencil of charcoal to another, when these are fixed to the terminals of a battery in such a position that their extremities are one-tenth of an inch apart. (Ganot: Physics, transl. by Atkinson, 3rd ed. § 718.)

ar-ca, *s.* [Lat. *arca* = a chest.] A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Arcadæ. The shell is strongly ribbed, or cancellated, hinge straight, with very numerous transverse teeth. They are universally distributed, but are commonest in warm seas. They inhabit the zone from low water to 230 fathoms. In 1875, Tate estimated the known recent species at 140, and the fossil ones at 400, the latter commencing with the Lower Silurian rocks. Of the recent species, *A. Noe*, *A. tetragona*, *A. lactea*, *A. varicostata*, and *A. barbata* occur in Britain. The fossil species are found in the United States, Europe, and Southern India.

† **ar-ca-bū-cē-rō** (c as th), *s.* [Sp.] A mnstkeeter.

"Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish arcabucero."—*Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, I.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camōl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ar'-ca-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARCA.] A family of Conchiferous (bivalved) Molluscs. They have the shell regular and equivalve, its hinge with a long row of slender, comb-like teeth. It contains the genera *Arca*, *Cucullæa*, *Pectunculus*, *Avicula*, *Leda*, &c. Of those enumerated, all but the *Cucullæa* have representatives in the British fauna.

ar-cā-de, *s.* [In Sw. *arkad*; Ger. *arkade*; Fr. *arcade*; Sp. & Port. *arcada*; Low Lat. *arcata*; from Class. Lat. *arcus* = a bow, an arch.] [ARCU.]

Architecture:

1. *Properly*: A series of arches sustained by columns or piers. They may be open or may be closed by masonry behind: thus the small arches built into the walls of some cathedrals are genuine examples of the arcade proper.

¶ An arcade differs from a colonnade in this respect, that while the columns of the former support arches, those of the latter sustain straight architraves. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)



ARCADE.

"He had probably, after the fashion of his craft, plied for customers under the arcades of the Royal Exchange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* chap. xli.

With lawns, and beds of flowers, and shades
Of trellis-work in long arcades."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. *Less accurately*: The arches and piers dividing the body of a building from its aisles. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. A long arched gallery lined on both sides with shops. (*P. Cycl.*)

4. *Loosely*: Any gallery or passage with shops, though not arched.

ar-cā-dēd, *a.* [Eng. *arcade*; -ed.] Furnished with an arcade. (*Penny Mag.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

Ar-cā-di-an, *a. & s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *Arca-dien*; Lat. *Arca-dius*; from the country *Arca-dia*, said to be named after Arcas, a son of Jupiter and Callisto.]

A. as adjective: Pertaining to Arcadia, a country in the heart of the Peloponnesus, the inhabitants of which were reckoned as simple, ignorant, and stupid, but happy.

"The poor, lured to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less.
And nowhere, but in feign'd Arcadian scenes,
Taste happiness, or know what pleasure means."
Cooper: Hope.

B. as substantive:

1. An inhabitant of Arcadia.

"The Arcadians speak of Jupiter himself,"
Cooper: Transl. from Virgil, Æneid, bk. viii.

2. A name sometimes assumed by persons in modern times who imitated or affected to imitate Arcadian simplicity.

"... the wits even of Rome are united into a rural group of nymphs and swains under the appellation of modern Arcadians."—*Goldsmith: Poets Learning*, chap. iv.

ar-cā-nā, *s. pl.* [Pl. neut. of Lat. *arcanus*.] [ARCANUM.]

ar-cā-nē, *a.* [Lat. *arcanus* = shut up, closed; from *arca* = a chest.] Hidden, concealed; secret.

"Have I bewray'd thy arcane secret?"
Tragedy of Locrine, v. 4.

ar'-ca-nite, *s.* [From Lat. *arcanum duplicatum*, one of the names given to it by the alchemists.] The name of a mineral, the same as Apthitalite and Glaserite (q.v.).

ar-cān'-nā, *s.* [Fr. *arcanne* = riddle.] A kind of red chalk used by carpenters for marking timber.

ar-cā-nūm, *s.* [Lat. *arcanum*, neut. sing. of adj. *arcanus*, neut. pl. *arcana*. In Ger. & Fr. *arcanum*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arcano*.]

I. Gen.: Anything hidden, a secret. Anything difficult to explore. (Generally in the plural, *arcana* = secrets.)

"... which, until traced by Newton up to this their origin, had ranked among the most inscrutable arcana of astronomy."—*Herschel: Astron.* (5th ed.), § 230.

II. Specially:

1. *Med.*: An undivulged remedy, or what passes for such.

2. *Alchemy & Old Chem.*: A mysterious operation.

arc-bou'-tant, **arch-būt'-tant** (**ant** = **ān**), *s.* [Fr. *arc-boutant*, *arc-bouter* = to buttress: *arc* = a bow, an arch; *bout* = end, extremity.]

Arch.: An abutment. "An arch-formed prop which connects the walls of the upper and central portions of an aisled structure with the vertical buttresses of the outer walls." (*Glossary of Architecture*.) It is called also a *flying buttress*, because it passes through the air over the roof of the side aisles.

FLYING BUTTRESSES.

*** ar'-cē-tŭr**, *s.* [Lat. and O. Eng. *ars* = art.] One who learns or teaches art. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

arch (1), *** arche**, *s.* [In Fr. *arche*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arco*; Low Lat. *arca*; Class. Lat. *arcus* = (1) a bow, (2) the rainbow, (3) anything arched or curved, ... a mechanical arc, (4) an architectural arch.] [ARC.]

A. Ordinary Language:

† **I.** An arc of a circle.

"The mind perceives that an arch of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle."—*Locke*.

II. (In the architectural sense.) [B., I.]

"To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend."

Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle iv. 47-8.

"Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain."
Ibid., 199.

"Arches on arches / as it were that Rome,
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome,"
Her Coliseum stands.

Byron: Child Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 128.

III. Any object in nature or art which is formed like an architectural arch [B., I.], or is curved like the segment of a circle.

1. *Generally*:

"It is well once to behold a squall with its rising arch and coming fury, or the heavy gale of wind and mountain waves."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xxi., p. 502.

2. *Specially*:

(a) The rainbow.

"Beholds th' amusive arch before him fly."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 215.

"Triumphal arch that flits the sky
When storms prepare to part."

Campbell: The Rainbow.

[See Triumphal Arch defined under B.]

(b) The vault of heaven, which, to a spectator on the earth, seems to be an arch of infinite span.

"What a grand and majestic dome is the sky! How is that immeasurable arch upheld?"—*Hervey: Meditations on the Sacred Heavens* (1747).

"Fanning his temples under heaven's blue arch."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

B. Technically:

I. Arch.: A series of wedge-shaped stones or bricks, so arranged over a door or window in an edifice for habitation, or between the piers of a bridge, as to support each other, and even bear a great superincumbent weight.

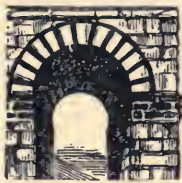
The stones and bricks of a truncated wedge shape used in building arches are called *vousoirs*. The sides of an arch are called its haunches or flanks, and by old English writers of the sixteenth century its *hance*. The highest part of the arch is called its *crown*, or by the old English authors the *scheme* or *skeen*, from the Italian *schiena*. The lowest *vousoirs* of an arch are called *springers*, and the central one which holds the rest together the *keystone*. The under or concave side of

the *vousoirs* is called the *intrados*, and the outer or convex one the *extrados* of the arch. A chord to the arch at its lower part is called its *span*, and a line drawn at right angles to this chord, and extending upwards to its summit, is called its *height*.

The *impost* of an arch is the portion of the pier or abutment from which the arch springs. If the height of the crown of an arch above the level of its impost is greater than half the span of the arch, the arch is said to be *surmounted*. If, on the contrary, it is less, then the arch is said to be *subraised*.

The *curved arch* was known to the Assyrians and the Old Egyptians. Sir J. G. Wilkinson considers that it existed in brick in the reign of Amnoph I., about B.C. 1540, and in stone in the time of Psammeticus II., B.C. 600. The evidence is derived from the ruins of actual buildings, but paintings appear to carry the arch back to about 2020 B.C. There is no mention of the genuine arch in Scripture, the term "arches," in Ezek. xl. 16, being a mistranslation.

The arch was brought into extensive use by the Romans, and everywhere prevailed till the twelfth century A.D., when the arch pointed at the apex, and called in consequence the pointed arch—the one so frequently seen in Gothic architecture—appeared in Europe as its rival. The forms of both curved and pointed arches may be indefinitely varied. Of



SEMI-CIRCULAR ARCH.



HORSE-SHOE ARCH.

the former may be mentioned the *horse-shoe arch*, a name which explains itself, and the *foil arch*, from Lat. *folium* = a leaf, of which there are the *trefoil*, the *cinquefoil*, and the *multifoil* varieties, so named from the plants after which they are modelled.

Other arches are the *pointed one*; the *equilateral one*, when the centres of the circles whose intersection constitutes the pointed arch coincide with the angular points at the two sides of the base; the *lancet arch*, when the centres of the circles fall beyond these points; the *drop arch*, when they fall within the base; and the *segmented pointed arch*, the sides of which constitute segments of circles containing less than 180°. Besides these there are several other varieties of arch distinguished by their respective forms. (*Gloss. of Arch.*, &c.)



POINTED ARCH.

Triumphal arch: An arch erected in commemoration of some triumph. The idea has been borrowed from the ancient Romans, who erected many such structures, as those of Augustus, Titus, Trajan, and other emperors.

II. Anat. The word *arch* is employed to designate various portions of the mechanism existing in the body.

"... its neural arch."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anal.*, ii. 507.

"... the first visceral arch."—*Ibid.*, p. 509.

"... the third visceral arch."—*Ibid.*, p. 509.

Arches, Court of. [So named from the fact that it originally met in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (Lat. *Santa Maria de arcubus*), literally, "of bows" or "arches," by which is meant that the roof or steeple was supported by arches. The name was retained after the court was removed, first to Doctors' Commons and then to Westminster Hall.] An ecclesiastical court of appeal for the Archbishop of Canterbury. It has proper jurisdiction over thirteen "peculiar" parishes in London belonging to the Archbishop of Can-

bōū, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**. **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-lūg**. **-cian**, **-tiaz** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c = **bēl**, **dēl**.

terbury; but as the judge of the court, who is called Dean of Arches, is also the principal officer under the Archbishop, he now receives and determines appeals from the sentences of all inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province. Combined with it, or annexed to it, is the Court of Peculiars. [PECULIARS.] Appeal from both of these ecclesiastical jurisdictions originally lay to the King in Chancery, afterwards it was to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. (*Blackstone, Watson, &c.*)

arch-brick, s. A brick of a wedge shape, suitable to be employed in the building of an arch.

† **arch-buttant, s.** [ARCBOUTANT.]

arch-buttress, s. The same as arc-boutant, a flying arch. [ARCBOUTANT.]

arch-like, a. Like an arch.

"At this period the arteries run in arch-like branches."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.

arch-stone, s. A stone belonging to an arch.

"... the weight of any one arch-stone."—*Penny Cyclop.*, ii. 261.

arch-way, s. A way under an arch.

arch-wayed, a. Provided with a way which runs under an arch. (*Tweddell*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

arch-work, s. Work with the object of erecting arches. (*Jodrell*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

* **arch** (2), s. [ARCHE (2), ARK.]

arch, v.t. & i. [From the substantive. In Fr. *arquar*; Sp. and Port. *arquear*; Ital. *archeggiare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cover with an arch or arches.

"The proud river, which makes her bed at her feet, is arch'd over with such a curious pile of stones."—*Dowell*.

2. To form into an arch or arches.

"The stately sailing swan
Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale,
And arching proud his neck, with oary feet
Bears forward there,"—*Thomson: Seasons*; *Spring*.

B. Intransitive: To assume the form of an arch, or of a series of arches.

"The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand."—*Pope*.

arch, a [A corrupted form of *argh*. In A.S. *eargh* = inert, weak, timid, evil, wretched; Sw. *erts* = chief, first, arant; *arg* = angry, passionate, bitter, shrewd, vehement; Dan. *arrig* = malicious, spiteful, wicked; Dut. *arglistig* = crafty, cunning; Ger. *arg* = bad, mischievous, cunning, severe. Mahn connects it with the Gr. *ἀρχός* (*archos*) = a chief, a commander. Richardson and some others considered this the correct etymology; whilst Johnson, adopting this view also alternatively, suggested that the word might possibly be from *Archy*, jester to James I. It is closely akin to *arrant*.] Sly, cunning; sometimes, but not always combined with the sense of mischievous, or waggishness. *Used*—

(a) Of persons:

"Great, Above all that Christian met with after he had passed through Vanity Fair, one By-euds was the arch one."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

(b) Of a word spoken:

"... after his comick manner spoke his request with so arch a leer that . . ."—*Taylor: No. 193*.
"And freak put on, and arch word dropped . . ."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

arch, s., adj., and in composition.

A. As a substantive. [From Gr. *ἀρχός* (*archos*) = a leader, a chief, a commander.] [See B., etym.] A chief, a leader.

"My worthy arch and patron comes to-night."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 1.

B. As adjective: Either an independent word, or in composition.

In *compos.* [Gr. *ἀρχι* (*archi*), an inseparable prefix from the same root as *ἀρχός* (*archos*) = chief; *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to be first, to be a leader, a commander: *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = beginning. In Lat. *archi*; Low Lat. and Ital. *arci*; Port. and Sp. *arce*; Fr. *archi*; O. II. Ger. *erzi*; M. II. Ger. *erze*, *erz*; II. Ger. *erz*; Dut. *aerts*; Dan. *ark*, *arki*; Sw. *erke*; A.S. *arce*.] Chief, principal, highest, most eminent, of the first order. It is used—

(a) As an independent word.

"There is sprung up
An heretic, an arch one, Cranner,"—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

"The most arch doer of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of."—*Id.: Richard III.*, iv. 3.

(b) In composition, as a prefix to many words derived from Greek or any other language, as *archangel*, *archbishop*, *archduke*.

¶ The compounds of *arch* are indefinite in number. Those which immediately follow generally retain the hyphen; the others more commonly omit it, and are therefore here arranged as independent words.

arch-abomination, s. A chief abomination; one more loathsome than others of a more ordinary kind. (*Everett*.)

arch-apostate, s. An apostate who occupies a more conspicuous place, or stands out more prominently than others who have abandoned the faith. *Spec.*, Satan. (*Webster*.)

arch-apostle, s. A chief apostle.
"That the highest titles would have been given to St. Peter, such as *arch-apostle*, *supreme* of the apostles, or the like."—*Trapp: Popery Truly Stated*, pt. i.

arch-architect, s. The supreme Architect.

"I'll ne'er believe that the *Arch-architect*
With all these fires the heavenly arches deckt
Only for show,"—*Sylvestre: Du Burtau*.

arch-beacon, s. The chief beacon.
"You shall win the top of the Cornish *arch-beacon* Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestine."—*Cureus*.

arch-botcher, s. Sarcastically, the chief botcher.

"Thou, once a body, now but air,
Arch-botcher of a psalm or prayer,"—*By. Corbett to the Ghost of R. Widsome*.

arch-buffoon, s. One who plays the buffoon above others. (*Scott*.)

arch-builder, s. The chief builder.
"Those excellent *arch-builders* of the spiritual temple of the Church, I mean the Prophets and Apostles."—*Harmar: Fr. of Bede's Serms.*, p. 3.

arch-butler, s. The chief butler. An officer of the old German or Holy Roman empire. It was his special function to present the cup to the emperor on great occasions. He was called also *arch-cupbearer*, or *arch-skinker* (In Ger. *erz schenke*). The office was filled by the king of Bohemia.

arch-chamberlain, s. A chief chamberlain. An officer of the German empire with functions like those of the great chamberlain here. The Elector of Brandenburg was so designated by the golden bull under the old German empire.

arch-chancellor, s. [ARCHCHANCELLOR.]

arch-chanter, s. The chief chanter in a church. (*Henry*.)

arch-chemic, arch-chymic, a. Producing chemical effects on an unparalleled scale of magnitude and importance.

"The *arch-chymic* sun, so far from us remote,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark so many precious things
Of colour glorious, and effect so rare!"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. iii.

arch-city, * arch-cittle, s. A chief city.

"To that *arch-cittle* of this government,"—*Phin. Fletcher: Purple Island*, ii. 44.

arch-conspirator, s. A chief conspirator.

"Severian, the grand adversary and *arch-conspirator* against Chrysostom."—*Maunderell: Journey*, p. 13.

arch-count, s. A chief count. A title formerly given to the Earl of Flanders on account of his great wealth and power.

arch-critic, * arch-critick, s. A chief critic.

"... the *arch-critick* of the sacred munes."—*Tr. of Boccassini* (1626), p. 137.

arch-cupbearer, s. A chief cupbearer. [ARCH-BUTLER.]

arch-dapifer, s. [ARCHIDAPIFER.]

arch-defender, s. A chief defender.
"Nay, drunkenness hath got an *arch-defender*.
Yea, more then that, a principall commander,"—*Eare, Eng. Text Soc.* (ed. Cowper), vol. 46-48, *Satura*, v. 2, 111, 2, 112.

arch-divine, s. A chief divine; that is, a chief clergyman or theologian.
"Georgius Wicelius, one of their own *arch-divines*, exclaims against it and all such rash monastic vows."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 587.

arch-enemy, s. [Eng. *arch*; *enemy*.] A principal enemy; specially, Satan.

"To whom the *arch-enemy*,
And thence in heaven called Satan,"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

arch-felon, s. A chief felon.

"Which when the *arch-felon* saw,
Due entrance he disdain'd,"—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv.

arch-fiend, s. A chief fiend.

"Whom thus answer'd the *arch-fiend* . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. i.

arch-flamen, s. [From Lat. *flamen* or *flamen*, a priest of one particular deity; *flum* = a thread or fillet; the latter worn by flamen.] A chief flamen; that is, a chief priest of any particular deity.

"In lesser figures are represented the Satrapæ or Persian nobility, who with their arms stand on one side of those majestic figures; and on the other, the magi or *arch-flamens*, some of which hold lamps, others censers or perfuming-pots, in their hands."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 143.

"The Roman Gentiles had their altars and sacrificers, their *arch-flamens* and vestal nuns."—*Howell: Lett.*, ii. 11.

arch-flatterer, s. [Eng. *arch*; *flatterer*. In Fr. *archiflatteur*.] A chief flatterer; one who flatters above all others.

"... the *arch-flatterer*, which is a man's self."—*Bacon: Ess. of Fraile*.

arch-foe, s. A chief foe. (*Milton*.)

arch-fool, s. A fool above others.

arch-founder, s. A chief founder.

"Him, whom they feign to be the *arch-founder* of prelaty, St. Peter,"—*Milton: Reason of Gov.*, l. 2.

arch-god, s. A chief god, or the chief god.

"Homer knows nothing of Uranos, in the sense of an *arch-god* anterior to Kronos."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, vt. i., ch. i.

arch-governor, * arch-gouverneur, s. A chief governor.

"The *arch-governor* of Athens took me by the hand."—*Brewer: Lingua*, l. 4.

arch-heresy, s. The greatest heresy.

"He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and *arch-heresy* to approve of any thing, though ever so good and wise, that is laid by."—*Butler: Characters*.

arch-heretic, s. [Eng. *arch*; *heretic*. In Fr. *archihérétique*.] A chief heretic.

"From their pulpits they poured out execrations against heresy and the *arch-heretic*, Henry of England."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., pp. 40, 41.

arch-hypocrite, s. A chief hypocrite. One hypocritical above all others.

"Alexius, the Grecian emperor, that *arch-hypocrite* and grand enemy of this war."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 63.

arch-magician, s. A chief magician.

"Lying wonders wrought by that *arch-magician*, Apollonius."—*Spenser: On Prodiges*, p. 233.

arch-marshal, s. [Eng. *arch*; *marshal*. In Fr. *archimarchal*; Ital. *arcimaresciallo*.] A chief marshal, like our field-marshal.

arch-mock, s. A mock or mocking of a pre-eminently insulting character.

"Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*,
To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste!"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

"Foredoom'd by God—by man accurst,
And that last act, though not thy worst,
The very Fiend's *arch-mock*,"—*Byron: Ode to Napoleon*.

arch-monarchy, s. A leading monarchy.

"... the world's *arch-monarchies* aptly to compare,"—*Fuller: Worthies*; *Miscell.* (*Cadwallter*), vol. 1, p. 47.

arch-pastor, s. The chief pastor.

"The Scripture speaketh of one *arch-pastor* and great shepherd of the sheep, exclusively to any other."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

arch-philosopher, s. A chief philosopher. A philosopher of the first reputation.

"It is no improbable opinion, therefore, which the *arch-philosopher* was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king."—*Hooker*.

arch-pillar, s. A chief pillar; the principal pillar of a building.

"That which is the true *arch-pillar* and foundation of human society, namely, the purity and exercise of true religion."—*Harmar: Fr. of Bede's Serms.*, p. 294.

arch-poet, s. A chief poet; a poet laureate.

"He was then sainted by common consent with the title of '*archipoeta*,' or *arch-poet*, in the style of those days; in ours, poet laureat."—*Pope: The Post Laureat*.

āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōa; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

arch-politician, *s.* A chief politician; a politician standing out more prominently than others.

"He was indeed an *arch-politician*."—*Bacon*.

arch-pontiff, *s.* A chief pontiff. *Spec.*, the Pope. (*Burke*.)

arch-prelate, *s.* A chief prelate.

"May we not wonder that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, and *arch-prelate* in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question?"—*Hooker*.

arch-presbyter, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *presbyter*. In Fr. *archiprêtre*, *archiprêtre*; Lat. *archipresbyter*; Gr. *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος* (*archiepiskopos*)] A chief presbyter.

"As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and *arch-presbyters* in subjection to these archdeacons."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

arch-presbytery, * **arch-preistre**, * **arch-prestrie**, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *presbytery*. In Fr. *archiprêtre*, *archiprêtre*; Lat. *archipresbyterium*, *archiprêtre*; Ital. *archipresbiterio*, *archiprêtre*.] A chief presbytery. *Spec.*:

* 1. A dignity in collegiate churches. (*Scott*.)

"Vindictive patrons of the said *arch-preistre* and college kirk of Dunbar."—*Acts Chas. I.*

* 2. A vicarage.

"... the *arch-preistrie* or vicarage of Dunbar."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1606).

"At an early period the *arch-priests* or *arch-presbyters* in a cathedral church acted as vicars to the bishop; afterwards they became the same as rural deans. (*Jamieson*.)

II. Presbytery claiming too extensive and too lordly a power of domination.

"The government of the kirk we despised 'not, but their imposing of that government upon us; not presbytery, but *arch-presbytery*, classical, provincial, and diocesan presbytery, claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own."—*Milton*: *Eclog.*, l. xiii.

arch-priest, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *priest*. In Fr. *archiprêtre*, *archiprêtre*; Sp. & Port. *archipreste*.] A chief priest.

"The word *decanus* was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity which included the *arch-priests*."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

arch-priesthood, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *priesthood*. In Ital. *archiprêtre*.] Chief priesthood; the office or dignity of an arch-priest or chief priest.

arch-primate, *s.* The chief primate, if those, all of whom are primates, or first in rank, can have a chief.

"One *arch-primate* or Protestant pope."—*Milton*: *Reason of Ch. Gov.*, l. 6.

arch-prophet, *s.* [Gr. *ἀρχιπροφήτης* (*archiprophētēs*)] A chief prophet.

"The *arch-prophet*, or St. John Baptist."—*Warton*: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, lib. 60.

arch-Protestant, *s.* A chief Protestant; a Protestant standing prominently out from among his competers.

"These sayings of these *arch-Protestants* and master ministers of Germany."—*Stapleton*: *Fort of the Faith*, p. 2.

arch-publican, *s.* A chief publican.

"The *arch-publican* Zaccheus . . ."—*Sp. Hall*: *Cases of Conscience*, l. 1.

arch-rebel, *s.* A chief rebel.

"Dillon, Muskerry, and other *arch-rebels*."—*Milton*: *Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm, and the Irish*.

arch-swindler, *s.* A more notorious swindler than all others.

"Many of the persons named by this *arch-swindler* as having been concerned in these transactions deny the truth of his statements."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

arch-traitor, *s.* [Eng. *arch*, *traitor*; Fr. *architraine*.] A chief traitor; one who has stood forth more prominently than others as a traitor.

"It was reasonable to expect that a strict search would be made for the *arch-traitor*, as he was often called."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

arch-treasurer, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; *treasurer*. In Fr. *architrésorier*.] A chief treasurer.

"The Elector of Hanover claims the post of *arch-treasurer*."—*Guthrie*.

arch-treasurership, *s.* The chief treasurership; the office of the chief treasurer. (*Collins*: *Peagee*.)

arch-tyrant, *s.* A chief tyrant; one invested with more power to tyrannize than

others, and who takes advantage of his opportunities to act despotically.

"As every wicked man is a tyrant, according to the philosopher's position; and every tyrant is a devil among men; so the devil is the *arch-tyrant* of the creatures; he makes all his subjects errand vasaals, yea, chained slaves."—*Sp. Hall*: *Hom.*, p. 23.

arch-villain, *s.* A chief villain; a person villainous above all others.

"Yet an *arch-villain* keeps him company."—*Shakespeare*: *Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

arch-villany, *s.* Villany at the time unparalleled.

"All their *arch-villanies*, and all their doublets."—*Beaumont and Fletcher*: *Wom. Prize*, iii. 4.

ar-chā'-ān, * **ar-chai'-ān**, *a.*

Geol.: Characteristic of, or pertaining to the earliest period or strata recognized by geologists.

ar-chāe-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *ἀρχαίος* (*archaios*) = from the beginning or origin, ancient; and *γραφῆς* (*graphēs*) = a writing, a description.] A writing about, or a description of, antiquity or antiquities, but not of a character so scientific as to merit the appellation of *archæology*. (*Elmes*: (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar-chāe-ō-lōg'-gī-an, *s.* [Eng. *archæology*; *-ian*.] The same as *ARCHÆOLOGIST* (q.v.). (*J. Murray*: (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar-chāe-ō-lōg'-ic, * **ar-chai-ō-lōg'-ic**, * **ar-chai-ō-lōg'-ick**, *a.* [In Fr. *archaïologique*; Gr. *ἀρχαίολογικός* (*archaiologikós*) = ancient, and *λογία* (*logia*) = pertaining to speech; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, . . . a discourse.] Pertaining to the science of archaeology.

"The form *archaïologik* is in Todd's *Johnson's Dictionary*, whilst *archæologic* is absent. The latter term appears in Webster.

ar-chāe-ō-lōg'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *archæologic*; *-ally*.] After the manner of archaeologists. In the way recognised in archaeology. (*Webster*.)

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ar-chā'-ic, † **ar-chā'-ic-al**, *a.* [In Fr. *archaïque*; Gr. *ἀρχαῖος* (*archaios*), or *ἀρχαῖος* (*archaios*) = old-fashioned; *ἀρχαῖος* (*archaios*) = to be old-fashioned; *ἀρχαῖος* (*archaios*) = ancient; *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = beginning.] Pertaining to antiquity.

"... not devoid of information to the *archaic* student."—*Way*: *Prof. to Prompt. Paris*, (1845), l. 7.

"It was engraved on a brass pillar in Greek characters of an *archaic* form, but, as it appears, was composed in the Latin language."—*Levis*: *Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v, § 7.

"What is sentimentally, romantically, *archaic*, or patriarchal in the Homeric politics . . ."—*Gliddon*: *Studies on Homer*, vol. iii, pp. 6, 7.

* **ar-chai-ō-lōg'-ick**, *a.* [ARCHÆOLOGIC.]

* **ar-chai-ō-lōg'-ic**, *a.* [ARCHÆOLOGIC.]

ar'-chā-ism, *s.* [In Ger. *archaism*; Fr. *archaïsme*; Ital. *archaismo*; Gr. *ἀρχαῖος* (*archaios*) = ancient, from *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = beginning.] An obsolete word or idiom which has lingered behind, and appears (though somewhat out of place) in a more modern composition.

ar'-chā-ist, *s.* One who is fond of archaisms. A student of archaeology.

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baïl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = z**

-clan, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-ccous** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

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of York. The prelate who occupies the former see is Primate of all England, whilst his brother of York is only Primate of England, the superiority of the see of Canterbury, long contested by that of York, having been formally settled in A.D. 1072. The former is the first in dignity after the princes of the blood; the latter is not second, but third, the Lord Chancellor taking precedence of him in official rank. An archbishop is often called a Metropolitan. In the United States the Roman Catholic Church has twelve archbishops, but there are none in any of the Protestant churches.

"A secular assembly had taken upon itself to pass a law requiring archbishops and bishops, rectors and vicars, to abjure, on pain of deprivation, what they had been teaching all their lives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

arch-bish-óp-ric, s. [In Fr. *archevêché*; Ital. *arcivescovado* = archbishop; and Eng. suffix *-ric* = territory or jurisdiction.] The office or dignity of an archbishop, or the see over which he exercises spiritual authority.

"Several months were still to elapse before the archbishopric would be vacant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

arch-ghan'-cél-lór, s. [Eng. *arch*; *chancellor*. In Fr. *archichancelier*.] A chief chancellor. An officer of high rank who formerly presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the first two races of French kings, when their kingdom consisted of Germany, Italy, and Arles, there were three archchancellors—viz., the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves.

"The seals of the triple kingdom were borne in state by the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves, the perpetual archchancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xlix.

arch-dáp'-ý-fér, s. [ARCHIDAPIFER.]

arch-déa-cón, * **arch-dé-kne** (or **con** = **kn**), s. [Eng. *arch*, and *deacon*; A.S. *arcidiacon*; Dan. and Ger. *archidiaconus*; Dnt. *artsdeken*; Fr. *archidiacre*; Sp. *arcidiacono*; Port. *arcidiacono*; Ital. *archidiacono*; Lat. *archidiaconus*; Gr. *ἀρχιδιάκονος* (*archidiaconos*); *ἀρχι* (*archi*) = chief, and *διάκονος* (*diakonos*) = deacon.] [DEACON.] A chief deacon. The first institution of deacons [Gr. *διάκονοι* (*diakonoi*) = servants, waiting-men, ministers, messengers] is recorded in Acts vi. They were elected to discharge such half-secular functions as raising and distributing alms to the poor, thus leaving the apostles free for purely spiritual work. It may be assumed that when meetings of the deacons took place, some one presided over them, and if this chairman was one of themselves, he would naturally be called in Greek *ἀρχιδιάκονος* (*archidiaconos*), in Eng. Archdeacon. The president of the deacons' meeting would require to be often in conference with the pastor; and when people meet, mind will affect mind, altogether apart from the relative dignity of the men brought in contact with each other. The archdeacon gradually gained in power, and, becoming what was called "the bishop's eye," was often dispatched on confidential missions to different parts of the diocese, there probably being about him a pliability wanting in the *χωρεπίσκοπος* (*chorepiscopus*) = country, coadjutor or suffragan bishops. The survival of the fittest took place, and the archdeacon ended by superseding the more dignified but less bending functionaries. The same drama was re-enacted on English soil between the archdeacons and the rural deans, the latter, who were at first higher in position than their rivals, being now regarded as inferior to them in rank; an ordinary, or full dean, however, as contrasted with a rural dean, is admittedly superior to an archdeacon. The emoluments of the archdeacons being but trifling, the occupants of the office generally hold also other preferments. They are empowered to hold a court, the lowest in the scale, from which there lies an appeal to the bishop of the diocese.

"They were in the archdeacon's book."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, § 900.

"Twenty-two deans and fifty-four archdeacons sat there in virtue of their office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

arch-déa-cón-ate (or **cón** = **kn**), s. [Eng. *archidiacon*; -ate.] The position or rank of an archdeacon.

arch-déa-cón-ry (or **cón** = **kn**), s. [Eng. *archidiacon*, and suffix *-ry*.] The district over which an archdeacon exercises his authority

or jurisdiction; more rarely his office, or his residence.

"Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., Intro., § 4.

arch-déa-cón-shíp (or **con** = **kn**), s. [Eng. *archidiacon*, and suffix *-ship*.] The office of an archdeacon. (*Johnson*.)

arch-dé-céi-vér, s. [Eng. *arch*; *deceiver*.] A chief deceiver; one pre-eminent above all others for deceit.

"He set off for London, breathing vengeance against Churchill, and learned, on arriving, a new crime of the arch-deceiver. The Princess Anne had been some hours missing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

arch-di-ó-çése, s. [Eng. *arch*; *diocese*.] The diocese of an archbishop. (*Webster*.)

arch-drú-íd, s. [Eng. *arch*; *druid*.] A chief druid; the head of the ancient druids. (*Henry: Hist. Eng.*)

arch-dū-cal, a. [Eng. *arch*; *ducal*. In Fr. & Sp. *archiducal*.] Pertaining to an archduke. "It would be difficult to enumerate all the different quarters and armorial bearings of the archducal family."—*Guthrie*.

arch-dūch-éss, s. [Eng. *arch*, and *duchess*. In Fr. *archiduchesse*; Sp. *archiduquesa*; Ital. *archiduchessa*.] A chief duchess. An Austrian title, applied to the daughters of the Emperor.

arch-dūch-ý, s. [Eng. *arch*; *duchy*. In Fr. *archiduché*; Ital. *archiducato*.] The territory ruled over by an archduke or archduchess. (*Ash*.)

arch-dūke, s. [Eng. *arch*; *duke*. In French *archiduc*; Sp. & Port. *archiducque*; Ital. *archiduca*.] A chief duke, an Austrian title applied to the sons of the Emperor.

"Phillip, archduke of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth."—*Carew's Survey*.

arch-dūke-dóm, s. [Eng. *archduke*; -dom.] The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

"Austria is but an archdukatom."—*Guthrie*.

* **arché** (1), s. [ARCH (1).]

* **arche**, * **arch** (2), s. [Fr. *arche* = Noah's Ark, or any similar structure. Lat. *arca* = a chest, a purse.] [ARK.]

1. An ark.

"Dat arche was a feteles good,
Set and limed a-gen the flood."
Story of Genesis and Exodus (ed. Morris), 561-2.

2. A purse.

"Thi tenement complet and consummat.
Thyne eluer and thine arch euacuat."
Early Scottish Verse (ed. Lumby), 1. 972.

* **arche-wold**, s. An ark-board.

"Quon he dede him in the arche-wold."
Story of Gen. and Exod. (ed. Morris), 576.

arch-é-al, a. [ARCHUS.] Pertaining to, or caused by, the "archeus."

arched, *πα. γαρ.* & a. [ARCH, v.]

As participial adjective:

1. Covered with an arch.

"As she paused at the arched door."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel 1. 20.

2. Curved in the form of an arch.

"... the swan with arched neck."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

3. *Her. Arched*, or *archy*, signifies that an ordinary on an escutcheon is bent or bowed.

* **arche-di-a-cro**, s. [Fr. *archidiacre*.] An archdeacon. (*Chaucer*.)

arch-gō-ní-al, a. [Eng. *archegoni*(um); -al.]

Bot.: Pertaining to an archegonium.

arch-gō-ní-ate, a. [Eng. *archegoni*(um); -ate.]

Bot.: Having archegonia.

arch-gō-ní-um (pl. **arch-gō-ní-a**), s. [Gr. *ἀρχήγονος* (*archegonos*) = the first of a race.]

Bot.: The female organ of the higher Cryptogams, corresponding in function to the pistil in flowering plants.

arch-én-céph'-al-a, s. [Gr. *ἀρχα* (*archō*) = to overrule; *ἐγκέφαλος* (*enkephalos*) = the

brain; *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.] A term proposed by Professor Owen for his first subclass of Mammalia. He included under it one order, Binaria, and a single genus, Homo, or Man. The characters he assigned to the sub-class were the overlapping of the olfactory nerves and cerebellum by the cerebral hemispheres, so that the latter constitute a third lobe; the presence of a posterior horn to the lateral ventricle, and also that of the hippocampus minor. (*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*.)

arch-én-céph'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *archen-cephal* a; Eng. suffix *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Archencephala (q.v.).

arch-ér, s. [In Fr. *archer*; Sp. *archero*; Ital. *arciere*, *arciervo*; from Lat. *arcus* = a bow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is skilled in the use of the bow.

"Against him that bendeth let the archer bend his bow."—*Jer.* 11. 3.

2. *Astron.*: The constellation Sagittarius. "Now when the cheerless empire of the sky To Capricorn the Centaur Archer yields."—*Tuam: Spring*.

archer-fish, s. A fish, the *Toxotes jaculator*, which shoots water at its prey. It is found in the East Indian and Polynesian seas.

arch-ér-éss, s. [Eng. *archer*; -ess.] A female archer.

"The swiftest and the keenest shaft that is,
In all my quiver ———
I do select; to thee I recommend it,
O archeress eternal!"
Paradise: Past. Fid., p. 143.

arch-ér-ý, s. [Eng. *archer*; -y.]

1. The employment of the bow and arrows in battle, in hunting, or for other purposes. The art is of great antiquity. It is mentioned in Gen. xxi. 20, and in the Iliad and the Odyssey, besides being depicted on Egyptian monuments and Assyrian sculptures. The Philistines seem to have excelled in it, which caused David to issue orders that special instruction and training in it should be imparted to the Hebrews (2 Sam. i. 18). There were archers in both the Greek and Roman armies. In England, up to the time when gunpowder came into general use, the archers constituted some of the most formidable soldiers in the English army, several of the battles won over the Scots having been gained by their surpassing skill in the use of the bow. The weapon first employed was the arbalest, or cross-bow [ARBALIST]; afterwards the long bow supplanted it, the change taking place some time before the reign of Edward II. The Scottish "Royal Company of Archers" still claim the right of acting as the Sovereign's body-guard in Scotland; but, picturesque as they may look in a procession, it is to be hoped, both for their own and the monarch's sake, that they may never have to test the powers of their antique weapon against those of the breech-loading rifle.

"Had often heard the sound of glee
When there the youthful Norfons met
To practise games and archery
Wardour: The White Doe of Rylstone, v.

† 2. The art or skill of an archer.

"Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn Love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their archery."
Crashaw: Steps to Temple.

† 3. Those who at any time or place practise archery; taken collectively, the archers. (Chiefly poetic.)

"The venison free, and Bourdeaux wine,
Might serve the archery to dine."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 25.

arch-és, s. pl. (1). [Pl. of ARCH (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Entom.*: The English name given to various species of moths with arch-like zig-zags on their wings.

Black Arches: Psilura monacha, a moth of



BLACK ARCHES (PSILURA MONACHA).

the family Bombycidae. The primary wings are greyish-white with many black spots, and

fáte, fát, fúre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wô, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, sire, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

four zigzags of the same colour. The secondary wings are brownish-grey, spotted with black, and having a white border. The expansion of the wing is from fifteen to eighteen lines in the male, and two inches in the female. The caterpillar is brown with grey hairs, and one black with two white spots. It is found in the south of England. (Duncan, in *Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.*)

Green Arches: Polia herbida, a moth of the family Noctuidæ.

Light Arches: Xylophasia lithosylea, a moth of the family Noctuidæ.

Buff Arches: Thyatira deraea, a moth of the family Noctuidæ, of a light yellowish-brown colour, with two white oblique bands on the upper wings, and several brown or buff zigzag lines on two rows of small white arches on the lower ones. The caterpillar is yellowish-green, with dark-brown spots and lines. It is found in England. (Duncan, in *Jardine's Naturalist's Libr.*)

ar'-chét (silent), *s.* [*Fr. archet; Ital. archetto* = the bow of a violin or a similar instrument.]

Music: à archet (with bow), a term applied to such musical instruments as are played with the bow. (Porter, Webster.)

ar'-chô-tý-pal, *a.* [*Eng. archetype, -al; Lat. archetypus; Gr. ἀρχέτυπος (archetypus)*]. Pertaining to an archetype, pattern, or model. "Him, who is fairer than the sons of men; The source of good, the light archetypal." *Norris.*

¶ In the Platonic Philosophy the *archetypal world* is the idea or model of the world as it existed in the Divine mind previous to its creation.

ar'-chô-tý-pe, † **ar'-chí-tý-pe**, *s.* [*In Fr. archetypé; Sp. arquetipo; Port. archetypio; Ital. archetipo; Lat. archetypum; Gr. ἀρχετύπον (archetypón), s.* the neut. of ἀρχέτυπος (archetypus) = stamped as a model: ἀρχή (archê) = beginning, and τύπος (typos) = a blow, . . . anything struck, . . . a model, type.]

1. *Platonic Philosophy, and generally:* The primitive type, model, or pattern on which anything is formed.

"Then it was that the House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet, either in the Old or in the New World, held its first sittings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. i.* " . . . this great archetype . . ."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*

2. *Minting:* The standard weight by which the others are adjusted.

3. *Comp. Anatomy.* The *archetype skeleton*: Professor Owen's name for an ideal skeleton of which those actually existing in the several classes of vertebrate animals are held to be modifications.

ar'-chô-týp-i-cal, *a.* [*Eng. archetype; -ical.*] The same as **ARCHETYPAL**. (Warburton.)

ar'-chê-ús, *s.* [*From Gr. ἀρχή (archê) = beginning, . . . first principle, element.*] A term applied by Basil Valentine, Paracelsus, and Van Helmont to denote the regulative and conservative principle of the animal world—what is now called *vital force*.

* **ar'-chê-wý-ves**, *s. pl.* [*Eng. arches = Gr. ἀρχή (archê) = chief, and O. Eng. wýves = wives.*] Wives who aspire to govern their husbands. (Chaucer.)

arçh-hî-êr-eý, *s.* [*ARCHIEREY.*]

† **arçh-i'-â-têr**, *s.* [*Lat. archiater; Gr. ἀρχίατρος (archiateros): from ἀρχή (archê) = chief, and ιατρός (iatros) = a surgeon, a physician; ἰατρμα (iatriuma) = to heal, to cure.*]

1. *Antiently:* The first physician of the Roman emperor; the chief ruler in Greece, &c.

2. *Now:* It is still used in a similar sense in some Continental countries.

"I wanted not the advice and help of the *archiater*, the king's doctor."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trau., p. 233.*

ar'-chí-cal, *a.* [*Gr. ἀρχικός (archikos) = pertaining to rule; ἀρχή (archê) = beginning, rule.*] Chief, primary.

"When the brutish life leads us astray from the government of reason, and we cast away . . . that principality and *archical* rule, wherewith God hath invested us, over all our corporeal passions and affections . . ."—*Balcanwell: Excer. of Mor. Vir., p. 18.*

arçh-i-dâp-i-fêr, **arçh-dâp-i-fêr**, *s.* [*Gr. ἀρχός (archos) = a chief; Lat. daps, genit.*

dapis = sacrificial or other dignified feast; *fêro* = to bear. Chief food-bearer.]

In the Old German Empire: An officer whose special function it was, when the emperor was crowned, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback. The office belonged to the Elector of Bavaria, though claimed by the Palatine of the Rhine.

arch-i-dî-â-côn-al, *a.* [*From Lat. archidiaconus; Gr. ἀρχidiaconos (archidiaconos) = an archdeacon.*] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

"Thus, the *Archidiaconal* Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, and the Court of Delegates were revived."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. vi.*

arch-i-ê-pis-côp-a-gý, *s.* [*In Fr. archi-épiscopat.*] The state of an archbishop.

"I did not dream, at that time, of extirpation and abolition of any more than his [Laud's] *archiepiscopacy*."—*Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 5.*

arch-i-ê-pis-côp-al, *a.* [*In Fr. archiépiscopal; Sp. arzobispal; Ital. arcivescovale.*] Pertaining to an archbishop.

"Nothing in England astonished him so much as the *Archiepiscopal* library."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. xxiii.*

arch-i-ê-pis-côp-ate, *s.* [*In Fr. archi-épiscopat; Port. archiepiscopado.*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric. (*Ch. Obs.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

arch-i-ê-pis-cô-pâl-i-tý, *s.* [*As if from a Low Lat. archiepiscopaliitas.*] The dignity of an archbishop. (Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 39.)

arçh-i-êr-eý, **arçh-hî-êr-eý**, *s.* [*Lat. archiereus; Gr. ἀρχιερεύς (archiereus) = a chief priest: ἀρχή (archê) = a chief, and ιερεύς (hierêus) = priest, a sacrificer.*] A name given in Russia to the higher ecclesiastical dignities of the Greek Church, the metropolitans, the archbishops, and the bishops. (*R. Pinkerton.*)

ar'-chîg-ra-phêr, *s.* [*Gr. ἀρχή (archê) = chief, and γράφω (graphô) = to write.*] A chief secretary. (*Dr. Black.*) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar'-chî-lâch, *s.* [*ARCHLOWE.*] (*Scotch.*)

ar'-chîll, **ar'-gôl**, **or'-chîll**, **or'-chîl**, *s.* [*In Fr. archil, archilla, and orchilla, also Orseille des Canaries.*] Two species of lichen, the *Rocella tinctoria* and *R. fusiformis*, which grow best in the Canary Islands, though they are found also in the south of Britain. They are found on rocks near the sea. They produce a fine but fugitive purple dye, and are largely employed for that purpose. Arriving in this country in its natural state, it is ground between stones so as to be completely bruised, but not reduced to powder. Then it is moistened with a strong spirit of urine, or with urine itself mixed with quicklime. In a few days it acquires a purplish-red, and finally a blue colour. In the former state it is called *Archil*, in the latter *Lacmus* or *Litmus*. Cudbear is similarly made. Other lichens, such as the *Variolaria oreina*, the *Lecanora tartarea*, &c., are sometimes used in place of the *Rocella*.

Ar'-chî-lô'-chî-an, *a. & s.* [*In Ger. Archilochisch; Lat. Archilochius.* See the def.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to the Greek satiric poet Archilochus, who flourished about 700 B.C., or to the verse which he introduced.

B. As substantive: A kind of verse supposed to have been invented by the Greek poet Archilochus. The "Archilochian major" has seven feet, the first three dactyls or spondee, the fourth a dactyl, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh trochees, as—

Nûnc dēcēt! ait vīrti | dī nīti | dūm cāpūt
impē | dirē | mŕ | tō.

The Archilochian minor has two dactyls and a cæsura, as—

Arbōri | bāsqūē cō mē.

(*Horace, Carm. IV., vii. 2.*) Horace varies these two metres in four different ways, called the first, second, third, and fourth Archilochian metres. The first consists of a dactylic hexameter combined with an Archilochian minor; the second of a dactylic hexameter with an iambic; the third of an iambic trimeter and an elegiac; and the fourth of an Archilochian major, with a catalectic iambic trimeter.

ar'-chî-lôwe, **ar'-chî-lâch**, *s.* [*Etymology doubtful.*] A peace-offering. (*Scotch.*)

"I'll pay for another, by way of *archilowes*."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xviii.*

Arch-i-mâge, **Arch-i-mâ-gô**, **Arch-im'-a-gûs**, *s.* [*Gr. ἀρχι (archi) = chief, and μάγος (magos) = a Magian, . . . an enchanter, a wizard.*]

1. The high priest of the Median or Persian Magi. The title was assumed by Darius Hystaspes.

2. Any magician or wizard; an enchanter.

¶ The term perpetually figures in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. Some other writers have copied it from that work.

"I will, he cry'd, 'so help me, God I destroy That villain Archmage.'"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ll. 22.

arch-i-mân'-drîte, *s.* [*In Russ. archimandrit; Ger. archimandrit; Fr. archimandrite; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. archimandrita; Gr. ἀρχιμανδριτης (archimandritês) = ἀρχι (archi) = chief, μανδρά (mandra) = an enclosed space, . . . a monastery.*] An Eastern abbot or superior of a monastery, especially one of the first order.

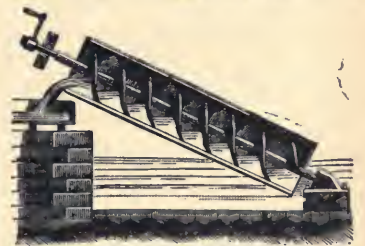
"His rival Eutyches was the abbot, or *archimandrite*, or superior of three hundred monks."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall, chap. xviii., vol. iv., p. 823.*

¶ Formerly it was used in a somewhat wider sense, being occasionally applied to archbishops.

Arch-i-mô-dô-an, **Ar-chî-mô-dî-an**, *a.* [*Eng. Archimed(es); -ian.*] Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, who lived in the third century B.C.

Archimedeian principle, or Archimedeian theorem: Archimedes's principle or theorem: It is that a body immersed in a liquid loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the displaced liquid. It was by this law that he discovered the amount of alloy mixed in Hiero's crown. (*Gannot: Physics, transl. by Atkinson, 3rd ed., 1868, § 104.*) It holds good of gases as well as liquids properly so called. (*Ibid.*, § 168.)

Archimedeian Screw, Archimedes's Screw: A water-screw or "cochlion." Cochlion is from the Greek κοχλίων (kochlîon) = a small snail, the shell of which it resembles, though it must be confessed very remotely, in being of a spiral form. It consisted of a spiral pipe or



ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.

tube wound around a long cylinder. The machine, which was originally designed for raising water from the Nile, was slanted so that one end of the spiral tube was beneath the water of the river, and the other rested on the bank. The inside of the tube really consisted of an inclined plane, down which the water flowed, though to a superficial observer it seemed to flow up in contravention of the laws of gravity. It was, of course, unable to act if slanted to the water at too high an angle. It is now disused, one serious defect which it has being that it is apt to become clogged up with weeds, mud, stones, &c., which cannot easily be removed from a tube of spiral form.

arçh'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [*ARCH, a.*]

As participial adjective:

1. Having in it an artificial or a natural arch.

"Now driv'n before him through the *arching* rock, Cametumbling, heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix., 280-1.*

2. Curving like an arch.

"Blue ribbons decked his *arching* mane." *Scott: Marmion, l. 6.*

"The *arching* limes are tall and shady." *Tennyson: Margaret, s.*

bôll, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-îng**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. **-tious**, **-sious**, **-cions** = **shûs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

ar-chi-pē-lāg-ic, a. [Eng. Archipelago(); -ic.] Pertaining to an archipelago, and especially to the most notable one—that between Greece and Asia Minor. (Ed. Rev.) (Worcester's Dict.)

Ar-chi-pē-lā-gō, s. [In Dut. & Fr. Archipel; Ger. Archipel or Archipelago; Sp. and Port. archipelago; Ital. arcipelago; Gr. ἀρχι (archi) = chief, and πέλαγος (pelagos) = sea; countenancing the belief that the Greeks considered the sea which washed their eastern shores, and was the chief sea to them, the chief sea also to others.]

1. The sea studded with islands which lies between Greece and Asia Minor.

"... the line [of Euboean hills] is further prolonged by a series of islands in the Archipelago, Andros, Tenos, Myconus, and Naxos."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, pt. II, ch. I.

2. Any sea agreeing with the former in containing many islands.

"... hence, after long subidence, this great reef would not produce one great atoll 400 miles in length, but a chain of archipelago of atolls, of very nearly the same dimensions with those in the Maldiva archipelago."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xz.

ar-chip-pūs, s. [Gr. Ἀρχιππος (Archippos), a Greek proper name (Col. iv. 17; Philom. 2).] A fine butterfly, the *Danaus archippus*. It does not occur in Britain.

ar-chi-tēct, s. [In Dan. architect; Sw. arkitekt; Ger. architekt; Fr. architecte; Sp. arquitecto; Port. architecto; Ital. architetto; Lat. architectus, architecton; Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων (architekton) = chief architect, (literally) chief carpenter; ἀρχι (archi) = chief, and τέκτων (tekton) = a carpenter. The word carries us back to the period when edifices were constructed chiefly of wood.]

1. *Lit.*: One who draws the plans designed to show the builders the exact dimensions, form, and arrangements of an edifice which, under his superintendence, they are engaged to erect. Among great architects may be enumerated M. Vitruvius Pollio, who seems to have lived in the time of Augustus; and in our own island, Inigo Jones, born about 1572, died 1633; and the very celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, who died, aged ninety-one, in 1723. He drew out the plan for the restoration of St. Paul's, and the rebuilding of many City churches destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666.

2. *Fig.*: A contriver or designer of anything. *Use!*—

(a) *Spec.*: Of man.

"Chief architect and plotter of these woes;
The villain is alive in Titus' house."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

"A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; she never, with Gothic ignorance, binds the orders..."—*Gildemeister: The Bee*, No. II.

(b) Of God, as the Designer of everything created.

"This inconvenience the Divine Architect of the body obviated."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

"... as by work
Divine the sovereign Architect had framed."

Milton: P. L., bk. v.

(c) Of any animal constructing a habitation for itself by instinct, but in a style suggesting the architecture of man.

ar-chi-tēct-ive, a. [Eng. architect; -ive.] Used for building purposes; suitable for building purposes.

"How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last-mentioned, be furnished with architectonic materials?"—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

ar-chi-tēct-tōn-ic, * **ar-chi-tēct-tōn-ic**, a. & s. [In Ger. architektonisch; Fr. architectonique; Port. architectónico; Ital. architettonico; Lat. architectonicus; Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός (architektonikos), from ἀρχιτεκτωνέω (architektonéō) = to be an architect, to construct, to contrive; ἀρχι (archi) = chief, and τεκταίνωμαι (tektainōmai) = to make or frame, to devise; τέκτων (tekton) = a carpenter.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to architecture; having a genius or an instinct for architecture; skilled in architecture.

"How much will this architectonic wisdom [if I may call it], excited in framing and regulating an innumerable company of different creatures, be recommended?"—*Boyle: Works*, v. p. 12.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The science of architecture.

2. *Fig.*: The art or capacity of arranging knowledge methodically.

ar-chi-tēct-tōn-ic-al, a. & s. [Eng. architectonic; -al.]

A. As adjective: The same as ARCHITECTONIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

"... not ectypal, but archetypal, and architectonical of all."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 853. (Richardson.)

B. As substantive: That which, in a loose sense, creates, frames, or originates anything.

"Those inferior and ministerial arts, which are subjected unto others, as to their architectonicals."—*Bo herby: Athemas*, p. 186.

ar-chi-tēct-tōn-ics, s. [In Ger. architektonik.] The science or art of architecture. (*Ash.*)

† ar-chi-tēct-tor, * **ar-chi-tēct-toŭr**, s. [Port. & Lat.] An architect.

"Having first, like a skilful architect, made the frame, he now raises and sets it up."—*Austin: Hec Homo*, p. 55.

"... merchants, pilots, seamen, architects, masons, &c."—*Guyton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 11.

ar-chi-tēct-ress, s. [Eng. architectress; -ess.] A female architect. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If Nature herself, the first architectress, had (to use an expression of Vitruvius) wind-wed your breast."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 139.

ar-chi-tēct-tur-al (tur = tyūr), a. [Fr. architectural.] Pertaining to architecture. (*Mason.*)

"Plot's, though a neat engraving, and in the most finished manner of that excellent architectural sculptor, Michael Burghers, is by no means a faithful and exact representation."—*Warren: Hist. of Kidding on*, p. 16.

ar-chi-tēct-ture (ture = tyūr), s. [In Ger. architecture; Fr. architecture; Sp. arquitectura; Ital. architettura; Port. & Lat. architectura, from Lat. architectus.] [ARCHITECT.]

1. Properly, the art of building; more specifically, the art of building human habitations, temples, or edifices of any kind, whether humble or splendid. The term is generally, however, limited to the art of erecting edifices which, besides answering their primary purpose of utility, are fitted by beauty, by symmetry, and in other ways, to please the eye and gratify the mind. About half a century ago it was common to limit the signification still farther to buildings constructed after Greek or Roman models; but this unduly narrow meaning is now abandoned. Architecture, like other arts, carries out the principles of science, and must rest upon them. So continually, indeed, does it draw upon geometry, that it might almost itself be called a science. The architecture of a people is an index of their mental and moral qualities, and of the state of civilisation which they have reached. Ferguson considers it also more trustworthy than language in settling the question of race. The numerous styles of architecture, partly diverse, partly connected with each other, may be primarily divided into Ethnic and Christian. The following is a more minute classification:—In America two styles of architecture worthy of notice exist—the Mexican and the Peruvian. The Chinese have one in Eastern Asia. In India there are two totally distinct races—an Aryan one [ARYAN], of which the Brahmans are the type, and a Turanian one, represented by the Tamuls of the Coromandel coast and Ceylon. The latter were the great builders. Ferguson recognises in India a Buddhist, a Jaina, a Southern Hindoo, a Northern Hindoo, a Modern Hindoo, and a Cashmerian style. In Western Asia there existed, at a more or less remote period, a Phœnician, a Jewish, an Assyrian, a Babylonian, a Persian, a Persian, and a Sasanian type of building; whilst in Europe there were Pelagian or Cyclopean, Etruscan, and Druidical or Celtic types. A celebrated style commenced in Egypt as the Egyptian style; transferred to Greece, and modified there by Assyrian, it was called Grecian, and became a model for universal imitation. Adopted by the Romans, it was called Roman. Passing from them, it gave rise in one direction to the Saracenic, Arabian or Moorsque, and in another to the Christian style, the latter with Romanesque, Gothic, and Byzantine sub-divisions. [SARACENIC, GOTHIC, &c.]

The following are the leading styles of English architecture, arranged in the chronological order in which they flourished:—

I. Norman From 1066 to 1154.
II. Transition from this to the next, i.e., from I. to III. 1154 to 1189.
III. Early English 1189 to 1272.
IV. Transition from III. to V. 1272 to 1307.

V. Decorated From 1307 to 1377.

VI. Transition from V. to VII. 1377 to 1399.

VII. Perpendicular 1399 to 1547.

VIII. Tudor 1550 to 1600.

IX. Jacobean 1603 to 1641.

Probably the finest display of architecture ever made was that of the Columbian World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893.

¶ The subject now treated generally, called simply Architecture, is sometimes more precisely described as Civil Architecture, in which case there are at least two others, viz., Military Architecture, treating of the construction of fortifications, and Naval Architecture, the subject of which is the construction not merely of ships, but of harbours, docks, or ought else requisite to promote maritime enterprise. In this division the term civil is used vaguely, so as to include Ecclesiastical Architecture, but more frequently the two are made distinct.

2. The method of construction adopted in nature, which one insensibly compares or contrasts with the handwork of man.

"The molecular attractions of the liberated carbon and hydrogen find expression in the architecture of grasses, plants, and trees."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., iv. 87.

¶ Heaven's architecture = the sky.

"Them and their city utterly to quell."

"With fire which from heaven's architecture fell."

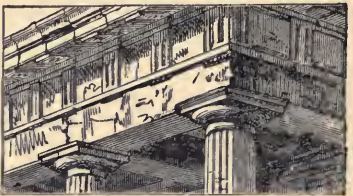
E. E. T. S., vol. 46-48, *Satira* v. 1, 667-8.

ar-chi-tēct-ture (ture = tyūr), v. t. To build. (*Keats: Fingal's Cave.*)

ar-chi-trāve, s. [In Ger. architrav, architrab; Fr. & Ital. architrave; from Gr. ἀρχι (archi) = chief, and Ital. trave, from Lat. trabs = a beam; Gr. τραπέζη (trapēzē), genit. τραπέζης (trapēzēs) = a beam; τρέπω (trepō) = to turn.]

Architecture:

1. The lowest portion of the entablature of a column, immediately resting on the column itself. The architrave is immediately sur-



ARCHITRAVE: TEMPLE OF AGRIGENTUM.

mounted by the frieze, and it again by the cornice, which is the highest portion of the entablature.

"Built like a temple, where pilasters round
Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid
With golden architrave."

Milton: P. L., bk. I.

2. The ornamental moulding surrounding the exterior portion of the curve belonging to an arch, or round doors, windows, &c.

3. The mantelpiece in a chimney.

* **ar-chi-tri-clin**, s. [Gr. ἀρχι (archi) = chief; Lat. triclinium; Gr. τρικλινιον (triklinion) and τρικλινος (triklinos) = a couch running round three sides of a table for guests to recline on at a feast.] Master of a feast (John II. 18).

"... the side ure lord to the serganz, Moreth to gidere and bereth to Architrictin, that was se thet ferst was i-serued."—*Old Kentish Sermons* (ed. Morris), p. 23.

¶ Morris says that this word is frequently mistaken for a proper name in Early English books.

* **ar-chi-typo**, s. [ARCHETYPE.]

ar-chi-va, s. pl. [ARCHIVES.]

ar-chi-val, a. [Lat. pl. archiva; Eng. suffix -al.] Pertaining to archives. (*Tooke.*)

ar-chive (pl. ar-chiveg, * **ar-chi-va**), s. [In Sw. arkiv; Dan. arkivet; Dut. archieven; Ger. archiv; Fr. archives (pl.); Ital. archivi (pl.); archivio; Lat. archiva, pl. of archivum. There is also a Latin form archivum; Gr. ἀρχεῖον (archeion) = the town-house, the official residence of the first magistrate.]

† 1. *Plur.*: The place in which important historical records are kept.

"Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his archives as witnesses either for or against us."—*Government of the Tongue*.

fā'e, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thōre; pīne, pīt, sirc, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ. œ = ē; ō = ē. ɔu = lw.

2. (a) *Pl.*: The records themselves. These generally consist of charters and other documents bearing on the rights, the history, &c., of a nation or of a smaller community or house.

"The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman archives."—*J. More: On Goutlines*, b. 1, c. 12, § 2. (Trench.)

"I shall now only look a little into the Mosiac archives, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject."—*Woodard*.

† (b) *Sing.*: One such record.

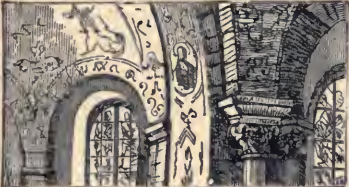
"Vespasian, according to Suetonius, restored this national archive, by procuring copies from all quarters."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v., § 9.

ar-chi-vist, *s.* [In Fr. *archiviste*; Ital. *archivista*; Lat. *archeota*.] One who has charge of archives; a keeper of records. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

ar-chi-volt, **ar-chi-vol-tüm**, *s.* [Fr. *archivolte*; Ital. *archivolta*; properly, a contraction for Ital. *architrave voltato* (lit.) = an architrave turned.]

1. Used by mediæval writers for a vault.

2. Used by the writers of the Renaissance for the group of concentric mouldings and ornaments with which the face of a classical arch is decorated.



ARCHIVOLT OF NOTRE DAME DU PORT, CLERMONT.

3. By some modern authors it is applied to the mass of mouldings which usually occupy the faces and soffits of a mediæval arch. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

ar'ch-lüte, **ar'ch-ÿ-lüte**, *s.* [In Fr. *archiluth*.] A long and large lute, with its bass strings lengthened after the manner of the theorbo, and each row doubled, either with a little octave or a unison. It is used by the Italians for playing a thorough bass.

ar'ch-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *arch*; -ly.] In an arch manner; slyly, cunningly, waggishly.

"This he archly supposes."—*Thayer: Notes to Butler's Remains*.

ar'ch-ness, *s.* [Eng. *arch*; -ness.] Slyness, cunning, waggery.

"... and such a dryness and archness of humour, as cannot fail to excite laughter."—*Dr. Warton: Ess. on Pope*, li. 68.

ar-chôn, *s.* [In Fr. *archont*; Fr. *archonte*; Ital. *arconte*; Lat. *archon*; Gr. *ἀρχων* (*archôn*) = a ruler, commander, from *ἀρχω* (*archô*) = to begin; *ἀρχή* (*archê*) = a beginning.]

1. *Civil Hist.*: Any one of the series of individuals who, when the royal authority was abolished at Athens, succeeded to the highest place in the State. At first the archonship was for life and even hereditary, but the person elected by the people might again be deposed—"the right divine of kings to govern wrong" was not recognised. After a time the occupancy of the office was limited to ten years, and then to one year; while its duties were divided among ten persons; the first called, by way of pre-eminence, the *archon*; the second, the *king*; the third, the *polemarch*, or leader in war; and the other seven, *thesmoteles*, or legislators.

"Among these, the first in rank retained the distinguishing title of the *archon*, and the year was marked by his name."—*Thirlwall: Hist. Greece*, ch. xi.

¶ *Lord Archon*: A similar officer in an imaginary English government never realised.

"All the detail, all the nomenclature, all the ceremonial of the imaginary government was fully set forth. Polemarchs and Phylarchs, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord Archon and the Lord Strategus."—*Micaladys: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Church Hist.*: The "Great Archon" of the Gnostic Basilides: A created being who was supposed to rule the world.

"There burst forth and was begotten from the conical seed and the conglomeration of all germs the great Archon and Head of the world."—*Hippolytus: Refut. of all Heresies*, bk. viii., ch. xi.

ar-chôn-ship, *s.* [Gr. *ἀρχων* (*archôn*) = archon, and Eng. *ship*, -ship.] The office of an archon, or the time during which he held office.

"Draco's archonship, in which his laws were enacted, is placed OI. 39, B.C. 624."—*Thirlwall: Hist. of Greece*, ch. xi.

ar-chôn-tics, *s.* [In Fr. *archontiken*.]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect, a branch of the Valentinians. They were of opinion that the world was brought into existence not by God, but by inferior "Archontes," beings themselves created. [*ARCHON* (2).]

*** ar'ch-wife**, *s.* [*ARCHWIVES*.]

ar'ch-wi-se, *adv.* [Eng. *arch*; suffix -wise.] Shaped like an arch; in the form of an arch.

"The Court of Arches, so called as *arceus* = ecclesia, or from *Bow Church*, by reason of the steeples or clochiers thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars, in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

ar-chÿ, *a.* [Eng. *arch*; -y.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Arched.

"Beneath the black and archy brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), Pref.

2. *Heraldry*. [*ARCHED*.]

ar'-çi-form, *a.* [Lat. *arcus* = a bow, and *forma* = form.] Shaped like a bow, curved.

"... some *arciform* fibres which cross it at its lower part."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 264.

*** ar'-çi-tën-ënt**, *a.* [Lat. *arcitenens*, from *arcus* = a bow, and *tenens*, pr. par. of *teneo* = to hold.] Bow-bearing. (*Johnson*.)

ar'-cô-grâph, *s.* [Lat. *arcus* = a bow, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphô*) = to grave, ... to describe.] An instrument for describing an arc without the use of a central point; a cyclograph. (*Hebert*.)

† arc-tâ-tion, *s.* [In Fr. *arctation*; Mod. Lat. *arctatio*; Lat. *arctus*, *artus* = pressed together, close, narrow; *arcto* = to narrow, to enclose.]

† *Med.*: A narrowness or constriction of any passage in the body. (Used specially of constipation of the intestines produced by inflammation or by spasms. It is called also *ARCTITUDE*.)

"Arctation, Lat.: Streightening or crowding."—*Glossog. Nov.*

ar'c-ti-a, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear, referring to the woolly character of the caterpillar; but Agassiz, in his *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, derives it from *ἀρκτεία* (*arkteia*) = consecration.] A genus of moths, the typical one of the family Arctiidae. *A. carya* is the well-known and beautiful Tiger-moth. Its caterpillar is the "Woolly Bear."

ar'c-ti-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [*ARCTIDÆ*.]

ar'c-tic, *** ar'c-tick**, *a.* [In Fr. *arctique*; Sp. & Port. *arctico*; Ital. *artico*; Lat. *arcticus*; from *Arctos*, Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*), a bear, also the constellation *Ursa Major*. In Sanscrit *riksha*, from the root *ark* or *ask* = to be bright, is (1) an adjective = bright, and (2) a substantive = a bear, so called either from his bright eyes or from his brilliant tawny fur. Before the Aryans had finally separated, *riksha* = bright, applied to the plough-like constellation, had become obsolete, and the substantive *bear* remained, whence the constellation came to be called *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) among the Greeks, *Ursa* among the Latins, and *Bear* among ourselves. (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, p. 393.)]

1. Properly: Pertaining to the constellation called by the Greeks *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = bear, by the Romans *Ursa*, and by ourselves *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, the Plough, Charles' Wain, &c.

2. Pertaining to the North generally, or more specially to the region within the Arctic Circle.

"Man has become a denizen of every part of the globe, from the torrid to the arctic zones."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 49.

Arctic Circle: A small circle of the globe, 23° 28' distant from the North Pole, which is its centre. It is opposed to the Antarctic Circle, which is at the same distance from the South Pole. (*Glossog. Nov.*, &c.)

Arctic Expedition: An expedition designed to explore the all but impenetrable regions surrounding the North Pole. The object with which these enterprises were commenced by the English was to obtain a passage by way of the Polar regions to India, Egypt being in Mohammedan hands, and fear, which now

seems absolutely ludicrous, being felt that the Portuguese would successfully debar the English seamen from using the route by the Cape of Good Hope. When the utter hopelessness of finding either a north-western or a north-eastern passage to India though the Polar regions became apparent, it was felt that arctic expeditions might still profitably be sent out for purely scientific exploration, one main object now being to make as near an approach as possible to the pole. They have continued at intervals to our own times, chief among the most recent being those of Lieutenant R. E. Peary, of the U. S. Navy, and of Dr. Nansen. Around the respective opinions of these two explorers public interest in this question is mainly centered at present. On returning from his first expedition in September, 1892, Lieutenant Peary claimed to have found that at the 82nd parallel the Greenland coast turned South again, which, in his idea, forbade the possibility of a Polar current flowing down into the Greenland Sea. On the contrary, Dr. Nansen's theory is that the current which flows through Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound does make its way to the North Pole, and that if a ship were once bedded in the ice and allowed to drift, she would be ultimately carried to the pole by this current. Whether the results of his search since July, 1893, are to prove less disappointing than those of our fellow-citizen is not yet known at the present date (April, 1896). An attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon has been in course of preparation for some time, the start being announced by the authorities at Washington for the month of July, 1896.

Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*): A species of fox found in North America within the Arctic Circle. It is blackish-brown in summer, but in winter has a long, thick white fur, which renders it a beautiful animal.

Arctic Pole: The North Pole as opposed to the Antarctic or Southern one. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

Arctic Zone: The zone or belt of the earth between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle.

ar'c-ti-çite, *s.* [In Ger. *arcticit*; from Gr. *ἀρκτικός* (*arktikos*) = near the Bear, arctic, northern.] [*ARCTIC*.] A mineral, called also *Wernerite* and *Scapolite* (q.v.).

ar'c-ti-i-dæ, **ar'c-ti-a-dæ**, *s. pl.* [*ARCTIA*.] A family of moths, comprehending the *Arctia carya*, or Tiger-moth, the *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*, and other beautiful species.

ar'c-tis-cæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear, and *ἰσθμός* (*isthmós*) = to make like.] Water-bears. [*ARACHNIDA*, *BEAR-ANIMALCULES*.]

ar'c-ti-tüde, *s.* [In Fr. *arctitude*; from Lat. *arctus*, *artus* = pressed together, narrow.] The same as *ARCTATION* (q.v.).

ar'c-ti-üm, *s.* [Lat. *arctium* = a plant, the *Verbascum ferrugineum* (?), or a *Lajpa*; Gr. *ἀρκτιον* (*arktion*), from *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear; in Celt. *arth*, after which the *Arctium* is called, on account of its shaggy involucre.] Burdock. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Asteraceæ*, or *Compositæ*.

ar'c-tûl-i-dæ, *s.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear, and *γαλήνη* (*galê*) = a weasel.] A family of carnivorous *Mammalia*, containing the Skunks (*Mephites*) and some allied animals.

ar'c-tô-mÿs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear, and Lat. *mus* = a mouse.] The *Mammalian* genus to which the *Marmots* belong. It is placed under the *Rodentia*. They have pointed cheek-teeth. There are several species, the *A. marmotta*, or *Marmot*, resident in the mountains of Europe and Asia [*MARMOT*], the *A. bobac* of Poland and Northern Russia, the *A. citillus*, the *Zizel* or *Souslik*, and several from America.

ar'c-tôp'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear, and *αἶψα* (*opsis*) = aspect.] A genus of decapodous Crustaceans of the family *Maidea*. The *A. tetraodon* is the Four-horned Spider-crab of the British coasts.

ar'c-tô-stâph-ÿ-lôs, *s.* [Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear, and *σταφύλη* (*staphulê*) = a bunch of grapes.] Hence *arctostaphylos* means bear-grape.] The *Bear Berry*. A genus of plants belonging to the order *Ericaceæ* (*Heath-works*). It has an ovate corolla, ten stamens, and a fleshy, five-celled, five-seeded fruit. Two species occur in Britain, the *A. alpinæ* and the *A. uva ursi*.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhiz, bench; go, çem; thiz, f'ris; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tiar = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dlo, &c. = bel, del

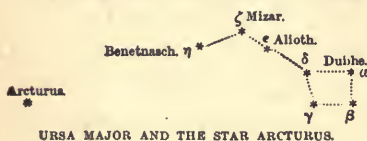
arc-tō-tis, s. [In Fr. *arctotile*; Sp. & Port. *arctotis*; Gr. *ἀρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Asterales, or Compositae. The species are found at the Cape of Good Hope, whence some have been introduced into Britain.

Arctū-rūs, s. [In Ger. *Arktur*; Fr. *Arcture*, *Arcturus*; Port. *Arcturo*; Ital. *Arcturo*; Lat. *Arcturus*; Gr. *Ἀρκτοῦρος* (*Arktouros*), from *ἀρκτος* (*arktos*) = bear, and *-ουρος* (*ouros*), a termination corresponding to *ward* in English, as *θυρωρός* (*thuriros*) = a door ward, a doorkeeper. Hence *Arcturus* means bear-keeper.] (Max Müller.)

I. Astronomy:

1. A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also a Bootis. It is one of the very brightest stars in the Northern heavens. In March, 1635, Morin saw it in the west for more than half an hour after sunrise. To find it, draw a line through the tail of the Bear four times the length of the distance between the stars Mizar and Benetnasch in the diagram below. The ancients considered it a red star. Piazzi could not find it had any parallax. Though nominally "fixed," yet it has a proper angular motion of 2° 25', equivalent to 53·32 miles in a second. In 752 years it altered its latitude 5', and in twenty centuries, according to Humboldt, it has moved 21 times the diameter of the moon's disc. In 1803, Herschel found its diameter, seen through a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second, from which he calculated its diameter to be not less than 8,000,000 leagues = 24,000,000 miles. (Arago, Herschel, &c.)

2. The *Arcturus* of Scripture. Heb. אֲשֵׁי־אֵש (*Ash*), Job ix. 9; אֲשֵׁי־אֵש (*Aish*), xxxviii. 32. Sept. *Ἀρκτοῦρος* (*Arktouros*); Vulg. *Arcturus*. Not the star now called *Arcturus*, which stands in solitary grandeur in the sky, unaccompanied by any of his "sons," בְּנֵי־אֵש (*bantha*), mentioned in Job xxxviii. 32, but the Great Bear (*Ursa Major*). (אֲשֵׁי־אֵש) *Ash* is formed by apheresis from אֲשֵׁי־אֵש (*neash*) = a bier or litter. In Arabic *naash*, cognate with the Heb. נֶאֱש (*neash*), is the name of the four stars (α , β , γ , and δ) constituting the hinder portion of the Great



Bear; whilst the three in the tail (ϵ , ζ , η) are called in Arabic *Benetnaash* = daughters of the bier, meaning, the mourners following the bier. The last of these (η) is still designated by its Arabic name *Benetnaash* (q.v.).

"Which maketh *Arcturus*, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the south."—Job ix. 9.

"Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide *Arcturus* with his sons?"—Job xxxviii. 32.

II. Zool.: An isopod crustacean. Example, the *A. Baffinii*, or Baffin's Bay *Arcturus*.

ar-cū-āte, a. [In Sp. *arcuado*, *arcuado*; Ital. *arcuato*; Lat. *arcuatus*, pa. par. of *arcuo* = to bend like a bow; *arcus* = a bow.]

Ordinary Language, Botany, &c.: Curved like a bow, or like the arc of a circle.

"... sounds, that move in oblique and arcuate lines."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii., § 224.

* **ar-cū-ā-tile, a.** [Lat. *arcuatilis* = bow-shaped, from *arcuo* = to bend in the form of a bow, to curve; *arcus* = a bow.]

Nat. Science: Curved like a bow.

ar-cū-ā-tion, s. [In Fr. *arcuation*. From Lat. *arcuatus* = bent in the form of a bow; *arcuo* = to bend like a bow; *arcus* = a bow.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent.

B. Technically:

Gardening: The method of propagating certain trees by bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or shoots after they have been planted. Arcuation is adapted for the elm, lime, alder, and the willows, which cannot easily be raised from seed.

ar-cū-a-tūre, s. [Lat. *arcuatus* = bent like a bow.] The curvature of an arch.

* **ar-cū-bal-ist, * ar-cū-bal-ist-ter, s.** [ARBALEST.]

* **ar-cū-būs, s.** [ARQUEBUS.]

ar-cūs, s. [Lat. = a bow.]

arcus senilis. Literally, the senile arch; the arch of old men or of old age; an opacity around the margin of the cornea which constitutes one of the numerous marks of old age.

-ard, -art, -heart, as terminations. [From Ger. *hart* = hard; A.S. *heard*; Icel. *hard*; Goth. *hardus*. In M. H. Ger. and in Dutch it in general has, as an appellative, a bad meaning; but it is the reverse in O. H. Ger. proper names, as *Berinhart*, *Bernhart* = strong, like a bear; in Fr. & Eng. *Bernard*. (Mahn.) Bain and others consider that it was introduced into the languages of France, Spain, and Italy by the Germanic invaders, who overthrew the Roman empire.] (a) One who does, or (b) one who is: as *stuggard* = one who is stothful like a slug; *braggart* = one who brags. In the majority of cases *ard* and *art* are used in a bad sense, as *dullard*, *coward*, *laggard*, *braggart*, but this is not the case with the form *heart*.

ar-dās-sineš, s. [Ardassines, plur. of Fr. *ardassine*; Sp. *ardacina*; Arab. & Pers. *ardan* = a description of raw silk.] The finest kind of Persian silk used in the French looms.

ar-dē-a, s. [Lat. *ardea*; Gr. *ἐρδιδος* (*erōdidos*) = a heron.] The typical genus of the sub-family Ardeinae, and the family Ardeidae.

Ardea cinerea is the Gray Heron which is found in Britain. It is a tall bird, standing upwards of three feet high, with a long black crest on the back of its neck, the feathers of its back dark in colour, and those on its breast white. In summer it may be seen on the margin of lakes or rivers, and in winter on the shores of the sea, waiting for its prey, which consists of small fish, crustacea, &c.



ARDEA CINEREA.

ar-dēb, s. [In Arab. *irdab* or *uridab*.] A measure of grain containing almost eight bushels, used in the parts of Africa where the Arabs mostly abound.

ar-dē-y-dē, s. pl. [ARDEA.] A family of gallatorial or wading birds. They have large, long, and strong beaks and powerful wings, yet their flight is but slow. They are migratory, frequenting the margins of lakes, or of the ocean, of the several countries in which they sojourn. The family is divided into four sub-families—the Ardeinae, or Herons proper; the Ciccinæ, or Storks; the Tantalinae, or Ibises; and the Plataleinae, or Spoonbills.

ar-dē-i-næ, s. pl. [ARDEA.] The typical sub-family of the family Ardeidae. It contains the true Herons [ARDEINAE] the Bitterns, the Boatbills of South America, and their allies.

* **ar-dēl-i-o, s.** [In Fr. *ardellion*; Lat. *ardelio*, from *ardeo* = to burn.] A busy-body, a meddler.

"Striving to get that which we had better be without, *ardelio*, busy bodies as we are."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, pp. 12, 77. (French.)

ar-dēl-gy, s. [In Sp. *ardentia*; Port. *ardentia*, *ardencia*; Ital. *ardenza*; from Lat. *ardens*.] [ARDENT.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Heat.

"By how much heat any one receives from the ardency of the sun, his internal heat is proportionally abated."—Sir P. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 27.

2. Fig.: Warmth of affection or of passion; ardour, vehemence of courage, zeal, &c.

"The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the ardency of our love for him."—Boyle.

B. Technically:

Naut.: The tendency of a vessel to gripe (Ogilvie.)

ar-dent, * ar-dəunt, a. [In Fr. *ardent*; O. Fr. *ardant*; Sp. *ardiente*; Port. & Ital. *ardente*; Lat. *ardens*, pr. par. of *ardeo* = to burn.]

I. Of material things:

1. Burning, in a literal sense.

"... more ardent than the blaze of fire."

Cowper: *Homage to the Sea*, b. xviii.

2. Fiery to the taste.

"... wine, tea, and ardent spirits..."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Shining, brilliant, reminding one of the reflection of fire.

"A knight of swarthy face,
High on a coal-black steed pursued the chase;
With flashing flames his ardent eyes were filled."
Dryden: *Theodore & Honoria*.

II. Of emotions or conduct:

1. Warm in affection, in passion, or desire. "Ardent and intrepid on the field of battle, Montmouth was everywhere the effeminate and irresolute."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Inspired by warm feeling, and therefore powerful as a flame in its effects; warm or even more than warm.

"Her manner was warm and even ardent."—De Quincey's *Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 134.

ar-dent-ly, adv. [Eng. *ardent*; -ly.] In an ardent manner; with warmth of desire or affection; with warmth of emotion generally; affectionately, passionately.

"What ardently I wish'd, I long believed."
Cowper: *On Receipt of my Mother's Picture*.

ar-dent-ness, s. [Eng. *ardent*; -ness.] The quality of being ardent; ardour. (Sherwood.)

* **ar-dēr, * ar-dōūr, s.** [Prob. from Icel. *ardhr* = a plough.]

1. Fallowing or ploughing of ground.

2. The state of being fallow.

3. Fallow land.

ar-diš-i-s, s. [Gr. *ἀρδισ* (*ardis*) = a point, in reference to the acute segments of the corolla.] The typical genus of the Ardisiads (q.v.). About one hundred species are known. They are ornamental plants, having fine leaves, flowers, and berries. Several have been introduced into Great Britain from the East and West Indies. The bark of *A. colorata*, called in Ceylon *dan*, is used in that island in cases of fever and diarrhoea, besides being applied externally to ulcers. The red juice of the berries of *A. solanacea* becomes brown on paper, and retains its colour permanently. The plant grows in some English gardens.

ar-diš-i-ā-pē-sē (Mod. Lat.), ar-diš-i-āds (Eng.), s. pl. Ardisiaceae is the name given by Jussieu to an order of Exogenous plants called by Lindley and other Myrsinaceae (q.v.). Type, *Ardisia* (q.v.). Ardisiads is Lindley's name for the Myrsinaceae.

ar-dor, * ar-dūre, s. [In Fr. *ardour*; Sp. & Port. *ardor*; Ital. *ardore*, *ardura*; from Lat. *ardor* = (1) a burning, fire, (2) brilliancy, (3) fire of affection or passion.]

1. Lit.: Heat, as of the sun, a fire, &c.

"Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend."—South.

2. Figuratively:

(a) Heat of the affections or of the passions, of courage, of zeal, &c.

"The wicked enchaunting or ardour of this sin."—Chaucer: *The Person's Tale*.

"Wounds, charms, and ardours were no sooner read, But all the vision vanished from thy head."—Keats: *Rape of the Lock*, l. 119, 120.

"Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain ardours of our love restrain'd."
Pope.

"Neither his years nor his profession had wholly extinguish'd his martial ardour."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. v.

(b) Poetically: A shining being.

"Nor delay'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but, from among
Thousand celestial ardours, where he stood
Vell'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,
Flew thro' the midst of heav'n."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. v.

ar-dū-i-tŷ, s. [In Sp. *arduidad*; Ital. *arduita*, *arduitate*, *arduitate*; Lat. *arduitas* = steepness; from *arduis*.] [ARDUOUS.] Arduousness. (Johnson.)

ar-dū-ōis, a. [In Fr. *ardu*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arduo*; Lat. *arduus* = (1) steep, lofty, (2) difficult. Cognate with Gr. *ἀρδός* (*orthos*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

= straight, or (applied to height) upright. In Erse *ard* is a height, and in Sansc. *árduva* means = raised up or lofty.]

1. *Lit.*: Steep and lofty; high and precipitous.

"High on Parnassus' top her sons she showed,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod."
Pope.

2. Involving much labour, difficult.

"To point them to the arduous paths of fame."

Pope: *Horace's Odyssey*, bk. xi, 302.

"He must have been aware that such an enterprise would be in the highest degree arduous and hazardous."

—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. ii.

ar'-dū-ous-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *arduous*; -ly.]
With labour or toil; laboriously, toilsomely. (Webster.)

ar'-dū-ous-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *arduous*; -ness.]
The quality of being high and steep, and therefore difficult to climb; or, in a more figurative way, presenting difficulty. (Johnson.)

***ar'-dūre**, *s.* [ARDOR.]

***are** (pl. *areg*), *s.* The old way of spelling the letter R.

"[I] are for [i] Richards that bene of noble fame."
—Twelve Letters to save England (ed. Furnival), 21.

are (1). The plural of the present tense in the verb to be. It is used in all the three persons — we are, you are, they are. Obviously it came originally from another root than be. O. Northern Eng. *aron*.

"We are all one man's sons; we are true men, thy servants are no spleen."—Gen. xlii. 11.

"Ye are spleen: to see the nakedness of the land ye are come."—Gen. xlii. 9.

äre (2), *v.t.* [EAR, *v.*] (Scotch.)

äre (1), *s.* [HEIR.] (Scotch.)

are (2), *s.* [Fr. *are*, from Lat. *area* (q.v.).]
In French superficial measure, a square of which the sides are ten metres in length.

"We prefer the form which we have employed because it is etymologically correct. Mr. Sadler seems not to know that a hectare is so called because it contains a hundred are."—Macaulay: *Sadler's Refutation Refuted*.

a'-rê (3), **a'-la-mi-rê**, *s.* [Italian.] The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of music. [A-LA-MI-RE.]

"Gamut, I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortensius's passion;
B mi, Bianca take him for thy lord,
Cia ut, that loves with all affection."
Shakspeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

***äre**, *adv.* [A.S. *ar* = before, early.]

* 1. Before. (O. Eng.)

"He herde a new tidings,
That he herd never are."
Sir Tristrem, 85. (in Boucher.)

2. Early. (Scotch.)

Are morrow: Early in the morning. (Scotch.)

är'-ë-ä (pl. **är'-ë-äs** or **är'-ë-ös**), *s.* [In Ger. *äral*; Fr. *aire*; Ital. *Sp.*, *Port.*, & Lat. *area* = (1) an open space, (2) *Med.* (see B., 4).]

A. Ordinary Language.

I. Generally:

1. Any open space, as the floor of a building, the part of a church not occupied by pews or other fixtures, the arena in an amphitheatre, the stage in a theatre; or, outside buildings, the open space within any enclosure.

"Let us conceive a floor or area of poodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude."—Watson.

"The Alban lake is of an oval figure; and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the area of some vast amphitheatre."—Addison.

"In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the javlin dart."
Pope.

2. The space enclosed within defined limits, however large or however small.

"Extensive as was the area which he governed, he had not a frigate on the water."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxiii.

"... therefore nearly 167,000 square miles is the least space which can be distinctly discerned on the sun as a visible area."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, 6th ed. (1858), § 386.

II. Specially:

1. The enclosed space or site on which a building stands.

2. The sunken space, generally enclosed by railings, which exists in most of the larger town houses, to afford light and ingress to the servants in the floor of the house built below the level of the street.

B. Technically:

1. *Geom., Nat. Phil., Astron., &c.*: The space enclosed by the lines which bound any figure. Thus the area of a circle is the space enclosed by its circumference, the area of a triangle the space within its three sides, &c.

Measures of area are the same as square measure, such as a square inch, a square foot, a square yard, a square mile, &c.

The *unit of area*: The area of the square described upon the unit of length. (Everett.)

"[I]f in this case L stands for length, their area is = L²."—Everett: *The U. S. System of Units*, chap. i, pp. 1-6.

2. *Geol.*: Almost in the same sense as A., 1. 2 (q.v.).

"... led me to conclude that the great oceans are still mainly areas of subsidence, the great archipelagos still areas of oscillations of level, and the continents areas of elevation."—Darwin: *Origin of Species*, chap. ix.

3. *Mining*: A compass of ore allotted to diggers. (Coze.)

4. *Med.*: Baldness, or a bald spot upon the head produced by alopecia; also alopecia itself.

5. *Anat.*: Any space in the embryo or more developed physical structure. (See also the compounds which follow.)

area germinativa.

Anat.: The space in an egg in process of being hatched in which the first traces of the embryo appear. It is marked by an opaque roundish spot upon the germinal membrane. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, p. 576.)

area pellucida.

Anat.: A clear space which appears in the centre of the germ of an egg when the latter is exposed for a few hours to hatching heat. It ultimately increases to about a line in diameter. (*Ibid.*, p. 582.)

area vasculosa.

Anat.: An area surrounding the *A. pellucida* in an egg in which the process of incubation has commenced. (*Ibid.*, p. 583.)

area vitellina.

Anat.: An area surrounding the *A. vasculosa* in an egg in which the process of incubation has commenced. (*Ibid.*, p. 583.)

†a-rē-ad, †a-rē-ed, †a-rē-de (pa. par. **ā-rē-d, ā-rē-d'd**), *v.t.* [A.S. *areadan* =

(1) to read; (2) to tell, to speak; (3) to conjecture, to prophesy, find out; (4) to elect; (5) take counsel; (6) to care for; (7) to pursue; (8) to effect.]

* 1. To read.

* 2. To tell, to say, to declare, to describe, to inform, to teach, to interpret, to explain. [REDE.]

"To whom she thus: 'What need me, Sir, to tell
That which your selfs have earst ared or right?'"
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 28.

3. To advise, to counsel, to warn, to order.
"At those proud words that other knight begonne
To wax exceeding wroth, and him ared
To turne his steede about, or aune he should be
dedd."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iii. 17.

"But mark what I ared thee now: Avauit;
Fly thither whence thou fledst."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

* 4. To guess, to conjecture.

"Of which no man couth areden
The nothure."
Avisaunder, 5, 115. (Boucher.)

* 5. To detect as an impostor or an imposition.

"So hard this idle was to ared,
That Florimel her selfe in all mens vew
She seem'd to passe: so forged things do fairest
shew."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. v. 14.

* 6. To choose, to elect, to appoint, to ordain.

"Whose praises having slept in silence long,
We, all too meane, the sacred Muse ared
To hazon broads amongst her learned throng."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 1.

"And time and place convenient to ared
In which they two the combat might darraigne."
Ibid., V. xi. 9.

† *Aredd*, though generally called obsolete, is still used, though rarely, in poetry.

"Imagined in its little schemes of thought;
Or é'er in new Utopias were ared,
To teach man what he might be, or he ought."
Byron: *Ch. Har.*, i. 36.

***a-rēd'-y-nēss**, *s.* [READINESS.]

"... and therefore we put in areddness our army."
—English Manifesto, A.D. 1542, quoted in Froude's *Hist. Eng.*

är'-ë-ö. The plural of AREA (q.v.).

är'-ë-ä, *a.* [Lat. *arealis* = pertaining to a threshing-floor; from *area*.] Pertaining or relating to an area.

***a-rē-äre**. [ARREAR.]

är'-ë-ca, *s.* [In Ger. *arek* (*palme*); Fr. *arec*; Port. *areca*. Said to be the Malabar or Malayalam name Latinised.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Palmaceæ, or Palma. It is the type of the section *Arecina*. Among the more notable species are

(1) the *A. catechu*, or Betel-nut Palm, a very graceful and handsome tree cultivated in the hotter parts of Asia. It furnishes the Indian sooparee or betel. The betel-nut is remarkable for its narcotic or intoxicating power; there is sometimes prepared from it a spurious catechu. [CATECHU.] (2) The *A. oleracea*, or Cabbage-palm, a very tall species growing in the West Indies. [CABBAGE.]



ARECA PALM AND NUT.

***a-rē-ge** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *areccan* = to explain; pret. *arecht*.]

1. To explain.

"Crist and Seint Steven,
Quoth Horn, areche thy swevene."
A. Horn, i. 688. (Boucher.)

2. To utter.

"Uneth he myght areche
O word for pure anguyshe."
Chaucer: *Hist. of Beryn*, l. 2,999.

***a-rē-ge** (2) (pa. par. **a-rāught**), *v.t.* [A.S. *areccan*, pret. *arechte*, *arehte* = to reach out, to extend, to lay hold of.]

1. To reach.

"Al that hys ax areche mycht."
Richard, 7, 653. (Boucher.)

2. To attain.

"... the toung myghte not areche to speke."
Trevisa: *Burholmeu de Propr. Rerum*, bk. ii.

3. To strike.

"Hercules araught one of them named Gryneus
byween the eyen."
—Jason, MS. I. 6. (Boucher.)

är'-ë-ci-næ, *s. pl.* [ARECA.] A section or family of palms, distinguished by having either no spathe or one or more complete ones. The ovary is three-celled, and the berry one-seeded. Type, *Areca* (q.v.).

†a-rē-d, †a-rē-d'd, *pa. par.* [AREAD.]

***a-rē-d'de, *ar-rū-de**, *v.t.* [A.S. *areddan* = to free.] To free.

"... arud us of the foendes rake."
Legend of St. Catherine; MSS. (Boucher.)

"That the laued some aredde."
Hulc & Nightingale (1557). (Boucher.)

a-rē-de, *v.t.* [AREAD.]

***a-rē-d**, *s.* [A.S. *aræd* = counsel, welfare, safety.]

1. Advice.

2. A discourse.

a-rē-ek, *adv.* [Eng. *a*; reek.] In a reeking state. [REEK.]

"A messenger comes all arek
Mordant to Madrid to seek."
Swift.

†är'-ë-fác-tion, *s.* [Fr. *arefaction*, from Lat. *arefacio* = to make dry; *areo* = to be dry, and *facio* = to make.]

1. The act of making dry.

2. The state of becoming dry.

"For all putrefaction, if it dissolve not in arefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii, § 294.

†är'-ë-fy, *v.t.* [Lat. *arefacio* = to make dry.] To make dry.

"[Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire ... so doth time or age arefy as if in the same bodies]."
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 294.

***a-rēhte**, *s.* [A.S. *yrghro* = (1) sluggishness, (2) fear; *earh*, *earg* = timid, cowardly.] Fear. (Hulc & Nightingale, i. 1,794.) [AROH.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, choras, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -sious. -clous = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

a-rēik, ar-rēik, v.t. [A.S. *arecan* = to get, to attain, to reach, to take.] To reach, to extend.

"And hedis semand to the heuin areik."
Doug.: *Verg.*, 91, 19.

a-rēir, adv. [Fr. *arrière* = backward; Lat. *a retro*.] Back. (Scotch.)

"Thairfor we reid you rin areir
In dreid ye be miscaryit."
Lindsay: *S. P. R.*, II, 211.

a-rēise, v.t. [RAISE.] To elevate, to raise. (Chaucer.)

a-rēist, * ar-rēist, v.t. [ARREST, v.] (Scotch.)

*** ar-ēm, s.** [ARM.]

*** ar-ēn, * arne.** Plur. of present tense of verb to be. [ARE.]

arē-na, v. joined with *adv.* [Eng. *are*, and Scotch *na* = no.] Are not. (Scotch.)

"... and in this present day, when things o' that auld-world sort *arēna* keepit in mind around winter firesides as they used to be..."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

a-rē-na, s. [In Fr. *arène*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *arena* = dry earth, sand; *areo* = to be dry.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The floor of an amphitheatre, so called from being strewn with sand, one main object of which was to absorb the blood of the gladiators "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

"My voice sounds mch—and fall the stars' faint rays
On the *arena* void..."—Byron: *Ch. Har.*, IV, 142.

2. *Fig.*: A field of contest, whatever its nature, as a battlefield, the position of a plaintiff or defendant in a law court, or of a controversialist in a periodical.

"But dragg'd again now the *arena*, stood
A leader not unequal to the feud."
Byron: *Lara*, II, 9.

B. Technically:

I. Architecture:

1. In the same sense as A. 1.
2. The amphitheatre itself. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)
3. The body of a church or temple. (*Ibid.*)

II. Med.: "Sand" or "gravel" in the kidneys.

ār-ē-nā-ō-ō, in compos. Having sand in combination with some other mineral substance, as *Arenaceo-gypseous* = composed of sand or something sandy, and gypsum.

ār-ē-nā-ō-ō-us, a. [In Fr. *arenacé*; Lat. *arenaceus*.] Sandy, having more or less of sand in its composition, or partaking of the qualities of sand; in the form of sand.

Geol.: *Arenaceous* or *siliceous* rocks are those which consist very largely of sand. This sand may be loose, though it is generally cemented by siliceous, calcareous, ferruginous, or argillaceous matter into a more or less compact sandstone. (*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.*)

ār-ē-nā-r-ī-a, s. [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *arenaria*; from Lat. *arenarius* = pertaining to sand; *arena* = sand.]

1. *Botany*: Sandwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceae, or Cloveflowers, and the sub-order Alsineae. There are about nine British species—four belonging to the sub-genus *Alsine*, and four to *Euaenaria*. Many of the species are Alpine; but the *A. verna*, or Vernal, the *A. sessilifolia*, or Thyme-leaved, the *A. trinervis*, or Three-nerved Sandwort, with other species, are found upon the plain.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Scolopacidae (Snipes), containing the Redshank, now called *Totanus calidris*.

ār-ē-nā-r-ī-ō-us, a. [Lat. *arenarius*.] Sandy.

† ar-ē-nā-tion, s. [Fr. *arénation*; Lat. *arenatio* = the laying of fine mortar on a wall.]

Old Med.: A sand bath in which the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand, or has it sprinkled over him. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

a-rēn-dal-ite, s. [In Ger. *arendalit*, named from Arenal in Norway, near which it is found.] A mineral, a sub-variety of ordinary Epidote. It mostly occurs in dark-green crystals.

ar-ēn-dā-tor, s. [Low Lat. *arendator*, *arendator*, from *arendo*, *arrendo* = to pay rent; *arrenda* = rent: *ad* = to, and *renda* = rent. (RENT.) In Russ. *arend* is = lease, farm, rent, and in Spanish *arrendar* is = to let out to rent.]

In Livonia and other provinces of Russia: One who farms the rents or revenues. One who contracts with the Crown for the rents of the farms.

Crown-arendator: One who rents an estate belonging to the Crown. (Tooke: *Russia*, II, 288.)

a-rēng, s. [Native Malay name.]

1. A palm-tree, formerly called *Areng saccharifera*, but now more generally denominated *Saguerus saccharifer*. It belongs to the section Coccothra. It grows wild in the islands of Southern Asia, and is cultivated in India. It furnishes sago and wine, whilst its fibres are manufactured into ropes.

2. An old genus of palms, now altered into *Saguerus*. [See 1.]

*** a-rēng'e, adv.** [ARENKE.]

ār-ē-nīc-ōl-a, s. [Lat. *arena* = sand, and *colo* = to inhabit.] A genus of Annelida, the typical one of the family Arenicolidae. *A. piscatorum*, the *Lumbricus marinus* of Belon and Linnaeus, is a worm which buries itself in the ground one and a-half or two feet in depth, betraying its lurking-place, however, by leaving on the surface little cordons of sand, closing the entrance to its hole. It has a large, eyeless head, small feet at its anterior part, and fine branchiae (gills) on its middle segments. It is about eight inches long. Fishermen call it the Lobworm, and dig it up for bait.

ār-ē-nīc-ōl-ī-dae, s. pl. [ARENICOLA.] A family of Annelids, arranged under the order Errantia. [ARENICOLA.]

† ā-r-ē-nī-līt-īc, a. [Lat. *arena* = sand; Gr. *lithos* (lithos) = stone.] Pertaining to sandstone. (Kirwan.)

a-rēnk'e, a-rēng'e, adv. [O. Eng. *a*; *renke* = rank.] In a row; in a series.

"And ladde him and his monekes
In to a well fair halle.
And sette him adoun *arenke*,
And woeche here fet alle."
MS. Harl., 2, 27, f. 44b. (Boucher.)

ār-ē-nōse, a. [Sp., Port., and Ital. *arenoso*; Lat. *arenosus*.] Full of sand; sandy. (Johnson.)

*** a-rēnt', s.** [Contraction for Eng. *annual rent* (?).] Annual rent. (Scotch.)

"... the moneyis, or arent, or lyfrent..."—*Acts*, Chas. I.

ār-ē-nū-loūs, a. [Lat. *arenula* = fine sand; diminutive of *arena* = sand.] Full of fine sand; composed of fine-grained sand; gritty. (*Glossog. Nov.*)

ār-ē-ō-lā (Lat.), ā-r-ē-ōle (Eng.), s. [In Fr. *arête*; Sp. & Port. *areola*; from Lat. *areola* = (1) a small open place, (2) a small garden-bed; dimin. of *area*.] [AREA.]

Physical Science: Any small area; any minute surface. *Specially*—

I. Anatomy & Medicine:

1. A dark-coloured circle surrounding the nipple. (Barclay, &c.)

2. A similar one surrounding the pock in vaccination.

II. Entom. (Pl., Areole):

The interstices in areolar tissue. "... as ossification advances between the rows, these cups are of course converted into closed areolae of bone."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. I, p. 116.

Entom. (Pl., Areole): The small areas, spaces, or interstices into which the wings of insects are divided by the nervures. They are important for classification.

III. Bot.: The little spaces or areas on the surface of any portion of a plant. Thus if, as is often the case, the surface of a crustaceous lichen is cracked in every direction, then the spaces between the cracks are the areolae. (Loudon: *Cycl. of Plants, Glossary.*)

ār-ē-ō-lar, a. [Eng. *areol(e)*; -ar.] Pertaining to an areola.

"... the cutis or areolar framework of the skin."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II, p. 407.

areolar tissue.

1. *Anat.*: A tissue widely diffused through the body, and composed of white and yellow fibres, the former imparting to it strength, and the latter elasticity. The two kinds of fibres interlace with each other again and again in the most complex manner. The interstices left between them are of very unequal size, and should not be called, as for a long time they were, cells. Areolar tissue protects from injury the parts of the body in which it occurs, and when placed in the interstices of other tissues it keeps the latter from moving as freely as otherwise they would. The *cutis vera*, or true skin, is composed of it, and it abounds in the exterior parts of the muscles and in the interstices between their fibres, beneath the skin, on the surface of the pharynx, and the oesophagus. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*)

"This adipose tissue is generally found associated with the areolar or connective tissue."—Beale: *Bioplasma* (1872), § 182.

2. *Bot.*: A term occasionally applied to cellular tissue.

ār-ē-ō-lāte, a. [Mod. Lat. *areolatus*; from *area*.]

Phys. Science: Divided into a number of irregular squares or angular spaces.

Spec. Bot.: Pertaining to such markings as are left on the receptacles of certain composite plants when the seeds have fallen off, or to similar areolations. [AREOLA.] (Lindley.)

Entom.: Pertaining to the small spaces into which the membranous wings of insects are divided by the nervures which traverse them.

ār-ē-ō-lā-tion, s. [From Eng. *areolate*.] Any small irregular square, angular space, mesh, or cell in a tissue or other substance.

ār-ē-ōle, s. [AREOLA.]

ār-ē-ōm-ē-tēr, s. [In Ger. *areometer*; Fr. *aréomètre*; Port. *areometro*; from Gr. *apaós* (araios) = (1) thin, (2) porous, and *metron* (metron) = a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the specific gravity of liquids. The simpler areometers measure only the relative weights of liquids. They consist of a tube of glass, terminated in a ball at its lower part, and divided into equal portions through its whole length. Another ball filled with mercury is soldered below to keep it vertical. The depth to which it sinks in various liquids is in the inverse ratio of their relative specific gravities. In Fahrenheit's areometer there is an adjustment by weights, so that the volume of the part immersed is constant, and thus the absolute specific gravity of the liquid tested is ascertained, that of water being previously fixed. (*Glossog. Nov.*, &c.)



AREOMETER.

ār-ē-ō-mēt-ri-cal, a. [In Ger. *areometrisch*; Fr. *aréométrique*.] [AREOMETER.] Pertaining to the areometer. Measured by means of the areometer. (Webster.)

ār-ē-ōm-ēt-ry, s. [In Ger. *areometrie*; Fr. *aréométrie*.] The act or process of measuring the specific gravity of liquids. (Webster.)

† Ā-r-ē-ōp-a-gist, s. [Eng. *Areopagite* (q.v.); -ist.] The same as AREOPAGITE (q.v.). (Pen. Mag.) (Worcester.)

Ā-r-ē-ōp-a-gite, s. [Fr. *aréopagite*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *Areopagita*; Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγίτης* (*Areiopagittēs*).] A member of the Areopagus (q.v.).

"... Dionysius the Areopagite..."—*Acts* xvii 31.

Ā-r-ē-ōp-a-gīt-ic, a. [In Ital. *Areopagítico*; Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγιτικός* (*Areiopagittikos*).] Pertaining to the Areopagus. (Knowles & Worcester.)

Ā-r-ē-ōp-a-gīt-ics, Ā-r-ē-ōp-a-gīt-ī-ca, s. [From *Areopagitic* (q.v.).] A work by Milton, which he describes as a "speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing." It has been characterised by Prescott as perhaps the most splendid argument the world had then witnessed on behalf of intellectual liberty. The name is taken either from the Areopagus as the great fount of justice, or possibly from the *Areopagitica* of Isocrates.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

"The truth is that the Just Vindication consists chiefly of garbled extracts from the *Areopagitica* of Milton."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xix.

Är-öp-a-güs, s. [Ger. *Areopag*; Fr. *Aréopage*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *Areopago*; Lat. *Areopagus*; Gr. *Ἀρείος* (*Aréios*), a hill sacred to Ares (Mars), on the west side of the Acropolis at Athens; *ἄρειος* (*Aréios*), adj. = pertaining to Ares or Mars; from *ἄρης* (*Arēs*) = Mars, and *πάγος* (*pagos*) = a peak, a rocky hill.]

1. Spec. The highest court at Athens, so called from the fact that its place of meeting was upon the hill of Ares (Mars' Hill). It was of great antiquity, and was said to have taken its name from the legend of Ares having been tried there by Poseidon for the murder of his son, Haliarctus. The judges belonging to



THE AREOPAGUS.

it sat in the open air. They consisted of all who had filled the archonship without having been expelled from it for misconduct. The cases which came before the court were specially those which might result in the infliction of capital punishment. When Paul pleaded the cause of Christianity before the Court of Areopagus he addressed the most august assembly which Athens could boast. (Acts xvii. 19, 22.)

2. Gen. A conference or congress consisting of ambassadors or other dignified personages representing the several European powers.

"We shall know how to prove to Europe by the attitude we now observe that Roumania deserved better of the European *Areopagus*."—*Times*, July 18, 1878; *Speech of Prince Charles of Roumania*.

är-ö-ö-style, s. [ARÆOSTYLE.]

är-ö-ö-sys-tyle, s. [ARÆOSYSTYLE.]

† **är-ö-ö-téc-tôn-ics**, **är-ö-ö-téc-tôn-icks**, s. [In Fr. *arétectonique*; Gr. *Ἀρείος* (*Aréios*) = devoted to Mars, martial, and *τεκτονικός* (*tektōnikos*) = practised or skilled in building; *τέκτων* (*tektōn*) = a carpenter.]

Fortification: That part of the science of fortification which teaches, or at any rate attempts to teach, how to encounter an enemy as advantageously as possible. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

* **är-ö-öt-ye**, **är-ö-öt-ick**, a. & s. [Gr. *ἀραιός* (*araios*) = (1) thin, narrow, slight, (2) porous, spongy.]

1. As adjective: Pertaining to an attenuant; having the property of dissolving viscidities. [See the substantive.]

2. As substantive: An attenuant; a medicine intended to dissolve viscidities, to promote the removal of morbid matter by means of perspiration, and healthfully to attenuate the frame.

är-ör (pl. **är-ör-īs**), s. [Apparently from Low Lat. *hereditarius* = an heir.] An heir. (*Scotch*). (*Jameson*.)

* **a-rere**, v.t. & i. [A.S. *areran* = to rear up; *arernes* = a raising.]

A. Transitive:

1. To raise.

"... that he with his stouene the stourne *arerede*."—*M.S. Cott. Titus*, D. xviii, fo. 133. (*S. in Boucher*.)

2. To excite.

"Crytendom how they gonue *arere*."—*Octavian*, l. 21. (*S. in Boucher*.)

B. Intransitive: To rear, to stand on the hind-legs, as a horse.

Är-ēs, s. [Gr. *Ἄρης* (*Arēs*).] The god of war in the Greek mythology, son of Zeus and Hero, corresponding to Mars in that of the Romans. He was worshipped principally in Thraee and Seythia. The people of Greece proper, though constantly engaged in war, seem to have paid but little attention to his worship.

"The twelve great gods and goddesses of Olympus.—Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo, *Arēs*, Hephestus, Hermes, Hērē, Athēnē, Artemis, Aphroditē, Hestia, Demetēr."—*Orte*: *Hist. of Greece*, pt. I., chap. I.

* **a-rē-se**, v.i. [A.S. *aresan* = to fall down, to perish.] To totter. (*Sevyn Sages*, l. 215.)

* **a-rē-sōn**, * **a-rē-sōin**, v.t. [Fr. *raisonner* = to attempt to persuade by reasons; O. Fr. *aresoner* = to interrogate, to reason; Low Lat. *arrationare*.]

1. To reason with; to attempt to persuade.

"Their four at Rome was to *areson* the Pope."—*Chron.*, p. 314.

2. To interrogate. (*Sir Tristrem*, p. 34, st. 51.)

3. To censure.

4. To arraign.

* **a-rēst**, * **a-rēst'e**, s. [ARREST.]

* **a-rē-ste**, * **a-rē-est**, * **a-rē-est-ŷd**, * **rē-est-ŷd**, a. [RESTR.] Rancid or "resty," as flesh. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **a-rē-ste-nesse**, s. [O. Eng. *areste*; -*nesse*.] Rancidity. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **a-rēst-ēr**, s. Old spelling of ARRESTER.

* **a-rēs-tŷn**, v.t. Old spelling of ARREST.

är-ē-tā-ics, s. [ARETOLOGY.]

ä-rē-te, s. [Fr., from Lat. *arista* = an ear of corn; cf. *acer* and *aro*.] (See extract.)

"I have heard an *arête* described as an infinitely narrow ridge of rock with an everlasting vertical precipice on one side, and one longer and steeper on the other."—*J. P. Hardy*, in *Peaks, Passes, & Glaciers* (1860), p. 210.

Är-ē-thū-sa, s. [Lat. *Arethusa*; Gr. *Ἀρεθούσα* (*Arethousa*).]

1. Class. Myth.: One of Diana's nymphs, who was transformed into a fountain.

2. Ancient Geog.: The name of several fountains, and notably one at Syracuse.

3. Astron.: An asteroid, the ninety-fifth found. It was discovered by Luther on the 23rd of November, 1867.

4. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceae, or Orchids. The only known species is *A. bulbosa*, found in North America.

* **a-rē-tī-a**, s. [From Benoit Aretio, a Swiss, Professor in the University of Berne. He died in 1574.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Primulaceae, or Primroses. The species, which are brought from Switzerland and the Pyrenees, are peculiarly suitable for rock-work.

† **är-ēt-öl-ö-gŷ**, **är-ē-tā-ics**, s. [Gr. (1) *ἀρετή* (*aretē*) = manliness, virtue in the Roman sense, goodness, excellence; (2) *λόγος* (*logos*) = discourse.] That part of Ethics which treats specially of virtue.

* **a-rēt-te**, v.t. [ARRET.]

* **a-rēt-tŷt**, pa. par. [ARRET.]

* **a-reū**, * **areghwe** (**a-rū**) (*ŷh* silent), s. [ARH.] Fear.

"That he not *areghwe* hit ne forete."

Rule & Nyghtingale, l. 404. (*S. in Boucher*.)

* **a-rew** (**rew** = **rū**), v.t. [RUE, v.] To compassionate.

"Jhesu Crist *arew* hem sore,

And seide he wolde racche hem thore."—*M.S. Harl.*, 2, 253, l. 66. (*S. in Boucher*.)

* **a-rew**, **a-rew'e** (**rew** = **rū**), adv. [Old Eng. a, and *rew* = row.] In a row.

"Her hew

Was wan and leasse, that all her teeth *arew*

And all her bones might through her cheekes be red."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, v. xii. 29.



ARES.

ar-ŷed-sōn-ite, **ar-ŷed-sōn-ite**, a. [In Ger. *arfvedsonit*; from *Arfvedson*, the discoverer of lithia, and Eng. suff. -*ite*.] A mineral classed by Dana under his Amphibole group and sub-group of Bisilicates. Its crystals are probably monoclinic. Its hardness is 6; its sp. gr. 3.329 to 3.589; the lustre vitreous; the colour pure black in masses, deep green or brown in thin scales. Composition: silica, 46.57 to 51.22; alumina, 2.00 to 3.41; protoxide of iron, 0 to 24.38; protoxide of manganese, 0.62 to 7.46; magnesia, 0.42 to 5.88; lime, 1.56 to 5.91; soda, 0 to 2.96; chlorine, 0.24; titanate acid, 2.02. It occurs in Greenland, Norway, &c.

* **ar-gal**, adv. [Corrupted from Lat. *ergo* = therefore.] Therefore.

"... the gallows is built stronger than the church; *argal*, the gallows may do well to thee."—*Shakesp.* *Hamlet*, v. I.

är-gal, s. [ARGOL.]

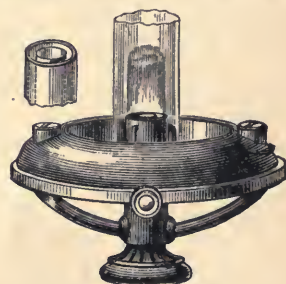
är-ga-lā, s. [Hind.]

Zool.: *Ciconia argala*, the adjutant (q.v.).

är-ga-li, s. [The Mongolian name.]

Zool.: A wild sheep, *Ovis ammon*, or *O. argali*, perhaps the *dishon* of the Pentateuch, from the mountains and steppes of Northern Asia.

är-gänd lämp, s. [So called after Aimé Argand, a Genevese, who invented it about



ARGAND LAMP.

the year 1782.] A lamp with the wick made hollow, so as to admit air to both surfaces of the flame with the effect of much increasing the light and heat. The same principle has also been adapted successfully to gas-burners.

Är-gē-an, a. [Lat. *Argo* (v); Eng. suffix -*ean*.] In Lat. *argous*, from *Argo*, Jason's vessel (see ARGO). Pertaining to the old ship *Argo*, that in which Jason is represented as having sailed in quest of the golden fleece.

är-gēl, **är-gēl**, s. [Mod. Syriac.] A name given in Syria and the Levant to the *Cyananthum* or *Solenostemma argel*, an asclepiadaceous plant, the leaves of which are used in Egypt for adulterating senna. (*Lindley*.)

är-gō-mā, s. [In Sp. & Lat. *argema*; Gr. *ἀργεμος* (*argemos*), *ἀργεμων* (*argemon*), and *ἀργεμα* (*argema*); from *ἀργός* (*argos*) = shining, bright.] A small white speck or ulcer partly on the cornea, and partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.

är-gēm-ō-nē, s. [Fr. *argemone*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *argemone*; Lat. *argemone*; Gr. *ἀργεμόνη* (*argemōnē*), either a kind of poppy or an adduiss; from Lat. *argema* = Gr. *ἀργεμα* (*argema*) = a small ulcer in the eye, for which the *argemone* was believed to be a proper application.] [ARGEMA.]

* A. Ordinary Language: The wild tansy. (*Minshew*.)

B. Technically:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the family Papaveraceae, or Poppy-worts. It has three sepals and six petals. The *A. Mexicana*, believed, as its name imports, to have come from Mexico, is now common in India and other warm countries in the Old World as well as in the New. It has conspicuous yellow flowers. From having its calyx prickly, it is often called Mexican Thistle. The yellow juice, when reduced to consistence, resembles gamboge. It is detersive. The seeds are a more powerful narcotic than opium.

böl, **böy**; **pout**, **jöw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **benç**; **gö**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ç**
-**claa**, -**tlan** = **şan**. -**clon**, -**tion**, -**slon** = **şün**. -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**şious** = **şüş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **be1**, **de1**.

ar-gent, **ar-gente**, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *argente*; Sp. *argente*; Port. & Ital. *argento*; Lat. *argentum*; Gr. *ἀργυρος* (*argyros*) = the white metal, silver; *ἀργός* (*argos*) = shining, bright; Sansc. *ragatam* = silver; *ragatas* = white; *ragārm* = to shine; *argunas* = light, from the root *arg*. The Teutons have quite a different word for silver, which is in A.S. *seolfer*, *seolfor*, *sylofor*; Sw. *silfver*; Dan. *solv*; Dut. *zilver*; Ger. *silber*. Probably, therefore, the discovery of silver was not made till the Teutonic race had separated from the old Aryan nations in Central Asia, which gave origin to nearly all the European nations. Or they may have forgotten it, and after some ages re-discovered it independently.]

A. As substantive: Silver, figuratively rather than literally.

1. **Ordinary Language:** Used of the silvery colour of certain clouds or their margins, or anything white and shining.

"The poll'd argent of her breast to slight
Laid bare."

Tennyson: *A Dream of Fair Women.*

"And soft, reflected clouds of gold and argent!"
Longfellow: *The Golden Legend*, l.

2. **Her.** Used of the silvery colour on coats of arms. In the arms of princes it is sometimes called *Lune*, and in those of peers, *Pearl*. In engravings it is generally represented by the natural colour of the paper. It is intended to symbolise purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness, graces which add a lustre and attractiveness to their possessor like that of silver lit up by the rays of the sun.



ARGENT.

"He beareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron argent in the field."

Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, Prelude.

B. As adjective: Silvery-white, brilliant white; shining.

1. **Ordinary Language:**

"Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove!"—Pope.

2. **Technically. Used—**

(a) **Zool.** Of the scales of fishes, or of silvery markings on the wings of insects.

(b) **Her.** Of the colouring on coats of arms.

"Rhialdo flin—

As swift as fiery lightning kindled new;

His argent eagle with her silver wings.

In field of azure, fair Ermalin knew."—Fairfax.

argent and sable moth. The *Mcclanippe hastata*. Its colour is delicate creamy-white, with jet-black markings. It belongs to the family Geometridæ.

argent content. Ready money. (*Scotch.*)

"King William ask pay aue hundredr thousand pounds stryling for his redemption, the one half to be payit with argent content."—Bellend.: *Chron.*, bk. xiii., c. 8.

argent-horned, *a.* Silver-horned.

"Bright as the argent-horned moon."
Loveace: *Luc.*, p. 151.

argent-lidded, *a.* Having silvery or shining lids. (*Poetical.*)

"Serene with argent-lidded eyes."

Tennyson: *Recol. of the Arabian Nights*.

***argent-vive**, *s.* [Fr.] Quicksilver, mercury. (*Ben Jonson.*)

ar-gén-tal, *a.* [Fr. *argental*; Ital. *argenteale*.]

Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver as one of its ingredients; having silver combined with it.

ar-gén-tan, *s.* [From Lat. *argentum* = silver.] "German silver"; an alloy of nickel with copper and zinc.

ar-gén-tā-tion, *s.* [From Lat. *argentatus* = plated or ornamented with silver.] A coating with silver. (*Johnson.*)

ar-gén-tic, *a.* [Lat. *argentum*]; Eng. suffix -ic.] Pertaining or relating to silver; composed in whole or in part of silver; obtained from silver.

Chem. Argentite salts are distinguished by giving with hydrochloric acid a white precipitate of argentic chloride (AgCl), which is insoluble in boiling water and in nitric acid, but dissolved by ammonia without blackening. Argentic sulphide (Ag_2S) is black; argentic phosphato (Ag_3PO_4) is yellow; argentic chro-

mate (Ag_2CrO_4) is brick-red; Ag_2CO_3 is white, insoluble in water, soluble in nitric acid or in ammonia. Caustic alkalies give a brown precipitate of Ag_2O , which is soluble in ammonia. Argentic iodide (AgI) is a pale yellow colour, insoluble in ammonia or in nitric acid.

Argentic Chloride (AgCl) is obtained as a curdy-white precipitate by adding a soluble chloride to argentic nitrate. It is insoluble in water and in acids, but dissolves in ammonia, in potassic cyanide, and is slightly dissolved by a saturated solution of sodium chloride. When melted it looks like horn, hence it has been called *horn silver*. It is acted upon by light. The chloride, iodide, and bromide are used in photography.

Argentic nitrate (AgNO_3) is obtained by dissolving silver in nitric acid. It crystallises in transparent anhydrous colourless tables, soluble in their own weight of cold water, and in half their weight of boiling water; it is also soluble in alcohol. When fused it is called *lunar caustic*, and is used for marking ink and to dye hair. It is used in medicine as a caustic for wounds, and is administered internally in small doses as an astringent and alterative to the mucous coats of the stomach. It also acts as a tonic; but it stains the skin a blue leaden colour when it has been taken for a long time. It has been given for epilepsy.

Argentic oxide (Ag_2O) is a brown powder, which is obtained by adding caustic potash to argentic nitrate. It is a powerful base, decomposed at red heat into silver and oxygen.

ar-gén-ti-na, *s.* [From Lat. *argentum* = silver.] A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmonidæ, or Salmon family. Linnaeus founded it for the Argentine, described below.

ar-gén-tine *a. & s.* [In Fr. *argentin*; Port. & Ital. *argentino*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to silver.

2. Made in whole or in part of silver.

"With an antick deaurate with letters argen'tine."
Himes: *Fall of Rebellion*. (*Boucher.*)

3. Silvery in aspect.

4. Sounding with a tone like that of silver.

B. As substantive:

1. *Min.* [In Ger. & Fr. *argentin*.] A mineral, a pearly lamellar variety of Calcite. It is of a white, greyish, yellowish, or reddish colour. [*CALCITE*.]

2. *Zool.* Any species of the genus *Argentina*. *Spec.*, a small fish of brilliant aspect, the *Scopelus humboldtii* of Cuvier, and the *Argentina sphyryna* of Pennant and Fleming. It belongs to the Salmonidæ. Yarrell, in 1836, mentioned that it had been taken three times on the British coasts.

3. *Geog.* An inhabitant of some one of the provinces belonging to the Argentine Confederation; a La Platan.

Argentine Confederation or Argentine Republic: A South American Republic—that of La Plata—lying along and south from the great La Plata river. Its capital is Buenos Ayres. Though there are silver mines within this vast region, yet it is not after them that the territory is named. Argentine, from Sp. *argento*=silver, is simply a synonym for *plata*=silver, in the term *Rio de la Plata*=river of silver. Under the reflection of the sun's rays, every river presents a silvery aspect, the Rio de la Plata in this respect not surpassing a multitude of others.

ar-gén-tite, *s.* [Lat. *argentum* = silver, and Eng. suffix -ite.] A mineral placed by Dana at the head of his Galena group of minerals. It occurs in isometric crystals; also reticulated, arborescent, and fibrous. The hardness is 2-2½; sp. gr., 7.196-7.365; lustre, metallic. It is opaque, has a sub-conchoidal fracture, and is perfectly sectile. It consists of about 12.9 parts of sulphur, and 87.1 of silver. It is found in Cornwall, also in Germany, Norway, Hungary, the Ural Mountains, and America. It is closely akin to Argentopyrite and Salpêtre (q.v.).

ar-gén-tō-pyr-ite (*pyr*=pyr), *s.* [Lat. *argentum*=silver, and Gr. *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*), adj. = of or in fire; *s.*=pyrites; *rup* (*pur*) = fire.] A mineral made a species by Waltershausen, but now shown to be a pseudo-morph, composed of argentic, marcasite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. Dana classes it with the first of these species.

ar-gén-toüs, *a.* [Lat. *argentum*, and Eng. suffix -ous = full of. In Fr. *argenteux*; Port. & Ital. *argenteo*; Lat. *argenteus*.]

Argentous oxide is prepared by heating argentic citrate in a stream of hydrogen to 100°. The residue is mixed with potash, which precipitates the oxide as a black powder. Its salts are of no importance.

ar-gén-tüm (genit. **ar-gén-ti**), *s.* [Lat. = silver.] [*ARGENT*.]

Chem. A monatomic metallic element; symb. *Ag*; atomic weight, 108; sp. gr., 10.5; melting point, 1023° C. A white malleable ductile metal. It is not acted upon by air or moisture. When melted it absorbs oxygen, which is liberated when the metal cools. It is scarcely acted upon by hydrochloric acid, but easily dissolved by nitric acid. It has great affinity for sulphur, and tarnishes in the air. [*SILVER*.]

*** argentum album**, *s.* [Literally = white silver.] Formerly, silver coin or pieces of silver which passed for money.

*** argentum Dei**. [Literally = God's silver.] "God's penny;" earnest money given to confirm a bargain.

*** argentum vivum**. [*lit.* = living silver.] Quicksilver, mercury. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

*** argh**, *** ergh**, *** arch** (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [*A.S. eargian*.] To hesitate; to be reluctant.

"Antenor argeth with austere words."

Destruction of Troy, l. 176.

*** arghe**, *** ar-we**, *** ar-egh**, *** érke** (*O. Eng.*). *** argh**, *** airgh**, *** érgh**, *** argh**, *** érgh** (*Scotch*), (*gh*, *ch* guttural), *a.*

[*A.S. earg*, *earh* = (1) inert, weak, timid, evil, wretched, (2) swift, fleeing through fear; *arg* = wicked, bad: *arh* = mean; *iecl. argr*.] [*ARCH*, *a.*]

1. Timid.

"That day nought so *arghe* he es."

Nasmynton: Myrrour. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"And thou art as *arwe* coward."

Alisander, l. 330. (*Ibid.*)

2. Indolent; averse to work from timidity or other cause.

"And if that dede be not *erke*."

Romance of the Rose, a. 856.

ar'gh-nēs, ***ar'gh-nēs**, *s.* [*O. Eng.* & *Scotch* *argh* = arch; and Eng. suff. -ness.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

1. Reluctance, backwardness, sluggishness.

"*Argheas* of goode dede to begyn."

Nasmynton: Myrrour. (*S. in Boucher.*)

"... and must regret their *archness* to improve such an opportunity."—Woodrow: *Hist.*, l. xxxii.

2. Sarcastically: Niggardliness. (*Scotch.*)

"For *archness* to had in a grote,

He had no will to fle a vote."

Legend, Ep. & Andriols, p. 338.

ar-gil, *s.* [Fr. *argile* = clay; Sp. & Port. *argilla*, *arcilla*; Ital. *argilla*, *argilla*; Lat. *argilla*; Gr. *ἀργίλος* (*argillos*) or *ἀργίλος* (*argilos*) = white clay, potters' earth.] [*ARGENT*.]

1. White clay, potters' earth.

2. In compos.: Alumina.

"Clay, strictly speaking, is a mixture of silice, or flint, with a large proportion, usually about one fourth, of alumine or *argil*."—Lyell: *Manual of Geology*, 4th ed., London, 1852, p. 11.

ar-gil-lā-cē-ōūs, *a.* [In Fr. *argilacé*; Port. *argillaceo*; Lat. *argillaceus*; from *argilla*.] Consisting in whole or in considerable measure of clay; clayey.

argillaceous rocks. Rocks into the composition of which alumina pretty largely enters. When breathed upon they give out a peculiar earthy odour, arising from alumina apparently combined with oxide of iron. Example: mud, clay, shale. (*Lyell: Geology.*)

argillaceous schist. Another name for CLAY SLATE (q.v.). (*Ibid.*)

ar-gil-lif-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Fr. *argillifère*, from Lat. *argilla* = white clay, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing white clay; applied to earths abounding with argil.

† **ar-gil-lite**, *s.* [*ARGILLITE*.]

† **ar-gil-lit-ic**, *a.* [*ARGILLITIC*.]

ar-gil-lit-ic, *only in composition.* [*ARGIL*.] Alumina, or clay, in chemical combination with some other mineral substance. [*ARGIL*.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūlo**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**, **æ**, **œ**=**ē**. **ey**=**ā**. **qu**=**kw**.

argillo-arenaceous, *a.* Containing alumina, or clay, in combination with sand. [ARENACEOUS.]

argillo-calcareous, *a.* Containing alumina, or clay, in combination with lime, or rather with carbonate of lime.

argillo-calcite, *s.* [In Ger. *argillo-kalkit*.] A mineral or rock consisting of alumina in combination with lime.

argillo-ferruginous, *a.* Containing alumina or clay in combination with iron. [FERRUGINOUS.] In Phillips' *Mineralogy*, 2nd ed. (1819), there figures among the varieties of limestone one, the third in order, called *argillo-ferruginous* limestone. Under it are included Calp, Aethra limestone, and blue and white lias. These are now looked at almost exclusively from the geological point of view, and are arranged not according to their chemical composition, but according to their relative ages as ascertained by their stratigraphical position and their fossil remains.

* **argillo-murite**, *s.* [In Ger. *argillomurit*; from Lat. (1) *argillo* and (2) *muria* = brine, salt water.]

Old Min.: A variety of Magnesite not now recognized.

argill-or-nis, *s.* [Gr. *ἀργίλλος* (*argillos*) = white clay, and *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds founded by Prof. Owen on remains obtained by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole from the London clay of Sheppey. The *A. longipennis* (Owen) was probably a long-winged natorial bird most nearly related to *Diomedea*, but exceeding the *D. exulans*, or Albatross, in size. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxiii., 1877.)

† **argill-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *argillosus* = consisting of clay, from *argilla* = white clay. In Fr. *argileux*; Sp. *arcilloso*; Ital. *argiglioso*; Gr. *ἀργιλλώδης* (*argillōdēs*), or *ἀργιλλώδης* (*argillōdēs*).] Consisting in whole or in part of clay; pertaining to clay; derived from clay.

"Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and argillous earth at the bottom."—Brown: *Vulgar Errors*.

argill-lyte, † **argill-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀργίλλος* (*argillos*) = white clay; and suff. *-yte*, given by Dana to rocks, as contradistinguished from minerals, which receive the termination *-ite*. Both are from Gr. *της* (*itis*) = of the nature of.] Another name for Clay Slate (q.v.).

"*Argillyte* and *talcose schist* generally contain more or less of orthoclase in a crypto-crystalline or undistinguishable state."—Dana: *Min.*, 5th ed., p. 539.

argill-lyt-ic, † **argill-lit-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *argillyte* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic*.]

Arg-give, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Argivus*; Gr. *Ἀργεῖος* (*Argēios*)]

A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus; or to the Greeks generally.

"I see thee trembling, weeping, captive led,
In Argive lions our battles to design."
Pope: *Homers Iliad*, book vi., 530.

B. As substantive: A native of Argos; hence, a Greek in general.

"Lest any Argive at this hour awake."
Pope: *Homers Iliad*, bk. xxi., 518.

Ar-gō, *s.* [Lat. *Argo*; Gr. *Ἀργώ* (*Argō*); from *ἄργος* (*argos*) = swift.]

1. The ship, fabled by the poets to be the first vessel ever made, in which Jason and his crew sailed to Colchis in quest of the "golden fleece."

2. The constellation Argo Navis (q.v.).

Argo Navis. [Lat. = the ship *Argo*. In Sp. *Argonave*.]

Astron.: A very extensive southern constellation introduced by the ancients. Its inconvenient extent has led Sir John Herschel to subdivide it into four parts, by which alteration the stars are more readily referred to. These subdivisions are Carina, Puppis, Vela, and Malus. Its principal star is Canopus (q.v.).

Ar-gō-an, *a.* [Lat. *Argonus*; Gr. *Ἀργών* (*Argōs*).] Pertaining or relating to the good ship *Argo*.

* **ar-gōil**, *s.* [ARGOL (2).]

ar-gōil (1), *s.* [ARCHIL.]

ar-gōil (2), † **ar-gal**, † **ar-gil**, * **ar-gōil**, *s.* [From the same root as *argil* (7) (q.v.).]

Comm.: An impure acid potassium tartrate deposited during the fermentation of grape-juice, as it is less soluble in dilute alcohol than in water. Tartaric acid is obtained from it. It is much used in dyeing to dispose of the stuffs to take their colors better. When properly purified by chemical processes it then becomes *cream of tartar*.

Ar-gōil-ic, *a.* [Lat. *Argolicus*; Gr. *Ἀργολικός* (*Argolikos*).] Pertaining or relating to Argolis, a district in the Peloponnesus.

ar-gōil-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *ἀργολογία* (*argologia*); from *ἄργος* (*argos*), contr. from *ἀργός* (*argos*) = not working, idle; ἄ, priv., and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = a work; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Idle speaking. (Cockeram.)

ar-gōn, *s.* A new constituent of the atmosphere discovered in 1894 by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay. It is possibly a triatomic form of nitrogen.

Ar-gō-naut, **ar-gō-naut**, **ar-gō-nā-ut**, *s.* [In Fr. *Argonaute*; Sp. & Port. (pl.) *Argonautas*; Ital. (pl.) *Argonauti*; Lat. (sing.) *Argonauta*; Gr. *Ἀργοναύτης* (*Argonautēs*); Ἀργώ (*Argō*), the ship so called, and *ναῦτης* (*nautes*) = a sailor; from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship.]

A. Of the form *Argonauta* (*Argonaut* in the singular, and *Argonauts* in the plural):

1. *Argonaut*: One of the heroes who accompanied Jason in the ship *Argo* when he sailed on his mythic voyage in quest of the "golden fleece." (Generally used in the plural, *Argonauts*.)

"... where the boxing contest took place between the King Amycus and the *Argonaut* Pollux."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, pt. I., chap. xiii.

2. A cephalopod mollusc. [B., ARGONAUTA.]

B. Of the form *Argonauta*: A genus of cephalopod molluscs, the typical one of the family *Argonautidæ*. The best known species is the *Argonaut*, or Paper Sailor. The shell is thin



ARGONAUT.

and translucent. Aristotle supposed that it floated with the concave side up, the animal holding out its arms, after the manner of sails, to catch the breeze. Poets have ever since repeated the fable; but naturalists know that when the *Argonaut* floats the sail-shaped arms are applied closely to the sides of the shell, and when the animal crawls at the bottom the so-called boat is reversed like the shell of a snail. In 1875, Tate estimated the known species at four recent and two fossil, the latter being from the tertiary rocks.

Ar-gō-nā-ut-ic, *a.* [Eng. *Argonaut*; -ic.] Pertaining to the Argonauts or their celebrated expedition.

"... the *Argonautic* expedition..."—Thirlwall: *Hist. Greece*, chap. v.

Ar-gō-nā-ut-ic, *s.* [ARGONAUTIC.] Any poem of which the *Argonautic* expedition is the theme.

ar-gō-nā-ut-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARGONAUTA.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopodous molluscs, the first of the section *Ocotopoda* or *Ocotopods*. The dorsal arms (of the female) are webbed at the extremity, secreting a symmetrical involuted shell. The mantle is supported in front by a single ridge on the funnel (Woodward). It contains but the single genus *Argonauta* (q.v.).

Ar-gō Nā-vis, *s.* [ARGO.]

ar-gō-sy, † **ar-gō-sic**, † **ar-gū-sō-a**, * **rā-g-u-sy**, *s.* [Ital. *una Ragusa* (*nave*).] *Ragusa* itself appears in sixteenth century English as *Aragouse*, *Aragosa*, whence the natural substitution of *argusæ* for *ragusæ*. (*Athenæum*, March 1, 1884.) A large vessel designed for carrying merchandise; a carrack.

"Your *argosies* with portly sail, . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers."
Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, l. 1.

ar-gōt (f silent), *s.* [Fr.] A term originally applied to the language in use among thieves and had characters generally in France; now extended to any slang.

ar-gu-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *argue*; -able.] Which may be argued; which cannot, *primâ facie*, be set aside as absurd. (*Ed. Rev.*) (Worcester.)

"The neutralization of a certain area of *arguable* ground is a very clever phrase for which Lord Cairns desires the theologian or at least episcopal thanks."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 11, 1874.

ar-gūe, *v. t. & i.* [In Fr. *arguer* = to speak against, to accuse. Prov., Sp., & Port. *arguir*; Ital. *arguire*; from Lat. *arguo*, v. t. = to make clear, prove, assert, declare; possibly from the root *arg*.] [ARGENT.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. [Directly from Fr. *arguer*.] (See etym.) To find fault with; to accuse; to charge with. (Often followed by *of*.)

"The false Matabrine . . . reproved her of the faults that her self had made, *arguing* her without a cause."—*Melissa*, p. 28. (Boucher.)

"I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued* of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them."—*Jordan*: *Papers*.

2. [Directly from Lat. *arguo*.] (See etym.)

(a) To debate a question. (See II.)

(b) To prove, to show, to evince; to exhibit by reasoning, perception, or some other satisfactory process.

"Not to know me, *argues* yourselves unknown."

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. iv.

(c) To persuade; to conduct by argument to a certain intellectual conclusion, or to a course of conduct.

"It is a sort of poetical logic, which I would make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play."—*Congress*: *Dedication to Old Batchelor*.

II. Technically:

Law: To debate a question in law, or in fact by means of opposing counsel, each doing his best to establish his case to the satisfaction of a judge and jury.

B. Intransitive:

1. To reason in favor of a proposition or against it; to attempt to establish or refute a statement.

"If the Convention—"it was thus that he *argued*—"was not a Parliament, how can we be a Parliament!"—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To reason with or against an opponent; to attempt to convince or silence him; or if that be not practicable, then to show others that he has been beaten in the intellectual encounter. (Followed by *against* or *with*.)

"He that, by often *arguing* against his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself—"Locke."

"I do not see how they can *argue* with any one without settling down strict boundaries."—*Ibid.*

ar-gūed, *pa. par. & a.* [ARGUE, v. t.]

ar-gū-er, *s.* [Eng. *arguer* (e); -er.] One who argues; a disputant, a controversialist.

"Men are ashamed to be proeselytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin."—*Decay of Piety*.

ar-gū-fy, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *argue* (e), *s.*; *fy* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To signify. (Shenstone: *To a Friend*.)

B. Intrans.: To argue. (Combe: *Dr. Syntax*, Tour ii., c. v.)

ar-gū-ing, *pr. par. a., & s.* [ARGUING.]

A. As *pr. par. & a.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *subst.*: Argumentation.

"It will in time
Win upon power, and throw forth greater themes
For insurrection *arguing*."
Shakspeare: *Coriolanus*, l. 1.

"But what doth your *arguing* reprove."—*Job* vi., 23.

ar-gū-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [ARGULUS.] A family of Entomostracans belonging to the order Parasita, or, by another arrangement, to the order Siphonostomata, and the first tribe Peltocéphala. [ARGULUS.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tions, -sions, -cions = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.

ar-gu-lūs, s. [Diminutive from Gr. *ἀργός* (*argos*) = . . . swift.] A genus of Entomostreacans, the typical one of the family Argulidae. The *A. foliaceus* is a common parasite upon various fresh-water fishes.

ar-gu-mēnt, *ar-gu-mēnte, s. [In Sw. † *argument*; Fr. *argument*; Sp. & Port. *argumento*; Ital. *argomento, argomento*; Lat. *argumentum* = (1) proof, evidence; (2) a logical conclusion; (3) the subject of any written composition, theme, plot, &c.: from *arguo*.] [ARGUE.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act or process of reasoning, argumentation, contention, controversy.

"Which [obstinacy] . . . though proof to argument, was easily shaken by caprice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. The state of being argued about: as, "whilst this was under argument," meaning, whilst it was in the state of being argued about.

III. That about which arguing, debate, or reasoning takes place, or the reasons adduced.

1. Gen.: A theme or topic for argumentation; the subject of any reasoning, discourse, or writing.

" . . . what in me is dark,
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;
That to the height of this great argument
I may assert Eternal Providence,
And justify the ways of God to men."
—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. I.

2. Spec.: The contents of any book presented as an abstract.

"The argument of the work, that is, its principal action, the economy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals."—*Druid.*

IV. The reasons adduced in support of any assertion. (This is now the most common use of the word.)

" . . . and fill my mouth with arguments."—*Job* xlii. 4.

¶ When it is not stated whether one reasons for or against a proposition, the word *argument* is followed by *about, concerning, regarding, or some such preposition*. When it is stated, then an argument to establish a proposition is said to be *for or in favour of it* (to it is now obsolete); and when to controvert it, then *against* is the term used.

"If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the argument is not about things, but names."—*Locke.*

"The best moral argument to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself."—*Fulton.*
"This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best argument for a future state."—*Atterbury.*

B. Technically:

1. *Logic*: An expression in which, from something laid down as granted, something else is deduced, i.e., must be admitted to be true as necessarily resulting from the other. Reasoning expressed in words is argument, and an argument stated at full length, and in its regular form, is a syllogism. Every argument consists of two parts—that which is proved, and that by which it is proved. Before the former is established it is called the question, and when established, the conclusion, or inference; and that which is employed to effect this result, the premises. (Whately: *Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 1.) [ARGUMENTATION.]

2. *Astron.*: Any number or quantity by which another may be found. (*Hind.*)

Argument of latitude: The distance of a body from one of the nodes of its orbit upon which the latitude depends. (*Hind.*) [NODE.]

"Argument of the Moon's Latitude is her distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes."—*Glossog. Nova.*

***ar-gu-mēnt, r.i.** [From the substantive. In Sw. *argumentera*; Fr. *argumenter*; Sp. & Port. *argumentar*; Ital. *argomentare, argumentare*.] To reason about anything.

"But yet they *argumen'en faste*
Upon the pope and his estate."
—*Com. Am. Prolog.*

† **ar-gu-mēnt-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *argument*; -*able*.] Which admits of argument. (*Chalmers.*)

ar-gu-mēnt-tā, a. [Lat. *argumentalis*.] Pertaining to or containing argument.

"Afflicted send them kindly dost not free,
Oppress'd with argumental tyranny;
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee."
—*Pope.*

ar-gu-mēnt-tā-tion, s. [Fr. *argumentation*; Sp. *argumentación*; Port. *argumentação*; Ital. *argumentazione*; Lat. *argumentatio*; from *argu-*

gumentor = to adduce proof; *pa. par. argumentatus*, from *argumentum* = an argument.]

Logic and Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of reasoning; that is, of drawing a deductive inference from premises given, or of inductively making a generalisation from a multitude of facts carefully brought together and sifted.

"Argumentation is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised; or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident: so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude that therefore the mind of man is not matter."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. The state of being argued or reasoned upon.

"I suppose it is no ill topic of argumentation, to show the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect."—*South.*

3. That which contains argument, or is a topic for argument.

ar-gu-mēnt-tā-tive, a. [Formed by analogy as if from Lat. *argumentativus*, from *argumentatus*, *pa. par. argumentor*.]

I. Of things:

1. Consisting of argument, or containing argument.

"The argumentative part of my discourse."—*Atterbury.*

† 2. Which may be adduced as an argument for. (In this sense followed by *of*.)

"Another thing argumentative of Providence, is that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds; whereby they are wafted with the wind."—*Flag.*

II. *Of persons*: Having a natural tendency to have continual recourse to argumentation; disputatious.

ar-gu-mēnt-tā-tive-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *argumentative*; -*ly*.] In an argumentative manner.

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as oratoriously."—*Sp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

ar-gu-mēnt-tā-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *argumentative*; -*ness*.] The quality of being argumentative.

***ar-gu-mēnt-tize, v.i.** [Eng. *argument*; suffix -*ize*.] To adduce arguments, to argue. [ARGUMENTIZING.]

***ar-gu-mēnt-ti-zēr, s.** [Eng. *argumentiz(e)*; -*er*.]

"This argumentizer should, to have made this story more probable, have cited this proclamation."—*Brady: Introduct. to Old Eng. Hist.* (1684), p. 241.

ar-gu-mēnt-tiz-ing, pr. par. [ARGUMENT-TIZE.]

" . . . all the unmix'd and argumentizing philosophy, . . ."—*Maryngam: Discourses*, p. 24.

ar-gu-mēnt-tūm, s. [Lat.] An argument. [ARGUMENT, B. 1.] (Used in Logic.)

argumentum à posteriori. [À POSTERIORI.]

argumentum à priori. [À PRIORI.]

Argumentum ad baculum. (*Humorously*.) An appeal to the stick, as when a schoolmaster renders an argument which has produced only limited conviction among his pupils conclusive, at least to the extent of silencing gainsayers, by the use of the birch. The phrase may be employed also in a vaguer sense for any appeal to physical force; as when a French political party "descends into the streets."

argumentum ad hominem. [*Lit.* = argument to a, or to the man.] An argument drawn from an appeal to the man himself; that is, founded on his professed principles, his conduct, or the concessions he has made. Et. Paul's argument, in Rom. ii. 17, &c., is an *argumentum ad hominem*.

argumentum ad ignorantiam. [*Lit.* = an argument to ignorance.] An argument in which a too confident disputant is reminded of his ignorance. When John Foster, reasoning against atheism, reminds the man who categorically and dogmatically declares that there is no God, that his personal experience has been limited to what has occurred in one fragment of the earth, and one very brief period of time, and that possibly, had he traversed the universe and lived through a bygone eternity, he somewhere or at some time might have found proofs of the Divine existence which would have convinced even him, the argument is one *ad ignorantiam*.

argumentum ad verecundiam. [*Lit.* = an argument to modesty.] An appeal to a person's modesty; as if one were to say to an opponent, "Well, Sir Isaac Newton was of a different opinion; but perhaps you are more competent to judge than he was."

Ar-gūs, s. [In Fr. Lat., &c., *Argus*; Gr. *Ἄργος* (*Argos*), from *ἀργός* (*argos*) = shining, bright, because Argus's eyes were so.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A son of Arestor, said to have had 100 eyes, of which only two slept at one time, the several pairs doing so in succession. When killed by Mercury, his eyes were put into the tail of the peacock, by direction of Juno, to whom this bird was sacred.

¶ Argus was deemed a highly appropriate name to give to a vigilant watch-dog.

"Argus, the dog, his ancient master knew."

—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, bk. xvii. 344.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of birds of the family Phasianidae, and the sub-family Phasianinae. It contains the *Argus*, or Argus Pheasant (*Argus giganteus*). The male measures between five and six feet from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and is an eminently beautiful bird, the quill-feathers of the wings, which often exceed three feet in length, being ornamented all along by a series of ocellated spots. The Argus Pheasant inhabits the larger islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

¶ The name *Shelduck Argus* is given to a starfish (*Astrophyton scutatum*). It is called also the Basket Urchin or Sea-basket. The arms branch again and again dielotomously, so that their ultimate fibres are supposed to be about 80,000 in number.

argus-eyed, a. Very observant; allowing little that is cognizable by a momentary glance of the eye to escape one's notice.

argus-shell, s. A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots somewhat resembling those upon a peacock's tail.

ar-gūte, a. [In Sp. *aguto*; Ital. *arguto*; Lat. *argutus* = (1) made clear; (2) wordy; (3) witty, sagacious; from *arguo*.] [ARGUE.]

1. Shrill. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

2. Witty, sagacious. (*Glossog. Nova.*)

ar-gūte-ness, s. [Eng. *argute*; -*ness*.] The quality of being argute. Mental sharpness, sagacity.

" . . . this [Plutarch] tickles you by starts with his arguteness, . . ."—*Druid: Life of Plutarch.*

Ar-gūn-nīs, s. [Gr. *Ἀργυννίς* (*Argynnīs*) and *Ἀργοννίς* (*Argonnīs*).] (See definition I.)

1. *Greek Mythology*: A name of Aphrodite (Venus). The Greeks derived it from a sacred place near the Cephissus, where a boy, Argynnus, beloved by Agamemnon, is said to have died; but Max Müller traces it remotely to the Sanscrit *argunt* = the bright or splendour, an appellation of the dawn. (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, 6th ed., vol. ii., 1871, p. 409.)

2. *Entom.*: A genus of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidae. Several species occur in Britain. They are marked on the lower surface of the wings with silvery spots. The *A. Paphia*, or Silver-washed Fritillary, is one of the most common. The other species are *A. Lathonia*, or Queen of Spain Fritillary; *A. Adippe*, or High Brown Fritillary; and *A. Aglaia*, or Dark-green Fritillary. (*Jardine: Nat. Lib.*, vol. xxxix., pp. 150 to 155.)

ar-gūr-eī-a, s. [Gr. *ἀργυρεός* (*argyreos*) = silvery.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Convolvulaceae, or Bindweeds. They have large flowers and fine silvery leaves. They occur in the East Indies.

ar-gūr-eī-ō-sūs, s. [Gr. *ἀργυρεός* (*argyreos*) = of silver, silvery.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Scomberidae, or Mackerel family. They are akin to the Zensu, or Dory.

Ar-gūr-ite, s. [In Ger. *argyrit*; from Gr. *ἀργυρος* (*argyros*) = white metal, silver, silver money, and Eng. suff. -*ite*.] A mineral, the same as ARGENTITE (q.v.).

ar-gūr-ō-cōr-a-tite, s. [Gr. (1) *ἀργυρος* (*argyros*) = silver; (2) possibly *κερατίζω* (*keratizō*) = horned, from *κέρας* (*keras*), genit. *κεράτος* (*keratos*) = a horn.] A mineral, the same as Cerargyrite of Dana, and Chlorargyrite (q.v.) of the British Museum Collection.

âte, fat, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâtter; wê, wêt, Lère, camêl, hûr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôt, er, wôre, wôlf, wôr; whô, côa; mûts, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

ar-gŷr-ō-mŷ-gēs, *s.* [Gr. ἀργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and μύω (*muō*) = . . . to suck.] A genus of moths belonging to the family Yponomeutidae. *A. sylvestris*, the dark porcelain, is occasionally found near London. Three other British species are known. (Jardine: *Nat. Lib.*, vol. xl, pp. 263-4.)

ar-gŷr-ō-nē-ta, *s.* [Gr. ἀργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and possibly νῆτος (*nētos*) = heaped up, from νῆω (*nēō*) = to heap; or νῆτος (*nētos*) = spun, from νῆω (*nēō*) = to spin.] A genus of spiders belonging to the family Araneidae. The *A. aquatica*, or Diving Spider, weaves for itself a bell-shaped dwelling at the bottom of the water, to which it descends with its prey to devour it. It carries down air entangled among the hairs which cover its body, and sets bubble inside its abode till there is sufficient for respiration; for, provided with lungs and not with gills, it cannot breathe after the manner of a fish in the water.



THE DIVING SPIDER.

ar-gŷr-ō-ph-īs, *s.* [Gr. ἀργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and ὄφis (*ophis*) = a serpent.] Silver-snake. A genus of Saurians so like serpents in appearance that as will be observed, the word *ophis* (serpent) enters into the composition of their name. They belong to the family Typhlopidae.

ar-gŷr-ō-se, *s.* [Gr. ἀργυρος (*arguros*) = silver.] *Min.*: The same as ARGENTITE (q.v.).

ar-gŷr-ŷ-thrō-se, *s.* [Gr. ἀργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and ἐρυθρός (*eruthros*) = red.] *Min.*: The same as PYRARGYRITE (q.v.).

ar'-ī-a, *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

I. Gen.: A rhythmical song as contradistinguished from a recitative one.

II. Specially:

1. Formerly: A measured lyrical piece for one or for several voices.

2. Now: A song intended for one voice supported by instruments. It is introduced into a cantata, oratorio, or opera. [ATR.]

Ar'-ī-ād-nē, *s.* [Lat. *Ariadne*; Gr. Ἀριάδνη (*Ariadne*)]

1. Class. Myth.: A daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, falling in love with Theseus, then shut up by her father in the labyrinth, gave him a clue by which he threaded his way out. Afterwards she was the wife of Bacchus, who gave her a crown, which ultimately became a constellation called by her name.

"Not *Ariadne*, if you met her
Herself, could serve you with a better."
Cosper (transl. from Vincent Bourne): *The Maze*.

2. Astron.: An asteroid, the forty-third found. It was discovered by Pogson, on the 15th of April, 1837.

-arian, *suffix*. [Lat. *arius*.]

As adjective: Pertaining to: as *riparian* = pertaining to the bank of a river.

As substantive: An agent, one who: as *librarian*, an agent in books, one who looks after books.

Ar'-ī-an (1), *a. & s.* [In Ger. *Arianisch* (a.), *Arianen* (s.); Fr. *Arien*; Lat. *Arianus*; Gr. Ἀριανός (*Arianos*)]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Arius or his doctrine. [See the substantive.]

B. As substantive: A follower of Arius, presbyter of Alexandria in the fourth century A.D., or one holding the system of doctrine associated with his name. During the first three centuries of the Christian era what was subsequently called the doctrine of the Trinity had become the subject of controversy, chiefly in one direction; it had been decided against Sabellius that there are in the Godhead three distinct persons, whereas Sabellius had in effect reduced the three to one. [SABELLIANISM.] In the year 317, Alexander, Bishop of Alexandria, having publicly expressed his

opinion that the Son of God is not only of the same dignity as the Father, but of the same essence [in Gr. *ousia* (*ousia*)], Arius, one of the presbyters, considered this view as leaning too much to Sabellianism, and, rushing to the other extreme, he declared that the Son of God was only the first and noblest of created beings, and though the universe had been brought into existence through His instrumentality by the Eternal Father, yet to that Eternal Father He was inferior, not merely in dignity, but in essence. The views of Arius commended themselves to multitudes, while they were abhorrent to still more; fierce controversy respecting them broke out, and the whole Christian world was soon compelled to take sides in the struggle. Constantine, the first Christian emperor, was then the reigning sovereign, and after he had failed by private means to restore peace and unity, he summoned a council to meet at Nice, in Bithynia, which it did in A.D. 325. It was the first general council and the most celebrated of all. It declared Christ to be *homoousios* (*homoousios*), i.e., of the same essence as the Father, whereas Arius regarded Him as only *homoioousios* (*homoioousios*), of similar essence. The erring presbyter was deposed and exiled; but his numerous followers maintained his doctrine, and were at times so successful that each party had in turn the power, of which it had no scruple to avail itself, of using carnal as well as spiritual weapons against its adversaries; indeed, it is believed that Arius himself died by poison. It would occupy too much space to detail the vicissitudes of a highly-chekered struggle; suffice it to say that the Arians greatly weakened themselves by splitting into sects (SEMI-ARIAN), and the doctrines regarding the relation of the three Divine Personages authoritatively proclaimed at Nice were at last all but universally adopted. They may be found detailed in what are popularly termed the Nicene and the Athanasian Creeds. [NICENE, ATHANASIAN.] They were held almost without a dissentient voice through the Middle Ages, and were cordially accepted by the leading reformers. The Churches of Rome, England, and Scotland are all at one with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity, as are also the most powerful bodies of English Nonconformists. Arianism has from time to time appeared in the churches, but as a rule its adherents have sooner or later gone back to orthodoxy or forward to Unitarianism; and of 164 English religious sects enumerated by the Registrar-General as possessing certified places of worship in England during the year 1878 there was not one officially designated as Arian.

† **Ar'-ī-an** (2), *a. & s.* A rare form of ARYAN.

Ar'-ī-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Arian*; *-ism*. In Fr. *Arianisme*; Port. *Arianismo*.] The system of theological doctrine held and taught by Arius and his followers.

"The Suevians in Spain were first Catholics, then fell off into Arianism. It was not till the sixth century that Spain was Catholic." *Niseman: Latin Christianity*, vol. i, p. 343.

Ar'-ī-an-ize, *v.t. & a.* [Eng. *Arian*; *-ize*.]

A. Trans.: To render Arian in tenets; to imbue with Arianism.

B. Intrans.: To speak after the Arian manner, or according to the Arian tenets.

Ar'-ī-an-iz-ing, *pr. & a.* [ARIANIZE.]

"These men were the Christians, that lived after the downfall of the Arianizing Vandals and the expiring of their power." *Worthington: Miscellanies*.

ar'-ī-çine, *s.* [From *Arica*, the principal seaport in Southern Peru.]

Chem.: Cinchovatine, $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid contained in *Arica* bark and in *Cinchona ovata*.

ar'-ī-çite, *s.* [Apparently from Ital. *Ariccia*, Lat. *Aricia*, in Italy, near Mount Albano, where it occurs.] A mineral, the same as Gismondite (q.v.).

ar'-id, *a.* [Fr. *aride*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arido*; Lat. *aridus* = dry; from *areo* = to be dry.] Dry, parched, wanting in moisture.

"... dry sand-hills and arid plains, where not a single drop of water can be found." *Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. v.

ar'-ī-das, *s.* [From some of the Indian languages.] A kind of taffeta from the East Indies woven from fibres derived from various plants.

Ar'-ī-dēd, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *Deneb Adige* and a Cygni.

a-rīd'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eug. *arid*; *-ity*. Fr. *aridité*; Ital. *aridità*, *aridità*, *aridità*; Lat. *ariditas*.]

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being dry, aridness, dryness, drought; absence of moisture. (Used of soil, a country, of the bodily frame, or even the herbage of a plant, such as that of the genus of rushes termed *Xerotes*.)

"Salt, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of aridity or dryness." *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

2. Fig.: Absence of proper feeling, as if the affections and other emotions had dried up.

"... no sceptical logic or general triviality, insincerity and aridity of any time and its influence, can destroy this noble inborn loyalty and worship that is in man." *Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

a-rīd'-ī-um, *s.* [Altered from *Iridium* (?).]

The name given by Uilgren to what he believed to be a new metal in the chrome-iron ores of Rörös, in Sweden. Further examination has not confirmed his opinion. (*Graham: Chem.*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., p. 59.)

* **ār'-īe**, *s.* [EYRIE.]

Ar'-ī-el, *s.* [Eng. *Ariel* = an airy spirit (Shakespeare: *Tempest*); Heb. אֲרִיֶּל (*Ariel*) = Lion of God; the name of a person (Ezra viii. 6), and of Jerusalem (Isa. xxix. 1, 2; Ezek. xliii. 16). But in the latter case Gesenius brings it from Arab. *ari* = fire-hearth, and Heb. אֵל (*El*) = God: fire-hearth of God.] A name given by Sir John Herschel to one of the interior satellites of Uranus.

Ar'-ī-ēs, *s.* [Lat. *aries* = (1) a ram (the animal), (2) the sign of the zodiac, (3) a battering-ram, (4) &c. . .]

I. Astronomy:

1. The constellation Aries, or the Ram, one of the ancient zodiacal constellations, and generally called the first sign of the zodiac.

2. The portion of the ecliptic between 0° and 30° long, which the sun enters on the 21st of March (the vernal equinox). The constellation Aries, from which the region derives its name, was once within its limits, but now, by the precession of the equinoxes, it has gradually moved into the space anciently assigned to Taurus. [PRECESSION.] It is denoted by the symbol ♈, which remotely resembles a ram's head. (Herschel: *Astron.*, §§ 380, 381.)

"At last from *Ariel* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Iud* receives him."

Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

The first point of Aries is the spot in the heavens where the sun appears to stand at the vernal equinox. It is not marked by the presence of any star, but it is not very far from the third star of Pegasus, that called Algenib. It is the point from which the right ascension of the heavenly bodies are reckoned upon the equator and their longitudes upon the ecliptic. [RIGHT ASCENSION.] (*Airy: Popul. Astron.*, &c.)

II. Astrol. Aries was considered a choleric or hot sign.

"In Martes face, and in his mansion
In Aries, the coleric, the b. e. sign."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,364-5.

† **ar'-ī-ē-tāte**, *v.* [Ital. *arietare*; Lat. *arietatum*, supine of *arieto*; from *aries* = a ram.]

1. To butt. (Used of a ram.) (Johnson.)

2. To strike in such a manner as a ram would do. (Johnson.)

ar'-ī-ē-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *arietatio*.]

I. Lit.: The act of butting like a ram.

II. Figuratively:

1. The act of battering of walls by means of a battering-ram.

"Secondly, the strength of the percussion, wherein likewise ordinance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions." *Bacon: Essays, Civ. and Mor.*, ch. lviii.

2. The act of striking against anything; quite apart from the metaphor of the ram's buttings.

"Now those heterogeneous atoms by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuous motions and *arietations* of other particles." *Glanville*.

ar'-ī-ēt'-ta, *s.* [Ger. & Fr. *ariette*; Sp. & Port. *arieta*; both from Ital. *arietta*.]

Music: A short lively air, tune, or song.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -tious, -sious, -ceous = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = çel, çel.

a-right, ***a-ryght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *a, right*; A.S. *arht.*]

1. *As adverb*: Rightly, directly to what is aimed at; properly, becomingly, to some good purpose; without failure of any kind.

"Fair queen, he said, direct my dart aright."
Dryden: *Virgil*. *Æneid* ix. 546.

***aright-half**, ***aryght-half**, *adv.* On the right side, on the one side, on this side.

"*Arigh-half* and *aleft-half*."
Agenbite (ed. Morris), p. 23.

är-il, **a-ril-lüs**, *s.* [Lat. *arillus* = a wrapper.]

Bot.: Anything which proceeds from the placenta, and does not form part of the seed itself. Before the time of Richard the term was yet more vaguely applied, as to the testa in Orchidaceæ and other plants, and the endocarp of some Rubiaceæ and Rutaceæ. The mace surrounding the seed in the Nutmeg, and the envelope enclosing the seeds of Eucalyptus, are genuine instances of the aril. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*)

a-ril-läte, **a-ril-lä-tëd**, **är-illed**, *a.* [From *aril* (q.v.).] Furnished with an aril.

"*Arilate* seed."—Lindley: *Natural System of Botany*, p. 15.

ar-il-löde, *s.* [ARIL.] A false aril; one not proceeding from the placenta.

är-i-lüs, *s.* [A proper name. (*Agassiz*.)] A genus of Bugs of the family Reduviidae. One species, the *Arilus serratus*, or Wheel-bug, is said to possess electric powers.

Ar-i-ma, **Ar-i-man**, *s.* Another form of **AHRIMAN**.

***a-rime**, ***a-ri-men**, *v.t.* [A.S. *ariman*.] To count, to reckon. (*Layamon*, lii. 158.)

är-i-ö-lä-tion, **här-i-ö-lä-tion**, *s.* [In Lat. *ariolatio*, or oftener *hariolatio*; from *hariolus* = to foretell; *hariolus* = a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; divination.

"The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolatio*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries."—Browne.

A-ri-ön, *s.* [Gr. *Ἀρίων* (*Arion*).]

1. In Greek Myth.: The horse of Adrastus, who lived during the Theban war. It was fabled to have the power of utterance, and to foretell future events.

2. In Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs of the family Limacidae, or Slugs. The *A. ater* is the common Black Snail. Tate, in 1875, estimated the known recent species at twenty and the fossil at one, the latter from the Newer Pliocene of Maidstone. The sub-genus *Plectrophorus*, ranked under *Arion*, has five species, all from Tenerife.

är-i-ö-se, *a.* [From Ital. *arioso* (q.v.).] Characterised by melody as distinguished from harmony.

är-i-ö-sö, *adv. & s.* [Ital. (1) *lighthome*, *alry*; (2) pretty, graceful; from *aria* = air, tune.]

A. *As adverb*: After the manner of an air, as distinguished from recitative.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A kind of melody bordering on the style of a capital air.

2. A short solo in an oratorio or opera, like an air, but not so long.

a-rise, ***a-rize**, ***a-ryse** (pret. **a-rö-se**, ***a-rist**; pa. par. **a-ris-en**), *v.i.* [A.S. *arisan* = to arise, rise, rise up, rise again.] [Rise.]

I. To move from a lower to a higher place.

Specialty:

1. To ascend as vapours do.

"Behold, there *arise*h a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand."—1 Kings xviii. 44.

2. To emerge from beneath the horizon, as the sun, the moon, or a star (*lit. & fig.*).

"The sun *arise*th, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their dens."—Ps. civ. 23.

II. To assume an upright position from a sitting, kneeling, or recumbent attitude.

1. To rise from a bed or from the ground (*lit. or fig.*).

"How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep?"—Prov. vi. 9.

"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall *arise*."—Micah vii. 8.

2. To rise from the seat with the view of engaging in some work (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Arise* ye, and depart; for this is not your rest."—Micah ii. 10.

3. To rise from the dead (*lit. & fig.*).

"Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and *arise* from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."—Ephes. v. 14.

III. To swell as the waves of the sea in a storm, or a river during heavy rain.

"Thou rulest the raging of the sea: when the waves thereof *arise*, thou stillest them."—Ps. lxxxix. 9. (See also Luke vi. 48.)

IV. To be excited against; to break forth against.

1. *As anger*.

"And if so be that the king's wrath *arise* . . ."
—2 Sam. xi. 20.

2. *As an assailant rushing against one* (*lit. & fig.*).

" . . . and when he [the lion? or the bear?] *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him."—1 Sam. xviii. 35.

"Let God *arise*, let his enemies be scattered."—Ps. lxxviii. 1.

V. To advance from a lower to a higher condition with regard to social standing, freedom from trial, intellectual, moral, or spiritual advancement.

" . . . by whom shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small."—Amos vii. 2.

VI. To commence, to begin.

1. To begin, to commence, to originate; to spring up, to rise, to emerge.

" . . . the persecution that *arose* about Stephen."—Acts iii. 19.

"Nerves are said to *arise* or have their origin in the nervous centre to which they are on the one hand attached . . ."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., p. 216.

2. To begin to act a part; to rise up in a figurative sense.

"Now there *arose* up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph."—Exod. i. 8.

***a-rish**, *s.* [Persian.] A Persian measure of length = about thirty-eight English inches. It is not now in use.

a-ri-g-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [ARISE.]

"The sun's *arising* gleam."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 12.

***a-rist**. Old pret. of verb **ARISE** (q.v.).

***a-ris-tä**, *s.* [Lat. = an awn. In Sp. *arista*.]

Bot.: The awn or beard in grasses. It is formed by the elongated midrib of a bract, and sometimes diverges from the lamina before reaching its apex. (Lindley: *Introduct. to Bot.*)

†**är-is-tarch** (1), *s.* [Gr. *ἀριστάρχος* (*aristarchos*) = best ruling; *ἀριστάρχειον* (*aristarcheion*) = to rule in the best way, from *ἄριστος* (*aristos*) = best, and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to rule. Or from *ἄριστος* (*aristos*) = best, and *ἀρχος* (*archos*) = a leader, from *ἀρχω* (*archō*).] A ruler who is also the best man in the community. (*Ogilvie*.)

Är-is-tarch (2), *s.* [In Ger. *aristarch*; Fr. *aristarque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aristarco*. Called after Aristarchus, a grammarian of great celebrity, who lived at Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He had great critical acuteness, which he used in correcting Homer and the other poets.] An acute and severe critic.

Är-is-tar-chi-an, *a.* [From Aristarchus, the severe critic.] [ARISTARCH (2).] Pertaining or relating to Aristarchus, or to severe criticism.

är-is-tar-chy, *s.* [In Ger. *aristarchie*. From Gr. *ἄριστος* (*aristos*) = the best; *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = sovereignty.] The rule of the best; government by the best. Etymologically, almost the same in meaning as *aristocracy*.

"The ground on which I would build his chief praise, to some of the *aristarchy* and sour censures of these days, requires first an apology."—Harrington: *Brief View of the Ch. of Eng.*, p. 153.

ar-is-täte, *a.* [Lat. *aristatus*, from *arista* = an awn (q.v.).] Awned; furnished with an awn or awns; bearded; as the glumes of barley and many other grasses. (*Loudon: Cycl. of Plants; Gloss.*)

***är-is-töc-ra-ty**, ***är-is-töc-ra-tie**,

***är-is-töc-ra-ty**, *s.* [In Sw. *aristocrati*; Dut., Ger., & Fr. *aristocratie*; Sp. & Port. *aristocracia*; Ital. *aristocrazia*; Gr. *ἀριστοκρατία* (*aristokratia*) = (1) the government of the best-born, (2) the rule of the best; *ἄριστος* (*aristos*) = the best, and *κράτος* (*kratos*) = to be strong,

might, or powerful; hence to rule; *κράτος* (*kratos*) = (1) strength, (2) power over.]

I. Of persons:

1. Government exercised by the best-born class in the community—in other words, by the nobles.

"As to the other forms of government, Socrates would say, 'That when the chief offices of the commonwealth were lodged in the hands of a small number of the most eminent citizens, it was called an *aristocracy*.'"—Xenophon: *Memorab. of Socrates* (Richardson).

"The word *aristocracy*, which is now made to mean men of the upper ranks, even lower than those of the nobility, means, by right, not men at all, but only a state-wielding by the nobles; and in England there is no *aristocracy* but that of the House of Lords."—Barnes: *Early England and the Saxon English* (1869), pp. 110, 111.

2. The nobles and other people of position and wealth in a country, taken collectively; or, in a more extended sense, those who rise above the rest of the community in any important respect: thus, in addition to the aristocracy of rank, there is one of intellect, one of knowledge, one of high moral feeling, &c.

"Thus our democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic, and our *aristocracy* the most democratic in the world."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ For the views and feelings of aristocracies see the following examples.

"The principle of an *aristocracy* is equality within its own body, ascendancy over all the rest of the community."—Arnold: *Hist. Rome*, vol. i., p. 66.

¶ **II. Of things**: Rule, dominion, domination, control, ascendancy.

" . . . expelling from his mind the wild democracy of passion, and establishing (according to the quaint expression of Evagrius) a perfect *aristocracy* of reason and virtue."—Gibbon: *Decline and Fall*, ch. xiv. (1846), vol. iv., p. 257.

är-is-tö-crät, *s.* [In Sw. *aristokrat*; Fr. *aristocrate*; Port. *aristocrata*.] [ARISTOCRACY.]

1. One who is a member of a small governing class in a nation, or who, even if he takes no part in government, is of high rank.

"We were thus accompanied by the two greatest *aristocrats* in the country, as was plainly to be seen in the manner of the power Indians towards them."—Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xiv.

2. One who considers the best form of government to be that which places the chief power in the hands of the aristocracy of birth and rank.

3. One who really is, or at least is considered to be, despotic in temper.

"What his friends call *aristocrats* and despots."—Burke.

är-is-tö-crät-ic, ***är-is-tö-crät-ick**,

är-is-tö-crät-ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *aristocratique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aristocratico*; Gr. *ἀριστοκρατικός* (*aristokratikos*).] Pertaining or relating to a government conducted by the nobles or other persons of rank in the community, or pertaining or relating to those nobles or people of rank themselves.

"Four chief powers will be found on examination to influence and divide political society—the kingly, the sacerdotal, the aristocratic, and the democratic."—Evans Crove: *Hist. France* (ed. 1830), vol. xx., l. p. 9.

" . . . which will then be the aristocratical branch of our legislature."—Boswell: *Bentham's Fragm. on Government*, Works, vol. i., p. 280.

är-is-tö-crät-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *aristocratically*; -ly.] In an aristocratical manner; as the aristocracy are wont to do.

"The whole Christian world, the universal Church, is by some pretended to be monarchically, or by others aristocratically, governed."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 97. (Richardson.)

är-is-tö-crät-ic-al-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *aristocratical*; -ness.] The quality of being aristocratic. (Webster.)

***är-is-töc-ra-tie**, *s.* [ARISTOCRACY.]

†**är-is-töc-ra-tie**, *v.t.* [Eng. *aristocrat*; -ize.] To render aristocratic. (*Ogilvie*.)

***är-is-töc-ra-ty**, *s.* [ARISTOCRACY.]

är-is-tö-chi-a (Mod. Lat.), †**är-is-tö-15-chy** (Eng.), *s.* [In Fr. *aristologie*; Sp. *aristología*; Ital. *aristologia*, *aristologia*; Port. & Lat. *aristologia*; Gr. *ἀριστολογία* (*aristolochia*) = an herb promoting child-birth; *ἄριστος* (*aristos*) = best, and *λογία* (*logia*) = child-birth.]

A. Ordinary Language. (Of the form *aristology*.) Birthwort; any plant of the genus *Aristolochia*. [See B.]

"*Arilologia*, i. e., *aristology*; hartwort."—Fernandez: *Spanish Dict.* (London), 1811.

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father; **wö**, **wët**, **hëro**, camel, **hër**, there; **piné**, **pít**, **síre**, **sír**, marine; **gö**, **pöt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wölf**, **wörk**, **wöh**, **sön**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, unite, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ð = ð. qu = kw.

B. Bot. (Of the form *aristolochia*.) A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Aristolochiaceæ, or Birthworts. They have curiously inflated irregular flowers, in some cases of large size; these consist of a tubular coloured calyx, no corolla, six stamens, one style, and a six-celled capsular fruit, with many seeds. One species, the *A. clematis*, or Common Birthwort, a plant with pale-yellow tubular flowers, swollen at the base, is naturalised among old ruins in the east and south of England. Most of the Aristolochias are emmenagogue, especially the European species, *A. rotunda*, *longa*, and *clematis*, and the Indian *A. indica*; the last-named species is also antarthritic. *A. dractea* is antihelmintic; when bruised and mixed with castor-oil it is used in cases of obstinate psora. *A. odoratissima*, of the West Indies, is alexipharmic. The *A. fragrantissima* of Peru is given in dysenteries, fevers, rheumatism, &c.; *A. serpentaria* (the Virginian Snake-root), besides being given in the worst forms of typhus fever, is deemed of use against snake-bite; as is also *A. trilobata*. (Lindley.) The *Treasury of Botany* points out that faith in the efficacy of some Aristolochia or other, as an antidote to the poison of serpents, prevails in America, Egypt, and India, its existence in regions so remote from each other affording strong evidence of its truth.

ār-is-tō-lō-chī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [ARISTOLOCHIA.]

Bot.: 'An order of plants placed by Lindley under his last or Asaral alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has hermaphrodite flowers, six to ten epigynous stamina, a three or six-celled inferior ovary, and wood without concentric zones. In 1846, Lindley estimated the known species at 130. Many are climbing plants. In their qualities they are tonic and stimulating. [ARISTOLOCHIA, ASARUM.]

ār-is-tō-phān-ic, a. [From Greek Ἀριστοφάνης (Aristophanēs). (See def.)] Pertaining to Aristophanes, the Athenian comic poet, whose plays were exhibited on the stage between B.C. 427 and 388. (North Amer. Rev.)

ār-is-tō-lī-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Aristoteli* (us); Eng. suffix -an.]

A. as adjective: Pertaining to Aristotle, the greatest philosopher of all antiquity, who was born in B.C. 384, and died in 322. His natal place being Stagira, now Stauros, a town of Macedonia, he is often called "the Stagyræite." He was a disciple of Plato, tutor of Alexander the Great, a highly distinguished teacher at Athens, the author of treatises on nearly every subject of human thought, and the founder of the Peripatetic Philosophy, his writings on the last-named theme and on Logic being venerated during the Middle Ages as no other book was but the Bible.

A. as substantive: Pertaining to Aristotle as his master. Spec., an adherent of the Peripatetic Philosophy. [PERIPATETIC.]

"The Aristotelians were of opinion that superfluity of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth."—*Sir Miles Sandys: Essays*, p. 210.

ār-is-tō-lī-an-ism, s. [Eng. *Aristotelian*; -ism.] The peripatetic system of philosophy founded by Aristotle. [PERIPATETIC.]

ār-is-tō-tēl-ic, * **ār-is-tō-tēl-ick**, a. [Ital. *Aristotelico*; Lat. *Aristotelicus*.] Pertaining or relating to Aristotle. The same as ARISTOTELIAN.

"The Aristotelic or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Africa to the rest of Europe chiefly by means of the Jews."—*Watson: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, l. 443.

ār-ith-mān-ōy, s. [Gr. ἀριθμός (arithmos) = a number, and μαντεία (manteia) = prophesying, divination; μάντις (mantis) = a diviner, a prophet.] Pretended divination of future events by means of numbers.

a-rith-mēt-ic, * **a-rith-mēt-ick**, * **a-rith-mēt-icke**, * **ars-mēt-rike**, * **ars-mēt-ryk**, s. [In Ger. *arithmetik*; Fr. *arithmétique*; Port. *arithmetica*; Sp. & Ital. *aritmetica*; Lat. *arithmetica*; Gr. ἀριθμητική (arithmētikē) [supply *τέχνη* (technē) = art], the fem. of ἀριθμητικός (arithmētikos) = of or for numbering; ἀριθμός (arithmos) = number.] In its broadest sense the science and art which treat of the properties of numbers. This definition, however, would include Algebra,

which is considered a distinct branch. Algebra deals with certain letters of the alphabet, such as *x*, *y*, *z*, *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., standing as symbols for numbers; arithmetic operates on numbers themselves, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. Viewed as a science, arithmetic is a branch of mathematics; looked on as an art, its object is to carry out for practical purposes certain rules regarding numbers, without troubling itself to investigate the foundation on which those rules are based.

It is variously divided, as into *Integral* and *Fractional Arithmetic*, the former treating of integers, and the latter of fractions. Integral arithmetic is sometimes called *Vulgar* or *Common Arithmetic*; and from fractional arithmetic is sometimes separated *Decimal Arithmetic*, treating, as the name implies, of decimals. There are also *Logarithmic Arithmetic* for computation by logarithms, and *Instrumental Arithmetic* for calculation by means of instruments or machines. Another division is into *Theoretical Arithmetic*, treating of the science of numbers, and *Practical Arithmetic*, which points out the best method of practically working questions or sums. *Political Arithmetic* is arithmetic applied to political economy, as is done in the statistical returns so continually presented to Parliament. Finally, *Universal Arithmetic* is a name sometimes applied to Algebra. The chief subjects generally treated under the science or art of Arithmetic are (1) Numeration and Notation; (2) Addition; (3) Subtraction; (4) Multiplication; (5) Division; (6) Reduction; (7) Compound Addition; (8) Compound Subtraction; (9) Compound Multiplication; (10) Compound Division; (11) Simple Proportion (Rule of Three); (12) Compound Proportion; (13) Vulgar Fractions; (14) Decimal Fractions; (15) Duodecimals; (16) Involution; (17) Evolution; (18) Ratios, Proportions, and Progressions; (19) Fellowship or Partnership; (20) Simple Interest; (21) Compound Interest; and (22) Position. (Hutton, &c.) Of these, the most important are the simple processes of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, the judicious use of which, singly or in combination, will solve the most complex arithmetical questions.

"At the same time one of the founders of the Society, Sir William Petty, created the science of political arithmetic, the humble but indispensable handmaid of political philosophy."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

Arithmetic of Infinites: The summing up of an infinite series of numbers.

ār-ith-mēt-ic-al, a. [Eng. *arithmetical*; -al.] Pertaining to arithmetic.

"... should his comprehension of arithmetical principles be questionable."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology*, 2nd ed., vol. ii., § 383, p. 312.

arithmetical complement. That which a number wants to make it reach the next highest decimal denomination. Thus the arithmetical complement of 4 is 6, for 4 + 6 = 10, and that of 42 is 58, because 42 + 58 = 100. The arithmetical complement of a logarithm is what it wants to make it reach 10.

arithmetical mean.

1. The number, whether it be an integer or a fraction, which is exactly intermediate between two others. Thus, 5 is the arithmetical mean between 2 and 8; for 2 + 3 = 5, and 5 + 3 = 8. To find such a mean, add the two numbers together, and divide their sum by 2; thus 2 + 8 = 10, and 10 ÷ 2 = 5.

2. More loosely: Any one of several numbers in an arithmetical ratio (q.v.) interposed between two other numbers. Thus, if 6, 9, and 12 be interposed between 3 and 15, any one of them may be called an arithmetical mean between these two numbers.

arithmetical progression. A series of numbers increasing or diminishing uniformly by the same number. If they increase, the arithmetical progression is said to be ascending, and if they decrease, descending. Thus the series 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 is an ascending arithmetical progression mounting up by the continued addition of 3; and the series 3, 6, 4, 2, is a descending one, falling regularly by 2. [PROGRESSION.]

arithmetical proportion. The relation existing between four numbers, of which the first is as much greater or less than the second, as the third is than the fourth; the equality of two differences or arithmetical

ratios. In such cases the sum of the extremes is = that of the means. [PROPORTION.]

arithmetical proportionals. The numbers so related to each other. (The term is opposed to geometric proportionals.) [PROPORTIONAL.]

arithmetical relation. The comparison of numbers in an arithmetical progression with the view of ascertaining how much they differ from each other.

arithmetical ratio. The difference between any two numbers constituting part of a series in arithmetical progression.

ār-ith-mēt-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *arithmetical*; -ly.] In an arithmetical manner; after the principles of arithmetic.

"Though the fifth part of a zester, being a simple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

ār-ith-mēt-ic-an, s. [Eng. *arithmetical*; -an. In Fr. *arithmétique*.] One skilled in arithmetic; a proficient in arithmetic.

"Gregory King, Lancaster herald, a political arithmetician of great acuteness and judgment."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. liii.

a-ri-th-mōs, s. [Gr. ἀριθμός (arithmos) = number.] Arithmetic. (Sir E. Arnold, v. 132.)

ār-ith-mōc-ra-ty, s. [Gr. ἀριθμός (arithmos) = number, and κρατέω (kratēō) = to rule.] The rule of mere numbers. (C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, pref.)

a-ri-th-mō-crāt-ic, a. [ARITHMOCRACY.] Pertaining to an arithmocracy (q.v.). (C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, pref.)

ār-ith-mōm-ē-tēr, s. [From Gr. ἀριθμός (arithmos) = a number, and μέτρον (metron) = a measure.] A machine which enables a person, however unskilled, to perform the operations of multiplication and division with facility, rapidly, and unerring accuracy. The arithmometer of M. Thomas (De Colmar), highly commended by General Hannington (*Journal of Actuaries*, vol. xvi., p. 244) and by Mr. Peter Gray, F.R.A.S., and others, does more, for, in forming the product of two given numbers, it can either add that product to, or subtract it from, another given number, according to the pleasure of the operator. The machine is provided on its face with spaces for the reception of three numbers, say P, Q, and R. These being properly placed, the turning of a handle brings out the value of P + Q R or P - Q R, according as the regulator was adjusted for addition or subtraction.

ark, * **arke**, * **arcke**, s. [A.S. *arc*, *erc*, *earc*; Sw., Dan., and Dut. *ark*; Ger. and Fr. *arke*; Goth. *arka*; Gael. *airc*; Prov. *archa*; Irish *aírc*, *aírk*; Sp., Port., Ital., and Lat. *arca*. From the same root as Lat. *arceo* = to enclose.]

1. A chest, a box, a coffer with a lid. *Specialty*—

1. The ark used in Jewish worship, called the Ark of the Covenant (Numb. x. 33, &c.), the Ark of the Testimony (Exod. xxx. 6), the Ark of God (2 Sam. vii. 2), the Ark of His (God's) Testament (Rev. xli. 19), the Ark of



JEWISH ARK. (FROM CALMET.)

Thy (God's) strength (Ps. cxxxii. 8), and the Ark of the Lord (1 Kings ii. 26). It was an oblong chest of acacia-wood overlaid with gold inside and out. On its top was the mercy-seat, and inside it at first were the two tables of stone, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod which budded (1 Kings viii. 9, and Heb. ix. 4).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exat. -ig. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl çē.

At each of the four corners was a ring into which staves or poles might be fitted to carry it when it required to be moved.

2. A large chest for holding meal. (*Scotch.*) " . . . when we have sent a/s the hail meal in the ark and the giral."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, chap. ix.

II. A chest-like vessel or ship. *Specialty*—

1. *Literally:*

(a) Noah's ark, a chest-like vessel about the dimensions of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship.

"Make thee an ark of gopher-wood."—*Gen.* vi. 14.
(b) The ark made of bulrushes, rendered watertight by a coating of bitumen, in which Moses when an infant was committed to the Nile.

" . . . she took for him an ark of bulrushes. . . ."—*Ezod.* ii. 3.

(c) *In America:* A large boat used on the American rivers to transport produce to market. (*Webster.*)

2. *Fig.: Life.*

"But thou," said I, "hast mis'd thy mark,
Who sought'st to wreck my mortal ark."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

ark, *v.t.* [From the substantive.] To enclose within an ark. [ARKED.]

ark-an-gite, *s.* [From Arkansas, where it is found.] A mineral, a variety of Brookite (q.v.). It occurs in thick black crystals.

arke, *s.* [ARC, ARCH.]

"The arke of his artificial day hath i-ronne
The fourth part, of half an hour and more."
Chaucer: C. T., 4, 423-3.

ark'-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [ARK, v.]

"When arked Noah and seven with him."
Warner: Alibon's Eng., bk. I, chap. i.

ark'-ite, *s. & a.* [Eng. ark; -ite.]

A. *As substantive:* An inmate of the ark. (*Bryant.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Noah's ark. (*Bryant.*)

ark'-sù-tite, ark'-sù-dite, *s.* [From Ark-sut Fiord, in South Greenland.] A mineral classed by Dana in his Cryolite Group of Fluorine Compounds. It is a white, translucent, and brittle species, with vitreous lustre, except on cleavage faces, where it is pearly. Its composition is—fluorine, 51.03; alumina, 17.87; lime, 7.01; soda, 23.00; and water, 0.57, with 74 of insoluble matter.

ark'-ys, *s.* [Gr. ἀρκυς (arkus) = a net.] A genus of spiders. The *A. lancier* is yellow with red at the sides. It is a native of South America.

ärle, *ärlie (pl. ärles, ärlies), *s.* [A.N. earles, yearles (pl.).] (Generally in the plural.) Earnest-money; money given to a person hired as a servant as an earnest that in due time the wages for which he has stipulated will be paid.

"As for Morton, he exhausted his own very slender stock of money in order to make Cuddle such a present, under the name of ärles, as might show his sense of the value of the recommendation delivered to him."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, chap. viii.

arlie-penny (sing.), **arles-penny** (pl.), *s.* A penny given for such a purpose.

***arled**, *a.* [A.S. arl = a welt, the border of a garment, a robe.] Ring-streaked.

"Sep or got, hawed, arled, or gret."
Story of Gen. and Ezod. (ed. Morris), 172.

***ar'-ly**, *a. & adv.* [EARLY.]

arm (1), ***arme**, *s.* [A.S. arm, earm; Sw., Dan., Dut., Mod. Ger., O. L. Ger., and O. H. Ger. arm; O. Fris. erm; O. Icel. armr; Goth. arms; Arm. armm; Lat. armus = an arm; Gr. ἄρμος (harmos) = a fitting, a joint; ἄρσ (arō) = to join, to fit together; Lat. and Gr. root ar = to join, to fit.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: The portion of the human body on either side, extending from the shoulder to the hand; the corresponding part also in a quadrumanous animal, a monkey for example. More rarely, one of the forelegs in a digitated quadruped of any kind.

"Then let my arm fall from my shoulder-blade, . . ."
—*J. b. xxxi. 22.*

"The hair of the orang outang is of a brownish-red colour, and covers his back, arms, legs, and sides of his hands and feet."—*Griffith's Custer*, i. 238.
" . . . the arms and paws [of a squirrel, *Sciurus biolor*] are bordered with a beautiful series of hairs."
—*Ibid.*, iii. 182.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of material things:* Anything which stands out from that of which it constitutes a part, as an outstretched arm does from the human body. *Specialty*—

(a) A branch of a tree, especially when it is tolerably horizontal.

"A broad oak, stretching forth its leafy arms."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(b) The projecting supports for the human arms on the two sides of some chairs, hence called *arm-chairs*. [ARM-CHAIR.]

(c) [See B. 2, Naut.]

(d) A narrow inlet running from the ocean some distance inland. The White Sea, the Baltic, and the Adriatic Sea may be considered arms of the sea.

" . . . good reasons can be assigned for believing that this valley was formerly occupied by an arm of the sea."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. ix.

2. *Of things not material:*

(a) Power, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual; support of any kind.

"Behold, the days come, that I will cut off thine arm, and the arm of thy father's house, that there shall not be an old man in thine house."—*1 Sam.* ii. 31.
(b) Trust, dependence.

"Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord."—*Jer.* xvii. 5.

B. Technical:

1. *Her.* The human arm is often found constituting part of a crest. [CUBIT-ARM.]

2. *Naut.* The word arm is used for the extremity of a yard. (Generally called the yard-arm.)

arm-and-arm, *adv. & a.* The same as ARM-IN-ARM (q.v.).

"Go, fool, and arm-and-arm with Clodio, plead
Your cause before a bad yet little dread."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

arm-bone, *s.* The bone of the arm (the humerus).

"The bone of the arm (humerus) is of remarkable length."—*Owen: Classification of the Mammalia*, p. 68.
" . . . an extensive firm suture, badly united, of the left arm-bone."—*Ibid.*, p. 80.

arm-chair, *s.* A chair with arms. It is written also *armed-chair*.

"Her father left his good arm-chair,
And rode his hunter down."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

arm-ful, *a.* [ARMPUL.]

***arm-gret**, *a.* As great or as thick as the arm.

"A wrethe of gold arm-gret, and hure of wight,
Upon his heed, set ful of stoomes bright."
Chaucer: C. T., 2, 147-8.

arm-hole, *s.* The arm-pit.

"Picking is most in the soles of the feet, and under the arm-holes, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

"[In Ezek. xlii. 18, the word rendered 'arm-hole'] should probably be translated 'fore arm, cubit,' though some make it the wrist.

arm-in-arm, *adv. & a.* With one's arm interlocked with that of another; arm-and-arm.

"When arm-in-arm we went along."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

arm's-end, *s.* A metaphor derived from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For my sake be comfortable; hold death awhile at the arm's-end."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 6.

arm-shaped, *a.* Shaped like the arm.

arm's-length, *s.* A phrase derived from boxing [ARM'S-ENP], and signifying to keep a person at a distance, not to permit him to attempt familiarity.

"She ceased, and Paris held the costly fruit
Out at arm's-length . . ."—*Tennyson: Atona.*

arm's-reach, *s.* The reach of the arm, (Todd.)

arm-strong, *a.* Powerful in the arms. (*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 56.)

arm (2), *s.* [ARMS.] A weapon of war.

"[Generally in the pl., ARMS (q.v.).]

arm (1), *v.t.* [From the substantive arm (1).]

1. To offer the arm to; to take by the arm; to take up in the arms.

"Make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave: come, arm him."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

†2. To furnish with bodily arms.

"Her shoulders broad and long,
Armed long and round."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

arm (2), *v.t. & i.* [From Eng. arm (2). In Fr. armer; Sp. & Port. armar; Ital. armare; Lat. armo = to furnish with implements, and espec., with warlike weapons; from arma = arms.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* To equip with weapons, defensive or offensive.

"And Saul armed David with his armour, and he put an helmet of brass upon his head; also he armed him with a coat of mail."—*1 Sam.* xvii. 38.

2. *Figuratively:*

(a) *Of material things:* To add to anything what will give it greater strength or efficiency.
"You must arm your hook with the line in the inside of it."—*Walton: Angler.*

(b) *Of things immaterial:* To impart to the mind or heart any thing that will make it more fitted for offence or defence; to provide against.

" . . . arm yourselves likewise with the same mind."
—*1 Pet.* iv. 1.

II. Technically:

Magnetism. To arm a magnet is to connect its poles by means of a soft iron bar. [ARMATURE.]

B. Intransitive: To equip with weapons of war. (Used of individuals or of communities.)

" . . . and thus aloud exclaims:
Arm, arm, Patroclus!"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., 155-56.

***arm, *arme, *ar'-eme**, *a.* [Sw., O. Icel., and Mod. Ger. arm = poor.] (*Moral Ode*, ed. Morris, 223.)

ar-mā-dā, *ar-mā-dō, *s.* [Sp. armada = a war fleet as contradistinguished from flota = a fleet of merchant vessels; Lat. arma = arms. From Spanish, armada has passed into German, French, &c., and is = Ital. armata = a navy, a fleet.]

(1) *Spec.:* The celebrated fleet, called at first, by anticipation, "The 'Invincible' Spanish armada," which was sent in 1588 to assail England, but which, utterly failing in its object, and coming to a tragic and inglorious end, was latterly known simply as the "Spanish armada," the word "invincible" being dropped.

"They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Allike the Armada's pride or spoils of Trafalgar."
Byron: Child Harold, iv. 181.

Hence (2) *Gen.:* Any war fleet.

"So by a roaring tempest on the flood
A whole armada of convicted sail
Is scatter'd and disjoint'd from fellowship."
Shakespeare: King John, iii. 4.

" . . . We will not leave,
For them that triumph, those who grieve,
With that armada gay."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, l. 17.

ar-mā-dīl'-la, *s.* [In Fr. armadille; from Sp. armadilla, dimin. of armada.] A small armada.

ar-mā-dīl'-lō (plural -lōs, and -lōes), *s.* [In Ger. armadill and armadilthier. From Sp. armadillo.]

1. The Spanish American name, now imported into English, of various Mammalia belonging to the order Edentata, the family Dasypodidae, and its typical genus Dasypus. [DASYPUS.] The name armadillo, implying



ARMADILLO.

that they are in armour, is applied to these animals because the upper part of their body is covered with large strong scales or plates, forming a helmet for their head, a buckler for their shoulders, transverse bands for their

fāto, fāt, fāro, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīn, marine; gō, vōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē qu = kw.

back, and in some species a series of rings for the protection of their tail. Another peculiarity is the great number of their molar teeth; these amount in one species to more than ninety. There are five toes on the hinder feet, and four or five, according to the species, on the anterior ones. The fore feet are admirably adapted for digging, and the animal, when it sees danger, can extemporise a hole and vanish into it with wonderful rapidity. If actually captured, it rolls itself into a ball, withdrawing its head and feet under its strong armour. There are several species—such as the Great Armadillo, or Tatu (*Dasypus gigas*), the Three-banded Armadillo, or Apana (*D. Apana*), the Six-banded Armadillo (*D. sexcinctus*), and the Hairy Armadillo (*D. villosus*). They feed chiefly on ants and other lusecta and worms, and are peculiar to South America, where a giant-animal of similar organisation, the Glyptodon, lived in Tertiary times.

"It is generally understood that the Armadillos bring forth but once a year."—*Griffith's Cuv.*, iii. 236.

2. A genus of Crustaceans belonging to the order Isopoda, and the family Oniscidae, the type of which is the well known wood-loose. It is so called partly from its being covered with a certain feeble kind of armour; but chiefly from its rolling itself up into a ball after the fashion of the South American mammalian Armadillos.

armadillo-like, a. Like an armadillo, covered with natural armour.

"In the Pampean deposit at the Bajada I found the osseous armour of a gigantic armadillo-like animal."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. vii.

* **ar-mā-dō, s.** [ARMADA.]

ar-mā-mēnt, s. [In Fr. *armement*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *armamento*; Lat. *armamentum* = the outfitting of a ship, the supplying it with everything excepting only its hull: *armo* = to furnish with implements; *arma* = implements, . . . the tackle of a ship.]

I. The act of arming a fleet or army; the state of being armed.

II. That which constitutes the equipment or which is itself equipped.

1. That which constitutes the equipment. (Often in the pl., *armaments*, signifying everything needful to render the naval and military forces of a country efficient.) *Spec.*, weapons and ammunition.

" . . . and the increase [of expenditure] is for the most part due to more costly armaments."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1874.

2. The forces equipped

(a) A naval expedition fitted out for war; a fleet, with the men, guns, ammunition, and stores on board.

"English sailors, with more reason, predicted that the first gale would send the whole of this fair-weather armament to the bottom of the Channel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(b) Land forces fully equipped; an army encamped for war. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xx.)

* **ar-mā-mēn-tā-rŷ, s.** [Lat. *armamentarium*.] An armoury, an arsenal. (*Johnson*.)

ar-man, s. [Fr.] A confection for restoring appetite in horses. (*Johnson*.)

* **ār-mā-rŷ, s.** [Lat. *armarium* = a chest, a coffer.] [ALMERY.] A chronicle or archive. (*Wycliffe: 1 Esdras* ii. 15.)

ar-mā-tŭre, s. [In Ger. *armatur*; Fr. *armature* and *armature*; Sp. *armadura*; Ital. & Lat. *armatura* = (1) armour, (2) armed soldiers, (3) a kind of military exercise.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Armour worn for the defence of the body, or, more frequently, the armour in which some animals are enveloped for their protection against their natural foes.

"Others should be armed with hard shells, others with prickles; the rest, that have no such armature, should be endued with great swiftness and perversity."—*Ray: Creation*.

* 2. Offensive weapons.

"The double armature is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Poetry*.

B. Technically:

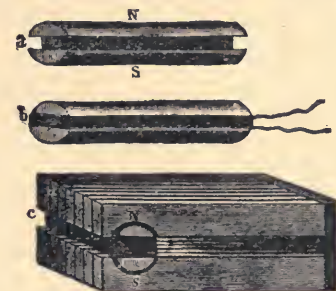
1. **Magnetism:** The armatures, called also the keepers, of a magnetic bar are pieces of soft iron placed in contact with its poles. These, by being acted on inductively, become magnets, and, re-acting in their turn, not

merely preserve, but even increase, the magnetism of the original bar. Magnets thus provided are said to be *armed*.

2. **Electricity:**

(a) The internal and external armatures, or coatings of a Leyden jar, are the coatings of tinfoil on its interior, and part of its exterior, surface.

(b) *Siemens' armature or bobbin:* An armature designed for magneto-electrical machines,



SIEMENS' CYLINDRICAL ARMATURE.

a. Cylinder. b. Cylinder on which covered copper wire is wound. c. Cylinders inserted in magnets. N. North Pole. S. South Pole.

in which the insulated wire is wound longitudinally on the core, instead of transversely.

3. **Arch.** Iron bars employed for the consolidation of a building. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

armed, a. [From *arm*, s.] Furnished with arms in a literal or figurative sense. Specially in comp., as *long-armed*, *strong-armed*, &c.

armed, pa. par. & a. [ARM, v.t.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. Equipped with weapons offensive or defensive, or both. (B., 1, *Mil.*)

"So the armed men left the captives and the spoil . . ."—*2 Chron.* xxviii. 14.

2. Having its natural efficiency increased by mechanical appliances.

"But they continually grow larger, and pass by insensible gradations into the state of cloud, when they can no longer elude the armed eye."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 130.

II. **Fig.** Strengthened in mind and heart against danger.

B. Technically:

I. **Military and Naval:**

1. **Of men.** An armed body of men is a military detachment provided with arms and ammunition, ready for an engagement. (A., 1.) (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

2. **Of ships:**

(a) *Armed in flut*, that is, armed after the manner of a transport. Having had part of her guns removed to make more room. In such a case the effective armament of the vessel is less than that at which she is rated. (*Webster*.)

(b) An armed ship is one taken into the Government service, and equipped in time of war with artillery, ammunition, &c. (*James*.)

3. **Of shot.** A crossbar shot is said to be armed when some rope-yarn is rolled round the end of the iron bar running through the shot.

4. **Of procedure.** Armed neutrality. [NEUTRALITY.]

II. **Heraldry:**

1. Furnished with arms.

"A man armed at all points (see the annexed figure) is a man covered with armour on every portion of him excepting only his face.

2. Adding to anything that which will give it greater strength or efficiency.

"The term armed, followed by *of*, is applied to a beast of prey when his teeth and claws, or to a predatory



ARMED AT ALL POINTS.

bird when his talons and beak, are differently coloured from the rest of his body.

III. **Biology. Used—**

1. (*Zool.*) Of the natural armature of various parts of the body of man or of the inferior animals: Furnished with teeth, tusks, nails, claws, &c.

" . . . the most formidably armed jaws."—*Owen: Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 76.

2. (*Botany*) Of thorns, prickles, &c., on plants.

IV. **Magnetism.** An armed magnet: One provided with an armature (q.v.).

* **ar-mēe, s.** [ARMY.]

Ar-mē-ni-an, a. & s. [Eng. *Armenia*(a); -an. In Fr. *Arménien*; from Lat. *Armenia*; Gr. *Ἀρμενία* (*Armenia*). Armenia, in 2 Kings xix. 37, is in the original *Ararat*, and should have been so rendered.]

A. **As adjective:** Pertaining to Armenia, a country situated on the mountainous region between the Black and the Caspian Seas, between latitudes 37° and 42° N., and long. 39° to 50° E.

B. **As substantive:**

1. A native of Armenia.

2. The language spoken by the Armenians, who are not confined to their native land, but are many of them successful merchants in India and other parts of the East. The *Living* comes from the *Old* or *Dead* Armenian, ranked by Max Müller under the Aryan Branch of the Southern Division of the Iranian Languages.

Armenian bole.

Mineralogy: A kind of bole from Armenia. [BOLE.]

Armenian stone.

Mineralogy: A blue carbonate of copper brought from Armenia.

Armenian whetstone.

Min. Dana's rendering of the Greek term *ἀκόνι ἐξ Ἀρμενίας* (*akonē ex Armenias*), the name given by Theophrastus to emery (q.v.).

* **ar-mēn-tal, a.** [Lat. *armentalis*; from *armentum* = cattle for ploughing or for draught.] Pertaining or relating to a herd of cattle. (*Bailey*.)

ar-mēn-tine, a. [Lat. *armentum* (ARMENTAL), and Eng. suffix *-ine*.] The same as ARMENTAL (q.v.). (*Bailey*.)

* **ar-mēn-tōse, adj.** [Lat. *armentosus*.] Abounding with cattle. (*Bailey*.)

ar-mōr-i-ā, s. [From the term *Flos Armeria*, applied by the botanists of the Middle Ages to some of the Sweet William Pinks. *Flos Armeria* again is, according to Clusius, the French word *armoiries* (armorial bearings), Latinised. (*Hooker and Arnott*.)] A genus of plants belonging to the order Plumbaginaceae (Leadworts). It contains two British species. The first is the *A. maritima*, the Cornuall Thrift, Sea-pink, or Sea-gillflower so abundant on our coasts, and the *A. plantaginifolia*, or Plautain-leaved Thrift of the island of Jersey. A variety of the former species occurs on the tops of mountains. Next to the Box, *A. vulgaris* is the best edging for walks.

ar-mēt, s. [French = armour for the head.] A helmet used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. I. is represented in the annexed illustration.

armet-grand, s.

[Fr. *grand* = great.] An armet worn with a beaver.

armet-petit, s.

[Fr. *petit* = little.] An armet worn without a beaver. It had a guard for the face, consisting of three bars.

arm-fūl, *arm-fūll, s. [Eng. *arm*; full. In Ger. *armvoll*.] As much of anything as an arm can hold.

"He comes so lazily on in a simile, with his 'arm/full of words' . . ."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymachus*.

"As an especial favour, he allowed me to purchase, at a high price, an armful of dirty straw."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xvi.



ARMET.

* **arm'-gaunt**, *a.* [Eng. *arm*; *gaunt*.] As gaunt—i.e., as slender—as the arm; no thicker than the arm.

"So he nodded,
And soberly did mount a *armgaunt* steed."
Shaksp.: *Ant. & Cleop.*, l. 5.

† **ar-mif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *armifer* = weapon-bearing: *arma* = arms, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing arms. (*Ogilvie*.)

ar-mī-ġēr, *s.* [Lat. *armiger*, in inscriptions *armigerus*; from *arma* = arms, and *gero* = to wear, to bear about with one.] An esquire, properly one who attended on a knight, to bear his shield and otherwise render him service. [*Esquire*.]

"Slender, *ay*, and *ratulorum* too; and a gentleman born, master parson, who writes himself *armigero*: in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, *armigero*."—Shaksp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 1.

ar-mī-ġ-ēr-ōus, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *armigero* = martial (see *ARMIGER*), "bearing arms." Pertaining or relating to an esquire or person who attended on a knight. [See *ESQUIRE*.]

"They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population."—*De Quincey*. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

ar'-mil, *s.* [Lat. *armilla* = a bracelet.] [*ARMILLA*.]

Mech. & Astron.: An ancient astronomical instrument. It was of two forms: an *Equinoctial Armil*, constructed with a single ring placed in the plane of the equator, for determining the line of the equinoxes; and a *Solstitial Armil*, in which there were two or more rings, one of them in the plane of the meridian, for ascertaining the solstices. (*Whewell*.)

ar-mī-lāu-ŋa, *s.* [Lat., according to Isidore, contract. from *armilcausa* = a military cloak.] A cloak covering the shoulders, worn in England in mediæval times.

"The book of Worcester reporteth that in the year of our Lord . . . 1372, they first began to wanton it in a curial weed which they called a cloak, and in Latin *armilcausa*, as onely covering the shoulders."—*Cameron's Remains*, 195.

ar-mī-lā-s, *s.* [Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. = (1) an arm-ring, a bracelet, (2) a hoop or ring; from *armus* = arm.]

1. A bracelet.

2. *Mech.*: An iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.

3. *Anat.*: The round ligament which confines the tendons of the carpus. (*Parr*, &c.)

† **ar-mī-lā-rŷ**, *a.* [In Fr. *armillaire*; Sp. *armillar*; Port. *armillar*; Ital. *armillare*; Low Lat. *armillarius*; from Class. Lat. *armilla* = an armlet, an arm-ring, a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet in form; circular. (Rarely used, except in Astronomy.)

"He [Hipparchus] is also said to have erected *armillary* circles at Alexandria."—*Penny Cyc.*, ii. 525.

armillary sphere.

Mech. & Astron.: A sphere not solid like a modern celestial globe, but consisting of several metallic or other circles mechanically fixed in such relative positions that one represented the celestial equator, a second the ecliptic, and two more the colures. It was capable of revolving on its axis within a movable horizon. Astronomers used the armillary sphere for purposes of instruction not merely in ancient times, but on to the age of Tycho Brahe, in the sixteenth century. Now, however, it has fallen into disuse, having been superseded by the celestial globe. [*ASTROLABE*, *CELESTIAL*.]

"When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary sphere*, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position."—*Harris: Description of the Globe*.

ar-mī-lā-tēd, *a.* [Lat. *armillatus*.] Wearing bracelets. (*Johnson*.)

* **ar'-mille**, * **ar'-mÿlle**, *s.* [Lat. *armilla* (q.v.).] A bracelet.

"When he had seen the rhyces on his sisters' eeres, and her porynettes or *armilles* on her hands."—*Golden Legend*, l. 10. (*In Boucher*.)

* **ar'-min**, *s.* [Dut. *arm* = poor.] A beggar.

"O hear God!—so young an *arm*!
M. Flow. *Armin*, sweet heart, I know not what you mean
By that, but I am almost a beggar."
London Prod., Supp. Sh., ii. 519. (*Nares*.)

* **ar'-mined**, *a.* [ERMINED.]

arm'-iŋg, *pr. par. a., & s.* [ARN, v.t.]

A. & B. *pr. par. and participial adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of equipping one's self with weapons, or the state of being so equipped.

(*a*) *Lit.*:

"For the *arming* was now universal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(*b*) *Fig.*: Confirmation of a suspicion, or of a truth previously but half-believed.

2. Lord, Hath the count all this intelligence?

1. Lord, *ay*, and the particular confusions, point from point, to the full *arming* of the verity."—*Shaksp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

2. That which constitutes the equipment.

II. *Technically (Nautical)*:

1. *Plur.*: Waist-cloths; cloths hung about the outside of the ship's upper-works fore and aft, and before the cubridge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*.

2. *Sing. (in soundings at sea)*: A preparation of tallow, placed in the concavity at the bottom of the lead used for soundings, and designed to ascertain the character of the ocean bed at the place.

"The soundings from which this section is laid down were taken with great care by Capt. Fitzroy himself, he used a belt-shaped lead, having a diameter of four inches, and the *armings* each time were cut off and brought on board for me to examine. The *arming* is a preparation of tallow, placed in the concavity at the bottom of the lead. Sand, and even small fragments of rock, will adhere to it; and if the bottom be of rock, it brings up an exact impression of its surface."—*Darwin: On Coral Reefs* (1845), ch. i., p. 7.

D. *In composition*: Applied to various things used in, and for the purpose of, *arming*.

arming-buckle, *s.*

Her.: A lozenge-shaped buckle. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

arming-doublet, *s.* A surcoat.

"*Arming-doublets* of carnation satten."—*Masque of the Inner Temple* (1612). (*Ballwell: Contr. to Lætic*.)

arming-points, *s. pl.* The fastenings keeping the several pieces of armour from separating.

arming-press, *s.* A press used in book-binding. [*BLOCKING PRESS*.]

Ar-min'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Lat., &c., *Arminius*]; Eng. suffix *-an*. In Ger. *Arminianer*, *s.*] Pertaining to Arminius, the Latinised form of the surname of James Harnensen, a noted Dutch theologian. [*B*.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining to Arminius or to his tenets.

"The *Arminian* doctrine, a doctrine less austere, less logical than that of the early Reformers, but more agreeable to the popular notions of the divine justice and benevolence, spread fast and wide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *As substantive*:

Church Hist.: A follower of Arminius, or in other words, of James Harnensen (see etym.), first a Dutch minister in Amsterdam, and afterwards Professor of Theology in Leyden University. The views of himself and his followers were summed up in five points, which may be briefly stated thus:—1. That God from all eternity predestinated to eternal life those who He foresaw would have permanent faith in Christ. 2. That Christ died for all mankind, and not simply for the elect. 3. That man requires regeneration by the Holy Spirit. 4. That man may resist Divine grace. 5. That man may fall from Divine grace. This last tenet was at first held but doubtfully; ultimately, however, it was firmly accepted. Arminius died in the year 1609. In 1618 and 1619 the Synod of Dort condemned the Arminian doctrines, the civil power, as was the general practice of the age, enforcing the decrees of the council by pains and penalties. [*REMONSTRANTS*.] Nevertheless the new views spread rapidly. Archbishop Laud introduced them into the Church of England; the Wesleyans also are essentially Arminians; whilst the remainder of the English Nonconformists and the Presbyterians in Scotland and elsewhere are mostly Calvinists. The only English sect formally called after Arminius is that of the "Arminian New Society."

Ar-min'-i-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Arminian*; *-ism*. In Ger. *Arminianism*.] The distinctive religious tenets held by the Arminians.

"Laud, Neil, Montagu, and other bishops were all supposed to be tainted with *Arminianism*."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*

Ar-min'-i-an-ize, *v.t. & i.* [*ARMINIAN*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make Arminian, to imbue with Arminian doctrines.

B. *Intrans.*: To teach Arminianism.

Ar-min'-i-an-iz-ēr, *s.* [*ARMINTANIZE*.] One who teaches Arminianism.

ar-mīp'-ō-tēŋce, *s.* [*ARMIPOTENT*.] Piusance at arms. (*Bailey*.)

ar-mīp'-ō-tēt, *a.* [Sp., Port., & Ital. *armipotente*; Lat. *armipotens* = mighty in arms (an epithet of Mars): *arma* = arms, and *potens* = powerful, possum = I am able.] Powerful or mighty in arms; mighty in war.

2. Lord, This is your devoted friend, sir, the manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier."—*Shaksp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

ar-mis'-ō-nant, *a.* [Lat. *arma* = arms, and *sonans*, *pr. par. of sono* = to sound.] Having sounding arms or rustling armour. (*Ash*.)

ar-mis'-ō-noūs, *a.* [Lat. *armisonovus*: *arma* = arms, and *sono* = to sound.] Having sounding arms or rustling armour. (*Bailey*.)

ar-mis-tīce, *s.* [Fr. *armistice*; Sp. & Port. *armisticio*; Ital. *armistizio*; from Lat. *arma* = arms, and *sisto* = to cause to stand.] A short cessation of arms for a certain stipulated time during a war; a truce, designed for negotiation or other ends.

"Lastly, he required some guarantee that the king would not take advantage of the *armistice* for the purpose of introducing a French force into England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Now that an *armistice* has been accepted, and a conference is about to assemble to elaborate, if possible, terms of peace . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

arm'-lōss (1), * **arm'-lēś**, *a.* [Eng. *arm* (1), *s.*, and suff. *-less* = without. In Ger. *armlos*.] Without arms.

"And saugh an *hond armles*, that wroot fast."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,689.

arm'-lēś (2), *a.* [Eng. *arm* (2), *s.*; suff. *-less*.] Without weapons, defenceless.

arm'-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *arm*; suffix *-let*, used as a diminutive.]

1. A small arm.

2. A bracelet worn on the upper arm as contradicting distinguished from one of the ordinary type encircling the wrist. Armlets are of two kinds.

(*a*) Those worn by men in the East as one of the insignia of royal power. Kitto thinks that the *תַּבְּרִיט* (*tsabrit*), or so-called "bracelet," which the Amalekites said he took from the arm of the slain Saul, was an armlet of this symbolic character (2 Sam. i. 10). The same Hebrew word, again rendered "bracelet," occurs in Num. xxxi. 50, and probably with the same meaning. Armlets of this nature are still seen on Persian, Hindoo, and other sovereigns, and in most cases they are studded with expensive jewels.

"*Armlet*. Although the word has the same meaning as *bracelet*, yet the latter is practically so exclusively used to denote the ornament of the wrist, that it seems proper to distinguish by *armlet* the similar ornament which is worn on the upper arm. There is also this difference between them, that in the East bracelets are generally worn by women, and *armlets* only by men. The *armlet*, however, is in use among men only as one of the insignia of sovereign power."—*Kitto: Bib. Cyc.*, Art. "Armlet."

(*b*) Those worn by women in our own and other countries simply for ornament.

"Every nymph of the flood her tresses rendering,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main."
Dryden: *Albion & Albanius*, iii.

3. Armour for the arm.

† **ar-mō'-nī-a**, *s.* [*HARMONIA*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

- * **ar-mō-nī-āc.** Old form of ARMONIAE.
 "... the thriddle i-wis
 Sal armoniac, ...—Chaucer: C. T., 12,751-2.
- * **ar-mōn-ī-cal.** [HARMONICAL.]
- * **ar-mōn-ŷ.** s. [HARMONY.] (Scotch.)

ar'-mōr, 'ar'-mōur, *ar-moure, *ar-mure. s. [In Fr. *armure*; O. Fr. *armure*; Sp. & Port. *armadura*; Ital. & Lat. *armatura* = equipment, outfit, armor; *armo* = to fit out with implements, to equip; *arma* = implements, arms.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Defensive arms; a covering designed to protect the body, especially in war, from being injured by any weapon the foe could use. In the authorised version of the Bible it is frequently mentioned under its appropriate name (1 Sam. xvii. 54; 1 Kings xxii. 38, &c.), and several times under the name *harness*, which was a term for armor common during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (1 Kings xx. 11; xxii. 34; 2 Chron. ix. 24). [HARNESSE.] The heroes of the Trojan war are described by Homer as wearing it. It was in use among the other nations of antiquity, but it was not till the age of chivalry that it reached its full development. From the list of pieces of armor enumerated in the unjoined example, quoted by Nares from Warner, it can be well understood that a knight "in complete armour" was too well protected to be in much danger from a foe, and too unwieldy to put that foe in much danger. Mail armor was in use from 1066 to 1300. It was regulated, consisting of little imbricated plates sewn upon a hauberk without sleeves or hood; *ringed or chain*, consisting of interlocking rings; *gamboused*, consisting of padded work stitched; *scaled*, of small circular plates like fish scales. *Mixed armor* to 1410, chain and plate. *Plate armor* to 1600, composed of large plates, and entirely enclosing the body. *Half armor* to eighteenth century, consisting of helmet and body armor only. Armor has almost disappeared in modern warfare, its only remnant being the defence against sword blows worn by cavalry. Recently, however, a bullet-proof coat has been devised, which may be worn by future infantry.

"To them in complest armour seem'd the greene knight to appeare.
 The burgonet, the bever, huffe, the collar, curates, and
 The poldrons, grangard, vambraces, gauntlets for
 either hand,
 The tushes, cushies, and the graves, staff, peascall,
 hauses, all
 The greene knight carst had tylded with, that held
 her love his thrall."
 Warner: *Alb. Engl.*, bk. xii., p. 291. (Nares.)

2. *Fig.*: Anything designed and fitted to prove a defence against spiritual enemies.

§ The "armor of light" (Rom. xiii. 12), opposed to "the works of darkness," would seem to be holy deeds. "The armour of righteousness" (2 Cor. vi. 7), as the name implies, is righteousness, justice. The "armor of God" (Eph. vi. 11, 13), is described at length in verses 13 to 20.

B. Technically:

1. *Law.* The Statutes of armor, repealed in the reign of King James I., were ancient enactments requiring every one, according to his rank and estate, to provide a determinate quantity of the weapons then in use, that if required he might aid in the defence of his country against domestic commotion or foreign invasion. (Blackstone's Comment., bk. i., chap. 13.) Embezzling or destroying the king's armor or warlike stores was, by 31 Eliz., 3, 4, felony. (*Ibid.*, iv. 101, 102.)

2. *Her.* Coat-armourer: The same as COAT OF ARMS. [ARMS.]

3. *Magnetism*: The "armor" of a magnet is the same as its *armature* (q. v.).

ar'-mor-bear-ēr. s. [Eng. *armour*; *bearer*.] One who carries the weapons of war belonging to another.

"Then he called hastily unto the young man his armour-bearer, and said unto him, Draw thy sword, and slay me, . . ."—*Judg.* ix. 54.

ar-mōr-ā-čī-ā. s. [Lat. *armoracia*, *armoracea*, *armoracium*; Gr. *ἀρμαρία* (*armorakia*) = horse-radish; from *Armorica*, the Latin name of Brittany, where it was said to grow abundantly.] Horse-radish or Water-radish. A genus of plants belonging to the order Brassicaceæ, or Crucifers. It contains one

species, the *A. camphobia*, or Great Water-radish, wild in Britain; and another, the *A. rusticana*, or Common Horse-radish, naturalised. The former has yellow flowers, and the latter white.

ar'-mōr-ēr, *ar'-mōur-ēr, *ar'-mēr-ēr, *ar'-mūr-ēr. s. [Eng. *armour*; -er. In Fr. *armurier*.]

1. One who dresses another in armor.

"The armorers, accomplishing the knights,
 With busy hammers closing rivets up,
 Give dreadful note of preparation."
 Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv., Chorus.

2. One who manufactures or repairs armor and weapons.

"This let the armorier with speed dispose."
 Byron: *Corair*, l. 7.

3. One who has charge of the small arms of a ship or regiment.

ar-mōr-ī-ā-l, a. & s. [Fr. *armorial*, from *armoiries* = arms, coats of arms; Lat. *armarium* = a place for tools; hence a chest for clothing, money, &c.; *arma* = tools, implements.]

1. *As adjective*: Pertaining to heraldic arms.

"Ancient Armorial Quarterings."—*Nichols: Herald & Genealogist*, vol. viii., p. 247.

2. *As substantive*: A book containing coats of arms. Thus the phrases occur, "the French *armorial*, the Spanish *armorial*," &c.

Ar-mōr-īc, a. & s. [Lat. *Armoricus*. From *Armorica*, said to be derived from two old Gallic words, *ar* (Gallic *air*) = upon, and *mor* (Lat. *mare*) = the sea.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to Armorica, the western part of the country between the Seine and the Loire. It was inhabited in Cæsar's time by a confederacy of tribes called the Armorican League. He made war against them and subdued them. Long afterwards it received the name of Bretagne, in English Brittany, from being inhabited by the Britons. Now it is divided into several French departments.

B. As substantive: The language of Armorica. It is called by the French Bas Breton. It belongs to the Celtic family, and is akin to the Welsh and the extinct Cornish. (In the etymologies of this Dictionary it is cited as *Arm.*)

ar-mōr-īc-an, a. & s. [Eng., &c., *Armoric*; -an. In Ger. *Armorikaner*.]

A. As adj.: The same as ARMORIC, *adj.* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A person born in Armorica.

ar-mōr-ist, ar'-mōur-ist. s. [Fr. *armoiriste*.] One well acquainted with coats of arms one skilled in heraldry. (*Bailey*.)

ar'-mōr-ŷ (plur. ar'-mōr-īeš), s. [Eng. *armor*; -y. In O. Fr. *armaire*, *armarie*, *armoire* (In Mod. Fr. *armoiries* is = coats of arms); Prov. *armari*; Sp. *armeira*. From Lat. *armarium* = a place for tools, a chest for clothes; *arma* = tools, implements, arms.]

A. From Eng. armor, in the sense of a coat of arms:

1. Coat armor; coats of arms.

2. Skill in heraldry.

B. From Eng. armor, in its ordinary sense:

1. Defensive armor, also offensive weapons, or both taken together.

"Nigh at hand
 Celestial armour, shields, helms, and spears,
 Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold."
Milton.

2. A place for keeping weapons; a magazine in which all kinds of weapons are deposited and maintained in good order till they are required. (*Litt. & fig.*)

"... the tower of David, builded for an armoury,
 wherein there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields
 of mighty men."—*Song of Sol.* iv. 4.

"The Lord hath opened his armoury, and hath
 brought forth the weapons of his indignation."—*Jer.* l. 39.

3. (Occasionally.) A place where arms are manufactured.

ar'-mō-zēen, ar'-mō-zine. s. [Fr. *armosin*, *armosin*. Corrupted from Ormuz or Hormuz,

an island in the Persian Gulf.] A thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

arm-pit, s. [Eng. *arm*; *pit*.] The pit or hollow under the arm where it is joined to the body. The axilla.

"... up to their *armpits* in water."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xvi.

arms (1), s. *pl.* The plural of ARM (1) (q. v.).

arms (2), s. *pl.* [In Gael. *armachd* (sing.) = armour, arms; Fr. *armes*, *pl.* of *arme*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *armas* (*pl.*); Ital. *arma* (sing.); from Lat. *arma* (*pl.*) = implements, especially of war, notably a shield. Probably from root *ar* = to fit or join.] [ART.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Weapons offensive or defensive.

"... hid their *arms* behind waistcoats or in hay-stacks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xv.

§ War is so exciting, that when it breaks out it powerfully attracts the attention of the general public in every country; hence a number of phrases, at first purely military, now occur in ordinary English authors. [For these see B. 1.]

2. War, a state of hostility; the act of taking arms. [B.]

B. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: In the same sense as A. 1. Military arms are of two kinds: *arms of offence*, or *offensive arms*, and *arms of defence*, or *defensive arms*. Under the first category are rifles, pistols, muskets, cannons, swords, bayonets, &c.; and under the latter, shields, helmets, cuirasses, greaves, or any similar defence, for the person. Of offensive weapons, those in which flame is generated are called *fire-arms*.

Arms of parade or courtesy: Those used in ancient tournaments. They were unshod lances; edgeless and pointless swords, some of which, moreover, were of wood; and, finally, even canes. (*James: Mil. Dict.*)

Bells of arms, or Bell-tents: Bell-formed tents, formerly for the reception of arms, now for men also, when an army is in the field.

In arms: The state of having assumed weapons and commenced war or rebellion.

"Rose up in *arms*, conquered, ruled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

Pass of arms: A kind of combat in which, in medieval times, one or more cavaliers undertook to defend a pass against all attacks. (*James*.)

Passage of arms:

(a) *Lit.*: A combat in which the armed opponents exchange blows or thrusts with each other.

(b) *Fig.*: A controversial encounter with the pen or some similar weapon.

Place of arms (Fig.): A part of the covered way opposite to the re-entering angle of the counterscarp, projecting outward in an angle. (*James*.)

Small arms: Those which can be carried in the hand, as muskets, swords, &c., in place of requiring wheel-carriages for their transportation.

Stand of arms: A complete set of arms for one soldier, as a rifle and bayonet.

To appeal to arms: To put a dispute to the arbitration of war.

"The House of Austria, indeed, had appealed to *arms*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxv.

To arms: An exhortation or command to assume weapons and commence rebellion or active warfare.

"And seas, and rocks, and skies rebound,
 To arms, to arms, to arms!"—*Pope*.

To take arms: To assume weapons and commence war or rebellion.

"Many lords and gentlemen, who had, in December, taken arms for the Prince of Orange and a free Parliament, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xl.

Under arms: In the state of having one's weapons borne on one's person, or otherwise ready for immediate use.

"The trainbands were ordered under *arms*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. x.

II. *Law*: Anything which one takes in his hand in anger to strike another with or throw at him. Pistols and swords are, of course, arms in the legal sense, but so also are staves and sticks.

III. *Heraldry*. *Armorial bearings*: In the days when knights were so encased in armour that no means of identifying them was left, the practice was introduced of painting their

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = -šan. -tion, -sion = -shūn; -tion, -sion = -zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = -shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = -bēl, -dēl.

insignia of honour on their shield, as an easy method of distinguishing them. For a time these were granted only to individuals, but Richard I., during his crusade to Palestine, made them hereditary. The reason why they are called *coats of arms* is that they used to be introduced on the surcoat of their possessor, but the term once introduced was afterwards retained even when they were displayed elsewhere than on the coat. These are usually divided into (1) *public*, as those of kingdoms, provinces, bishoprics, corporate bodies, &c.; and (2) *private*, being those of private families. These again are separated into many subdivisions, founded mainly on the varied methods by which arms can be acquired. [AS-SUMPTION, CANTINO, DOMINION, FEUDAL, &c.]

The College of Arms, or *Heralds' College*, is situated in Queen Victoria Street, London. It has at present one Earl Marshal, three kings of arms, called respectively Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; six heralds, and four pursuivants, with a Secretary to the Earl Marshal and a Registrar.

IV. *Falconry*: The legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. (*Webster*.)

V. *Bot.*: The same as *ARMATURE* or *ARMOR* (q.v.).

* *ar-müre*, s. [ARMOR.]

ar-mÿ, * *ar-mëe*, s. [In Sw., Dan., & Ger. *armee*; Gael. *armail*; Irish *arbhair*, *armhar*; Fr. *armée*, all meaning an army; Prov., Sp., & Port. *armada* = a naval armament; Ital. *armata* = an army; from Lat. *armatus* (masc.), *armata* (fem.) = armed, par. par. of *armo*.] [ARM, v.t., ARMADA, ARMS.]

1. Lit. (*Ord. Lang.* & *Milit.*): A body of men, enlisted, brought together, drilled and armed for warfare. The three chief arms of the service are Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery; all other branches, such as Engineers, the Commissariat, Transport, Police, Postal, Medical, and Chaplains' departments being auxiliary. The officers of the British army consist of field-marshal, generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals, colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants. An army is composed of army corps consisting of divisions, these of brigades, and these of battalions. Each has a separate staff, but the division is the first unit that has a proportion of each of the three arms and of the several departments. It is arranged for battle in two or more lines, the infantry occupying the centre, the cavalry one or both flanks, the artillery, as far as possible, conveniently massed. Cavalry is organized in regiments, one attached to each division, the remainder as the cavalry brigade, which, with a battery of horse artillery, is attached to a corps. Artillery is organized in batteries of six guns each. Milton represents Satan, leading the infernal hosts, as bringing up his troops in "a hollow cube" (a solid square), having

"His devilish enginery impaled
On every side with shadowing squadron deep."
When all is ready, then, according to the poet,
"to right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retired."

The way thus cleared, the guns are suddenly displayed and fired. (*Milton's P. L.*, bk. vi.)

¶ (a) A *blockading army* is one engaged in blockading or investing a place. [BLOCKADE.] (*James*.)

(b) A *covering army* is one guarding the approaches to a place. [COVER, v.] (*Ibid.*)

(c) A *flying army* is one continually in motion, both to cover its own garrisons and alarm the enemy. (*Ibid.*)

(d) An *army of observation* is one in a forward position engaged in watching the enemy. (*Ibid.*)

(e) An *army of reserve* is one not itself at the moment engaged in fighting, but all ready to furnish men to another army which is so, or, if need arise, to go en masse to its assistance. (*Ibid.*)

(f) A *standing army* is an army so embodied that it continues from year to year without requiring for its perpetuation an annual legislative vote. The British army is not a standing one, the Legislature during each successive year authorizing its continued existence, and fixing the number of men of which for the time being it is to consist. So jealous were the people of a standing army, that after the peace of Ryswick, concluded in 1697, the majority of the nation wished to disband all the highly-trained and experienced

soldiers of England, and trust the defence of the country to the militia alone. King William and his minister Somers could with difficulty obtain permission to keep 10,000 professional soldiers; and to make sure that they did not illegally enlist more, the expenses of the army were fixed as low as £350,000. The standing army of the United States is limited by the law of 1874 to 25,000 men, this being considered an amply sufficient force in times of peace.

"What he [Somers] recommended was not a standing but a temporary army, an army of which Parliament would annually fix the number, an army for which Parliament would annually frame a military code."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A great number, a mighty host, though not embodied for war.

"The cankerworm, and the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, my great army."—*Joel* ii. 23.

(2) A body of people organized for a common object, as the Salvation Army.

army-list, s. The official list of commissioned military officers.

army-worm, s. The larva of the *Leucania unipunctata*.

* *ar-mÿn*, * *ar-mÿng*, s. [ARMING.] *Ar-mior*, armis. (*Scott.*) (*Barbour*.)

* *arn*, * *ar-ën*, v. [ARE.] *Are*, the so-called plural of the present tense of the verb to be.

"Cristene men ogen ben so fagen.
So fueles ırrn quan he it sen dagen."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 15, 16.

* *arn*, * *orn*, * *ourne*, v.t. [A.S. *arn* = ran, pret. of *yrnan* = to run.]

1. To run.

"The arnd vorth the noble kuyt Boherd Court-chesse."
Rob. Gloucester, vol. ii, p. 397.

2. To run in the sense of flowing; to flow.
"Weynyde hi armed hem the tere *ourne* aileu."
Rob. Gloucester, vol. ii, p. 405.

* *arn* (1), s. [A.S. *earn* = an eagle.] An eagle.

"John was sothist his felans
For thi to the arn Rikest es he."
M.S. Cott., *Yesp.*, A. iii, f. 74. (*Boucher*.)

* *arn* (2), s. [Wel. *uern* *guern*; Arm. *vern* *guern*; Ger. *erlen-baum*; Fr. *aune*; Lat. *alnus*.] [ALNUS.] The elder.

"*Fearn* is evidently derived from the *arn* or alder tree, in Gaelic *fearna*."—*Scottish Account*, Ross, iv. 238. (*Jamieson*.)

ar-nât-tô, s. [ARNOTTO.]

* *arn-dërn*, s. [UNDERN.]

"When the sad *arn-dërn* shetting in the light."
Dragon: Ode, p. 1, 218.

Ar-nëb, s. [Corrupted Arabic (?).] A fixed star of $3\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude, called also a *Leporis*.

* *ar-nëde*, s. [ERRAND.]

* *ar-në-mënt*, s. [A corruption of Lat. *atramentum* = any black liquid, . . . ink; *ater* = black.] Ink.

"As black as ant *arnement*."
Seyn's Sages, 2, 276. (*Boucher*.)

* *ar-nëst*, a. & s. [EARNEST.]

ar-nÿ-ca, s. [Corrupted from *Plarmica*.] [ACHILLEA.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asterales, or Compositae.

2. The English name of plants belonging to the above-mentioned genus, and specially of the *A. montana*, the Mountain Arnica, or



ARNICA MONTANA: ROOT AND FLOWERS.

German Leopard's-bane. It is not a British species, but is common in the alpine parts of

Germany, Sweden, Lapland, and Switzerland. It is a perennial, of a slightly fetid odour, and a bitterish acid taste. Given in large quantities it produces deleterious effects, but the powdered leaves, in moderate doses of five to ten grains, have been found serviceable in paralysis, convulsions, amaurosis, chlorosis, gout, and rheumatism. (*Castle: Lexic. Pharmacol.*, 2nd ed.) As an outward application, *arnica* is in constant use as a remedy for sores, wounds, bruises, and ailments of a similar kind. It is also employed as an internal medicine.

ar-nÿ-gine, s. [ARNICA.] A bitter principle contained in the flowers of the *Arnica montana*. [ARNICA.]

Ar-nôld-ist, s. [From the *Arnold* mentioned below.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the twelfth century, when the papal power was at its maximum, opposed the Pope's temporal authority and proposed that the Church should be disendowed and left for its support to the freewill offerings of the people. For advocating these views he was strangled to death at Rome in the year 1155, and to prevent the people paying veneration to his remains his corpse was burnt and the ashes thrown into the Tiber. All the more on account of his cruel fate, his name was enshrined in the affections of many, and the Arnolds from time to time gave trouble to the Papacy. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xii, pt. ii., chap. 5, § 10.)

† *ar-nôt*, † *ar-nût*, s. [EARTH-NUT.]

ar-nôt-tâ, *ar-nât-tô*, *ân-nôt-tô*, *ân-nôt-tâ*, *q-nât-tô*, s. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps the native American name.]

1. *Comm.*: The waxy-looking pulp which envelopes the seeds in the arnotto-tree. This is detached by throwing the seed into water, after which it is dried partially, and made up first into soft pellets, rolled in leaves, in which state it is called *flag* or *roll arnotto*. Afterwards, becoming quite dry, it is formed into cakes, and becomes *cake arnotto*. The South American Indians colour their bodies red with it; farmers here and elsewhere use it to stain cheese; in Holland the Dutch employ it to colour butter; the Spaniards put it in their chocolate and soups; dyers use it to produce a reddish colour, and varnish makers, to impart an orange tint to some varnishes. As a medicine it is slightly purgative and stomachic.

¶ This substance is very frequently adulterated. Previous to the passing of the Adulteration Act it was found almost impossible to obtain a pure sample, the adulterants being flour, rye meal, turmeric, chalk, gypsum, Venetian red, and, in some cases, red lead; this last substance being a poison. At the present time the only adulterants used are chalk or gypsum. Pure *arnotto* should not contain more than six per cent. of ash. Adulterated samples contain as much as twenty or even thirty per cent. The organic adulterants are easily detected by the microscope.

"*Arnotto* dyeth of itself an orange-colour, is used with potashes upon silk, linen, and cotton, but not upon cloth, as being not apt to penetrate into a thick substance."—*Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. of the Royal Society*, p. 229.

2. *Bot.*: The Arnotto-tree, the *Bixa orellana* of Linnaeus, has a five-dentate calyx, ten petals, many hypogynous stamens, and a two-valved hispid capsule. It is from twenty to thirty feet in height, and grows in tropical America. [BIXA.] It is the type of the old order Bixaceae, now more generally called Flacourtiaceae (q.v.).

† *ar-nût*, s. [EARTH-NUT.]

âr-ôid, a. & s. [AROIDEÆ.]

A. *As adj.*: Aroidaceous.

B. *As subst.*: A plant allied to Arum (q.v.).

a-rôl-dë-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *arum* (q.v.), and Gr. *êidos* (*eidōs*) = appearance.] An order of endogenous plants, the same as ARACEÆ (q.v.).

a-rôid-ë-ouïs, a. [Eng. *aroid*; -eous.]

Bot.: Allied to the genus Arum (q.v.).

* *a-rôint*, * *a-rôynt*, * *a-rôn-ÿt*, *interj* or *imper.* of verb. [Provincial Eng. of Cheshire *rynt*, *runi*, applied, according to Ray, to

fâte, *fât*, *färe*, amidst, whât, *fáll*, father; *wë*, *wët*, *hëre*, camel, *hër*, *thëre*; pine, *pît*, sire, *sîr*, marine; *gô*, *pôt*, or, *wôre*, *wqif*, *wôr*k, *whô*, *sôn*; *mûte*, *cûb*, *cûre*, *unite*, *cûr*, *rûle*, *fûll*; *trÿ*, *Sÿrian*. æ, œ = é. ey = ä. qu = kw.

witches, as in the proverb—"Rynt you, witch, quoth Bessie Locket to her mother;" but the expression is more commonly addressed to a cow by a milkmaid, when she wishes the animal to move out of the place it occupies (Boucher.)

¶ A word used apparently as a standard formula for exorcising witches. It seems to have meant, "Avant thee! be gone, be off!" In English literature it is hardly found elsewhere than in Shakespeare.

"And aroint thee, witch! aroint thee!"

Shaksp.: Lear, III. 4.

"Aroint thee, witch! the rump-fed ronyon cries."

Ibid.: Macbeth, I. 3.

a-rō-mā, † a-rō-mat, s. [In Fr. *arome*, *aromate*; Ger., Sp., Port., & Lat. *aroma*; Gr. *ἀρώμα* (*arōma*) = a spice. This, according to Pott, is from Sansc. *ghrd* = to smell; but according to Max Müller, is from the Aryan root *ar* = to plough, and *r* = to go.] The quality of fragrance in a plant, in a spice, or in anything else.

"Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, pt. II, 5.

"Cristies hoo nobis hooe of lue to hyde. In oynt he was wyt aroma holi writ to fulle."

Horas de Cruce (ed. Morris), 31, 32.

ār-ō-māt-īc, *ār-ō-māt-īck, a. & s. [In Fr. *aromatique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *aromatico*; Lat. *aromaticus*; Gr. *ἀρωματικός* (*arōmatikos*).] [AROMA.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language: Pertaining or relating to an aroma; fragrant, sweet-smelling, odoriferous, spicy.

"Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums."

Cowper: Task, bk. II.

"Of cinnamon and sandal blent,
Like the soft aromatic gases
That meet the mariner, who sails
Through the Moluccas, and the seas
That wash the shores of Ceylon."

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn: Prelude.

II. Technically:

1. Chem. Aromatic acids: Acids whose radical has the form $C_6H_5-O_2$, as the benzoic, the toluic, and the cumic or cinnic. There are also Aromatic alcohols, aldehydes, hydrocarbons, and ketones.

2. Pharm. Aromatic Mixture of Iron, and Aromatic Powder of Chalk, with and without opium, are described in Garrod's *Materia Medica*.

B. As substantive: A plant or a substance which exhales a fragrant odour, conjoined in general with a warm pungent taste.

(Plur.): Aromatics, spices.

"They were furnished for exchange of their aromatics and other proper commodities."—*Raleigh*.

ār-ō-māt-īc-al, a. [Eng. *aromatic*; -al.] The same as AROMATIC (q.v.). (*W: Browne*.)

ār-ō-māt-ī-zā-tion, s. [Fr. *aromatization*.] The act of scenting or rendering sweet-smelling or fragrant; the state of being so scented. (*Holland*.)

a-rō-mā-tīze, v.t. [In Fr. *aromatiser*; Sp. & Port. *aromatizar*; Ital. *aromatizzare*; Lat. *aromatizo*, v.i.; Gr. *ἀρωματίζω* (*arōmatizō*), v.t. & i.] To render aromatic, odoriferous, or fragrant; to perfume, to scent. (*Thompson*.)

a-rō-mā-tīzed, pa. par. [AROMATIZE.]

a-rō-mā-tīz-ēr, s. [Eng. *aromatize*; -er.] That which renders any person or thing aromatic; that which imparts fragrance.

"Of other strewings, and aromatizers, to enrich our sallets, we have already spoken."—*Evelyn*.

a-rō-mā-tīz-īng, pr. par. [AROMATIZE.]

a-rō-mā-toūs, a. [Lat. *aromatic*, genit. sing. of *aroma*, and Eng. suffix -ous.] Full of fragrance, impregnated with a fine odour. [AROMATIC.] (*Smart*.)

***ar-ō-ph, s.** [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum*, the philosopher's aroma.] A name given to saffron.

* *A. Paracelsi*: A name given to a kind of chemical flowers resembling the *Ens Veneris*, prepared by sublimation from equal quantities of lapis hematites and sal ammoniac.

***a-rō-re, adv.** [O. Eng. *a* = on; *rore* = roar (q.v.).] With a roar.

"With a synch gurd ont arose."

The XI. Pains of Hell, xiv. (ed. Morris), 180, 181.

a-rō-se, *a-rō-s, v. The preterite of the verb *ARISE* (q.v.).

"... and she arose and ministered unto them."

Matt. viii. 15.

"Vor ousre thord aros uran dyathe to lyue than zunday."

Ayenbite (ed. Morris), p. 7.

***a-rōūm, adv.** [A.S. *geroum* as *subst.* = room; as *adj.* = roomy.] [ROOM.] Far apart. "He saith him-self that harde stour, When godes Armus worent rent aroum."

Dispute between Mary and the Cross (ed. Morris).

a-rōūnd, *a-rōūnd, prep. & adv. [Eng. *a* = on, and *round* (q.v.).]

A. As preposition:

1. Surrounding, encompassing; everywhere about, on all sides of.

"Or rather, as we stand on holy earth,
And have the dead around us, ..."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. More vaguely: From place to place.

B. As adverb: All round; in a circle, in a manner to surround.

"Tho, wrapping up her wretched sterne around,
Lept fierce upon his shield, ..."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 18.

"For all around, without, and all within,
Nothing save what delightful was and kind."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, II. 1.

a-rōū-ra, s. [Lat. *arura*; Gr. *ἀρουρα* (*aroura*); from Lat. *aro*; Gr. *ἀρῶ* (*arō*) = to plough, to till.]

1. Corn-land, a corn-field. [ARURA.]

2. A Grecian measure of superficial extent, a quarter of a plethron, and containing one and a-half hektol. Porter makes it equivalent to 9 poles, 107 3/8333 square feet.

a-rōū-s-al, s. [Eng. *arouse*; -al.] The act of arousing; the state of being aroused. (N.E.D.)

†a-rōū-se, s. [AROUSE, v.] A single act of arousing; an alarm.

a-rōū-se, v.t. [See *Rouse* (1), v. The prefix, meant to be intensive, is a needless addition. (*Skat.*)]

1. Gen.: To excite, to stimulate any person, any passion, &c., at rest or torpid, into a state of activity.

"But absent, what fantastick woes arou'd
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life."

Thomson: Spring, 1,604.

2. Spec.: To wake a person from sleep.

"And now loud-hawling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the fragile melancholy night."

Shaksp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

a-rōū-sed, pa. par. [AROUSE.]

a-rōū-s-ēr, s. [Eng. *arouse*, v.; -er.] One who arouses.

a-rōū-s-īng, pr. par. [AROUSE.]

a-rō-w, adv. [Eng. *a* = on, in, and *row*.] In a row; one after the other.

"My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maddis a-row, and bound the doctor."

Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

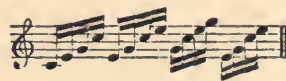
"But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode a-row."

Dryden.

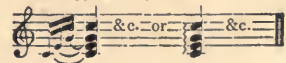
* **a-rō-ynt, interj. or imper. of verb.** [AROINT.]

ar-pēg-ġī-ō, s. [Ital. = harping; *arpeggiare* = to play upon the harp; *arpa*, *arpe* = a harp.]

Music. Of keyed instruments: Playing after the manner of the harp, that is, striking the



Sometimes written



notes in rapid succession in place of simultaneously.

"The funeral song . . . was sung in recitative over his grave by a raeardie, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with arpeggiated sweeps over the strings of the harp."—*Walker: Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards*, p. 17.

ar-pēg-ġī-ō, v. [ARPEGGIO, s.]

Music: To play or sing as an arpeggio.

***ar-pēnt, *ar-pēn, s.** [Fr. *arpent*; Norm. Fr. *arpent*, *arpen*; Prov. *arpen*, *aripen*; O. Sp. *arpende*; Low Lat., from Domesday Book, *arpennus*, *arpendus*; Class. Lat. *arpenus*, *arpenis* (said to be of Gaelic origin), equal, according to Columella, to a Roman *semtigorum*, i.e., half an acre of ground.] [ARPENTA-RO.] An obsolete French measure of land, varying in amount in different parts of the country. The standard arpent was that of Paris, which contained 100 square perches (about five-sixths of an English acre).

***ar-pēn-tā-tōr, s.** [Anglicised from O. Fr. *arpenteur* = a measurer of land, from *arpenter* = to measure land.] [ARPENT.] A land surveyor. (*Bouvier*.) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar-quā-tēd, a. [Lat. *argutus*, from *argus*, an old way of writing *arcus*.] Bent like a bow, curved. (*E. James*.) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar-quē-būs-āde, s. & a. [Fr. *arquebuse*. In Port. *arcabuzada*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The discharge from an arquebuse.

2. The name of an "agua" (water), formerly used as a vulnerary in gunshot wounds, whence its name of *arquebuse*. It was prepared from numerous aromatic plants, as thyme, balm, and rosemary. It was called also *Aqua vulneraria*, *A. sclopelaria*, and *A. catapultum*. (*Parr: Med. Dict.*, i. 105, 166, 181.)

B. As adjective: Pertaining or consisting of the "water" described under A. 2.

"You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the arquebuse water which you sent her."

Chesterfield.

ar-quē-būse, ar-quē-būss, *har-quē-būse, s. [Fr. *arquebuse*; O. Fr. *harquebus*; Sp. & Port. *arcabuz*; Ital. *archibuso*; Dut. *haakbus*, from *haak* = hook, and *bus* = box, urn, barrel of a gun. This is preferable to the old view, to which Planché adheres, that *arquebus* is Fr. *arc-a-bouche* or *arc-a-bousa* = bow with a mouth or aperture or opening.]



ARQUEBUSE.

An old hand-gun, longer than a musket, and of larger calibre, supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. It was an improvement on the old hand-gun, which was without a lock. Henry VII., in establishing the yeomen of the guard in 1485, armed half of them with arquebuses, whilst the weapons of the other half were bows and arrows. (*James: Mil. Dict.* *Planché: Costume*, &c.)

"A *harquebuse*, or ordinance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece than backwards or on the sides."—*Bacon*.

"Each arm'd, as best becomes a man,
With *arquebus* and *staghau*."

Byron: The Glauver.

ar-quē-būs-ī-ēr, *har-quē-būs-ī-ēr, s. [Fr. *arquebustier*. In Dan. *arquebuser*; Port. *arcabuzeiro*.] A soldier whose offensive weapon is an arquebuse.

"He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebustiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed."—*Knolles*.

"... the appearance and equipment of the *harquebusiers* . . ."—*Planché: Brit. Costume* (1847), p. 284.

ar-quēr-īte, s. [From the mines of Arquero, in Coquimbo, a department of Chili, where it abounds.] According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Amalgam; but Dana makes it a distinct species, which he places between amalgam and gold amalgam. In appearance it resembles native silver, and is composed of about 86.5 of silver, and 13.5 of mercury. Its sp. gr. is 10.8.

ar-quī-foux (oux as ū), s. [Fr.]

Comm.: An ore of lead used by potters to give a green varnish to the articles which they manufacture. (*McCulloch*.)

***ar-rā, s.** [ARRHA.]

ar-ra-ca-ġha, s. [From the South American Indian name of various tuberous plants.]

1. A genus of plants belonging to the order Apiceae, or Umbelliferae. *A. esculenta* is cultivated for the sake of its root in the elevated portions of equinoctial America. Several attempts have been made, but without success, to introduce it into Britain.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

2. A species of Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis crenata*). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **ar-raçe**, v. t. [ARACE.] The Scotch form of the Eng. ARACE (q. v.).

* **ar-rach** (ch guttural), s. [ORACHE.]

är-rack, är-rac, är-ack, är-ac, är-ack, är-rac, s. [In Sw. & Fr. *arrack* and *rack*; Dan. & Dut. *arak*; Ger. *arrack* and *rack*; Turk. *raki*; Mahratta *arka* = distilled spirit, the sun; Hind. *araq-sharab*; Arab. *araq* = (1) perspiration, (2) juice, sap, (3) spirituous liquor; *araga*.] A term used, in the countries to which the Arabs have penetrated, for distilled spirits. In India, where the word is continually used by Anglo-Indians and others, arrack is made by double distillation chiefly from "todi" or "toddy," a sweet juice derived from the unexpended flowers of various palm-trees, and notably of the coco-nut (*Cocos nucifera*). [Cocos, Todd.] It is manufactured also from the succulent flowers of the *Bassia* genus of trees [BASSIA], from rice, and from other vegetable products. Liberty to sell it in the several districts of India is farmed out to native contractors at a stipulated sum, notwithstanding which it is obtainable at a very cheap rate, which leads to a good deal of drunkenness both among European soldiers in the East and the low caste natives of India. The beverage arrack may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum. Dr. Kitchiner calls this "Vauxhall nectar."

"I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, arrack, and other Indian goods."—*Spectator*.

arrack-punch, s. Punch made of arrack.

"They treated me with port wine and arrack-punch."—*Graves: Recollection of Shenstone*, p. 16.

* **ar-raçe** (age = ig), s. [AVERAGE.] (Scotch.)

† **ar-räg-on-ite**, s. [ARAGONITE.]

* **ar-rä'ied**, pa. par. [ARRAYED.]

ar-rä'ign (g silent), v. t. [O. Fr. *arraigner*, *araigner*, *aregner*, *aregnir*, *aranier*, *areisner*, *areisner*, *araisner*, *araisner*, *araisner*, *araisner*; Prov. *arrazonar*; Low Lat. *arrainare*, *arraizonare*, *arrationare* = to address, to call before a court, to require a prisoner to make pleadings; *ad* = to, and *rationare* = to speak; Low Lat. *rationes* = pleadings, pl. of *Class. Lat. ratio* = the mode or art of thinking.]

I. Law:

1. *Of persons*: To summon a prisoner to the bar of a court to answer a matter charged against him in an indictment. On being thus called he is required to respond to his name, or in some other way signify that he is the person whose presence is required. Then the indictment is distinctly read over to him in the vernacular tongue, after which he is asked whether or not he is guilty. He may stand mute, or confess the fact alleged, or plead to the indictment. (*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 25.)

"When the time was come, they were brought before their enemies and arraigned."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

2. *Of things*: To arraign a writ in a county is to fit it for trial before the justices of the circuit.

II. Ordinary Language:

*1. The same as ARRANGE. (Apparently an erroneous meaning founded on a wrong etymology of *arraign*.)

"Arraign, is to put a thing in order or in its due place; also to indict and put a prisoner on his trial."—*Glossog. Nova*, 2nd ed. (1719).

2. To bring an accusation against, to complain of, to find fault with, to denounce; to stigmatise persons, actions, arrangements, or institutions.

"... had been an accomplice in some of the misdeeds which he now arraigned with great force of reasoning and eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"Wild she arraigns the eternal doom, Upbraids each sacred power."—*Scott: William and Helen*, 22.

ar-rä'ign (g silent), s. [ARRAIGN, v.] Arraignment.

Clerk of the arraigns: Clerk of the arraignments.

"The clerk of the arraigns stood up in great disorder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ar-rä'igned, * **ar-rä'ign-éd** (g silent), pa. par. & a. [ARRAIGN, v.]

ar-rä'ign-ër (g silent), s. [Eng. *arraign*; -er.] One who arraigns. (*Coleridge*.)

ar-rä'ign-ing (g silent), pr. par. [ARRAIGN, v.]

ar-rä'ign-mënt, * **ar-rä'igne-mënt**, * **ar-rä'ign-mënt** (g silent), s. [Eng. *arraign*; -ment.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of arraigning, accusing, complaining of, or finding fault with; the state of being so arraigned. [B.]

1. In the same sense as B. (q. v.).

"But yet in Laver's case, A. D. 1722, ... the prisoner stood at the bar in chains during the time of his arraignment."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 25.

2. In a more general sense.

"Wrathful at such arraignment foul,"

Dark lowered the clansman's sable scowl."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 6.

II. The charge made against one.

"In the sixth satire, which seems only an arraignment of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women."—*Dryden: Æneid: Dedication*.

B. Technically:

Law: The act of calling a person to answer before a court of law to an indictment brought against him, or the indictment to which he is required to plead. [A.]

* **ar-rä'i-mënt**, * **ar-rä'y-mënt**, s. [Eng. *array*; -ment.] The same as RAIMENT (q. v.).

* **är-ränd**, s. [ERRAND.]

ar-ränge, * **ar-rä'ynge**, v. t. & i. [In Ger. *arrangiren*; Fr. *arranger*; (Fr. *ranger* = to put in order, to draw up in rank; *rang* = rank); Prov. *arregar*, *rengar*; Port. *arranjar*.] [See RANGE, RANK.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Essential meaning*: To put in rank. *Spec.*, to put in order, to put persons or things in the places where it is requisite for the carrying out of a purpose that they should be located.

"... candles were arranged in the windows for an illumination."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xv.

Of baby houses curiously arranged,"

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 11.

2. To plan, to prepare beforehand, to settle particulars before commencing action.

"A place and a time were named; and the details of a hutchery were frequently discussed, if not definitely arranged."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. 11.

B. Intrans.: To assume a form of order.

"But soon, within that mirror, huge and high, Was seen a self-entitled light to gleam; And forth upon its breast the earl's 'gan ery. Cloudy and indistinct, as feverish dream: Till, slow arranging, and defined, they seem To form a lordly and a lofty room."

ar-ränged, pa. par. [ARRANGE.]

ar-ränge-mënt, s. [Eng. *arrange*; -ment.] In Ger. & Fr. *arrangement*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of putting in rank or in order; the state of being so put in order.

"There is a proper arrangement of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use."—*Cheyne*.

II. The ranks thus formed, the disposition made, the order evoked, the settlement resulting.

1. *Of material things*: Things placed in rank or in certain defined positions.

"Taking a slice of white light from the beam of an electric lamp, I cause that light to pass through an arrangement of prisms."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., ix. 226.

2. *Of things immaterial*:

(a) Dispositions, needful preparations.

"Donelach made the arrangements for the fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxii.

(b) Stipulations, conditions of adjustment

of outstanding differences.

"It was impossible to make an arrangement that would please everybody, and difficult to make an arrangement that would please anybody; but an arrangement must be made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

B. Technically:

Nat. Science: Classification; the placing of animals, plants, and even minerals, along with the species most nearly akin to them.

"I believe that the arrangement of the groups within each class in the subordination and relation to the other groups."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), chap. xiii., p. 420.

ar-rän-ër, s. [Eng. *arrange*(e); -er. In Fr. *arrangeur*.] One who arranges.

"None of the list-makers, the assemblers of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted."—*Burke: Reflections on the Executions in 1780*.

ar-rän-ging, pr. par. & s. [ARRANGE.]

A. As pr. par.: See the verb.

B. As subst.: The act of settling details or placing in order.

är-rant, * **ër-ränd**, * **ër-rant**, * **ër-räunt**, a. & s. [A form of Eng. *errant*, from Lat. *errans* = wandering.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Errant*, wandering, roaming in search of adventures.

"Come ye to seek a champion's aid, On jalfrey whille, with banner hoar, Like errant dauncer of yore!"

Scott: *The Lady of the Lake*, vi. 2.

II. Pre-eminent in some quality, good or bad.

† 1. In some good quality.

"An errant honest woman."—*Durton*.

2. In some bad quality.

(1) *Of persons*: Notorious, manifest, thorough, downright.

"This chief had been a notorious murderer, and was an errant coward to boot."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, chap. xviii.

(2) *Of things*.

"Weeds, errant weeds."—*Cowper: Hope*.

(3) *Used as a predicate*:

"Your justification is but a miserable shifting off those testimonies of the ancient fathers alleged against you, and the authority of some synodal canons, which are now errant to us."—*Milton: A sinist. on Iliconstantis Def. against Synecismus*.

* B. As subst.: A good-for-nothing fellow, a person of no reputation. (*Breton*, in N. E. D.)

är-rant-ly, ad. [Eng. *errant*; -ly.] Shamelessly, impudently, inaniously.

"Funeral tears are as errantly hired out as mourning clothes."—*L'Estrange*.

är-ras, s. [In Fr. & *arraz*; Ital. *arazzo*; Port. *raz*.] So called because it was manufactured chiefly in the French city of Arras, the capital in bygone times of the province of Artois, now of the department Pas de Calais. Both Arras and Artois, the former called in Flemish *Atracht*, are from *Atrabates*, a barbarian tribe described by Caesar as inhabiting the region (*De Bell. Gall.* vi. 6.)

1. Tapestry, hangings with interwoven figures, hung, in the Elizabethan age, around the rooms of old mansions, often at so great a distance from the wall as to leave a convenient hiding-place behind.

"With goodly array of great majesty, Woven with gold and silke, so close and nere, That the rich metal lurked privily."—*Spenser: F. Q.* III. xi. 28.

2. A hanging screen of arras.

arras-cloth, s. Arras.

är-rased, a. [ARRAS.] Provided or hung with arras.

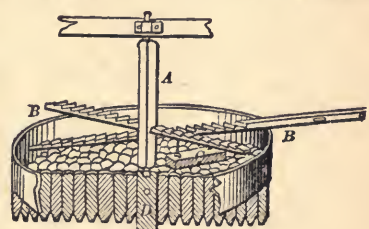
"The shadows cast on the arras'd wall."

Rossetti (in N. E. D.).

är-ra-sène, s. [Formed from Eng. *arras* (q. v.).] A mixed material of wool and silk, something like chenille, used for a kind of embroidery something like crewel-work.

ar-räs-tre (re as èr), **ar-räs-tra**, s. [Sp. *arrastra*, *arashtra*, from Lat. *rastrum* = a harrow.]

Mining: A rude kind of machine, common in Mexico, and used to some extent in the United States, for grinding and amalgamating ores containing free gold and silver. It consists of a pan in which the ore is placed, and



MEXICAN ARRASTRA.

A, upright shaft; B, arms, to which the millers C are attached; D, the central block of wood in which the lower bearing works.

a vertical rotating post with horizontal arms attached to it. To those arms blocks of rocks, or millers, are fastened by chains and dragged over the ore in the pan.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whò, sòn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ar-râught**, ***a-râught** (*gh* silent), *v.*
The pret. of **ARECHE** (2) (q.v.).

ar-rây, ***a-rây**, ***a-râye**, *s.* [In Fr. *arrai* = train equipment; O. Fr. *arroi*, *arrai*, *arrei*, from *rai*, *rei*, *roi* = ornament, dress, horse-trappings; Port. *arreo* = ornament, dress, horse-trappings; Prov. *arrei*; Ital. *arredo* = furniture, implements. Cognate also with A.S. *gered*, *geredil*, *geradro* = housing, harness, trappings; Sw. *reda* = order; Gae. *earruith* = dress; Irish *earraidh* = armour, accoutrements, wares.] [ARRAY, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. The act of arranging, putting in order, or decorating; the state of being so arrayed, adorned, or decorated. *Specialty*:

1. Equipment, equipage.

"But for to tell you of his array,
His hors was good, but he ne was nought gay."
Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 73-4.

2. Order of battle in soldiers.

In *array*: In military order, with the view of immediately fighting. [Used of an army, a "battle" (the main body of an army) (?), or rarely of a single fighting man.] [IL.]

"... he chose of all the choice men of Israel, and put them in array against the Syrians."—2 Sam. x. 9.
"... and set the battle in array against the Philistines."—1 Sam. xvii. 2.
"... they shall ride upon horses, every one put in array, like the man to a battle, against thee, O daughter of Babylon."—Jer. i. 42.

3. Adornment.

(a) *Lit.* Of persons: Dress, especially when rich or beautiful.

"The sun is bright; the fields are gay
With people in their best array
Of stole and doublet, hood and scarf,
Along the banks of the crystal Wharfe."
Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*.

(b) *Of things*: Regular order, with adornment.

"Again his waves in milder tints unfold
Their long array of sapphire and of gold."
Byron: *The Corsair*, III. i.

II. The persons thus arrayed or placed in order. *Spec.*, the whole body of fighting men. [See also B.]

"The whole array of the city of London was under arms."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. I.

Who now may sleep amidst the thunders rending,
Through tower and wall, a path for their array?
Hemans: *The Last Constantine*, 81.

B. Technically (Law):

*1. The Commission of Array was a commission of arranging in military order, formerly issued from time to time by the English sovereigns and put in regular form by Parliament in 5 Henry IV. It empowered certain officers in whom the Government could confide to muster or array—that is, set in military order—the inhabitants of every district. [Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., chap. 13.]

2. The act or process of setting a jury in order to try causes; also the jury thus put in order, or their names when impanelled.

"Challenges to the array are at once an exception to the whole panel in which the jury are arrayed, or set in order by the sheriff in his return."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 23.

ar-rây, ***a-rây**, ***a-râye**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *arraier*, *arrier*, *arreer*, *arroi* = to set in order, to prepare; Port. *arrear* = to caparison, to harness; Prov. *aredar*, *arrear*; Ital. *arredare* = to prepare. Cognate also with A.S. *geradian* = to make ready, to arrange, to teach, to decree; Sw. *reda* = to disentangle (in Scotch, to *reda*); Dan. *rede* = to comb, to "make" a bed; *rede* = ready, prepared; Dut. *redderen* = to arrange; Ger. *redderen* = to dress sails.] [REDD, READY.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To put in order. *Spec.*, to put in military order for a battle or for a review.

"The English army had lately been arrayed against him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, chap. xii.
"... a force of thirteen thousand fighting men were arrayed in Hyde Park, and passed in review before the Queen."—*Ibid.*, chap. xviii.

2. To invest with raiment, especially of a splendid kind.

(a) *Literally*:

"... and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen."—Gen. xii. 42.

"... and the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls."—Rev. xvii. 4.

(b) *Figuratively*:

"... and he shall array himself with the land of Egypt, as a shepherd putteth on his garment."—Jer. xliii. 12.

"... in solid caves with horrid glooms arrayed."—Trumbull.

B. Technically:

Law: To set a jury in order for the trial of an accused person.

"... in which the jury are arrayed or set in order by the sheriff in his return."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. III, chap. 23.

ar-râyed, ***a-râied**, ***a-râide** (*Eng.*), ***a-râyne** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [ARRAY, v., ARAY, v.]

"So wel arrivied hous as ther was on,
Aurilius in his lii saw never none."
Chaucer: C. T., II, 1489, 11, 600.

ar-rây-ër, *s.* [Eng. array; -er.]

1. Gen.: One who arrays.

2. *Spec.*: One of the officers whose function in medieval times it was to see the soldiers of an army duly equipped with armour, and who had therefore charge of the armour and accoutrements. [Cowell.]

ar-rây-ing, ***a-rây-ynge**, *pr. par.* [ARRAY, v., ARAY, v.]

***ar-rây-mënt**, ***ar-rây-mënt**, ***ar-râi-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. array; -ment.] The same as RAIMENT (q.v.).

"Whose light arraignment was of lovely green."
Beaumont: *Hermaphrodite*. (Richardson.)

***arre**, *s.* [Icel. *örr*, *ör*.] A scar.
"It is broken, if it hath a wounde or an arre."
Wycliffe: *Levit.* xxii. 22.

ar-rëar, ***ar-rëare**, ***a-rëar**, ***a-rëare**, ***a-rëre**, *adv.* & *s.* [Fr. *arrière*; as *adv.* = backwards, behind, in arrear, in debt; as *s.* = the hinder part of anything, especially the stern of a ship; Prov. *arriere*; *arrettrato* (pl.) = arrears, from Lat. *ad* = to, and *retro* = backwards, behind; *re* = back, and suff. *-tro*.] [ARRIÈRE.]

A. As adverb:

1. To the rear; implying motion to any place; behind one.

"Ne ever did her eyesight turn arrear."
Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*, 468.

2. In the rear; implying rest; behind one.

"To leave with speed Atlanta in arrear."
Fitzroy: *Tasso*, II. 40.

3. Behindhand, falling back; not so far forward as might have been expected; becoming slow.

"From peril free he away her did bear;
But when his force gan fail he pace gan wax arrear."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 24.

B. As substantive:

1. That payment which is behind. The remainder of money owing, of which a portion has already been paid; or, more loosely, money overdue, of which not even the first instalment has been received (gen. in pl.).

"If a tenant run away in arrear of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away or lost."
Locke.

2. The rear. (Heylin: *Reformation*. i. 92.)

ar-rëar-äge, ***ar-rër-äge** (*äge* = *äg*), *s.* [Fr. *arrières* (pl.) = arrears, from *arrière* = behind.] [ARRIÈRE, ARRIÈRE.] The remainder of a sum of money, of which a portion has been paid; or generally, any money unpaid at the due time; arrears.

"Ther onthe noman brings him in arrearage."
Chaucer: C. T., 604.

"He'll grant the tribute, send the arrearage."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, II. 4.

***ar-rëar-ance**, *s.* [Eng. arrear; -ance.] The same as ARREAR (q.v.).

***ar-rëct**, *v.t.* [Lat. *arrectum*, sup. of *arri* = to set upright; *ad* = to, and *rego* = to stretch, to lead in a straight line; *rectus* = (1) drawn in a straight line, straight; (2) correct, proper.]

1. *Lit.*: To set upright; to point anything directly upwards. (Fuller: *Ch. Hist.*, X. i. 20.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To address, to direct to a Being or person.

"My supplication to you I arrecte."
Skelton to Dame Patras.

2. To impute, to attribute.

"But God, because he hath from the beginning chosen them to cruciatyve bliss, therefore he arrecteth no blame of theyr deedes vnto them."—Sir T. More: *Works*, I. 271.

***ar-rëct**, *a.* [Lat. *arrectus*, *pa. par.* of *arri* = to set upright.] [ARRECT, v.]

1. *Lit.*: Pointing directly upwards; upright.

"Having large ears, perpetually exposed and arrect."
Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, § 11.

2. Fig.: Attentive.

är-rën-ö-thële, *a.* [Gr. *ἀρρηνόθελος* (*arrhothēlus*) = male and female, of uncertain or doubtful sex.] Androgynous, uniting the characters of the two sexes in one person.

"Mr. Bancroft seems to me to accept the *arrhothēle* character of these delites on insufficient evidence."—Briston: *Myths of the New World*, p. 161.

är-rën-tä-tion, *s.* [From Fr. *arrenter*; Sp. & Port. *arrendar* = to rent, to farm, to take by lease.] [RENT.]

English Forest Law: Licence granted an owner of lands in a forest to enclose them with a low hedge and a small ditch, on condition of his paying a yearly rent for the privilege. (Johnson.)

***är-rëp'-tion**, *s.* [From Lat. *arrepitum*, sup. of *arripio* = to seize or draw to one's self; *ad* = to, and *rapio* = to seize and carry off.] A seizing and carrying away. (Bp. Hall.)

†**är-rëp-ti'-tious** (1), *a.* [In Sp. *arrepitico* = possessed with a devil; Lat. *arrepitici* or *arrepitici* = seized in mind, inspired; *arrepitio*, *pa. par.* of *arripio* = to seize; *ad* = to, and *rapio* = to seize.] Snatched away.

†**är-rëp-ti'-tions** (2), *a.* [Lat. *arrepitio*, *pa. par.* of *arripio* = to creep towards; *ad* = to, and *repto* = to creep.] Crept in privately.

***är-rër-äge** (*äge* = *äg*), *s.* [ARRIÈREAGE.]

är-rëst, ***är-rëst'e**, ***a-rëst**, ***a-rëst'e**, ***a-rëst**, ***a-rëst** (*Eng.*), ***a-rëst**, ***a-rëst** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* [In Sw. *arrestera*; Dan. *arrestere*; Dut. *arresteren*; Fr. *arrêter* = to march, to cease, to fix, to attach, to decide, to make prisoner, to interrupt. . . . O. Fr. *arrestere*, *arrestar*, *arrestiar*, *arrestier*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *arrestar*; Ital. *arrestare*; Low Lat. *arresto*; Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *resto* = to stand behind, to keep back, to withstand.] [ARREST, REST.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. To cut short the course of anything which previously was in unimpeded motion: to stop, to stay. *Specialty*—

(a) To stop the motion of running water.

"An icy gale, o'er shifting, o'er the pool
Breathes a line him, and in its mid career
Arrests the bickering stream."
Thomson: *The Seasons*; Winter.

(b) To stop the advance or the flight of a soldier in battle, the progress of a conquering army or nation, or the course of law.

"The fatal lance arrests him as he flies."
Pope: *Homage's Iliad*, bk. v. 70.

"His diplomatic skill had, twenty years before, arrested the progress of the French power."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To fix, to attach; to call in wandering thoughts or affections, and concentrate them on an object. (It is not now followed by *upon*.)

"We may arrest our thoughts upon the divine mercies."—By. Taylor.

3. To seize an offender or his property. [B. Law.]

*¶ *But arrest* used adverbially = forthwith, without delay. (Scotch.)

"... Xercury, but arrest,
Dress't to obey his gentle lady's behest."
Douglas: *Virgil*, 103, 1. (Jamieson.)

B. Technically (Law):

1. To apprehend or seize upon a person either that he may be imprisoned, or that security may be obtained for his appearing when called upon to answer to a charge about to be brought against him. [ARREST, s., ARREST.]

"Constables were unwilling to arrest the offenders."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *of* prefixed to the alleged offence.

"I arrest thee of high treason, by the name of Thomas Grey, knight of Northumberland."—Shakespeare: *King Henry V.*, II. 2.

2. To seize property in virtue of authority received from a magistrate.

"He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's, but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to master Brook: his horses are arrested for it."—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, v. 1.

är-rëst, ***a-rëst**, ***a-rëst'e**, *s.* [In Sw., Dan., Dut., Ger., O. Fr., & Prov. *arrest*; Mod. Fr. *arrest*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arresto*; Low Lat. *arrestum*, *arresta*.] [ARREST, v.]

A. Ordinary Language: The act of arresting; the state of being arrested; seizure, detention.

bol, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **ain**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**sious**, -**cious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dpl**.

Specialty:

1. Stoppage, delay, hindrance.

"And in he goth, withouten more *arrest*,
 That as he saw most peril and most dread."
Lancelot of the Lake (ed. Skeat), bk. III., 3,072-3.

2. The seizure of a person charged with some crime, or of that of his goods [B., I.]; detention, custody.

"And dwelleth eek in prison and *arreste*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,312.

To make arrest upon or of: To arrest, to seize.

"Was ik an bound, and wold have maad *arrest*
 Upon my body, and wold han had me deed."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,386-7.

Under arrest: Into or in the state of one who has been and remains arrested, seized, kept in custody, or at least under restraint. (Generally preceded by the verb to put or to place.)

"William refused to see him, and ordered him to be put under *arrest*."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., chap. x.

"The governor was placed under *arrest*."
Ibid., chap. ix.

See also examples given under ARRET, s.

B. Technically:

I. Law:

1. Of persons: The seizure of a suspected criminal or delinquent that security may be taken for his appearance at the proper time before a court to answer to a charge. Ordinarily a person can be arrested only by a warrant from a justice of the peace; but there are exceptional cases in which he can be apprehended by an officer without a warrant, or by what is technically called a *hue and cry*. An arrest is made by touching the body of the person accused, and after this is done a bailiff may break open the house in which he is to take him; but without so touching him first it is illegal to do so. The object of arrest being to make sure that he answers to a charge about to be brought against him, it does not follow that after being seized he is incarcerated; if bail for his appearance at the proper time be given, and the case be not too aggravated a one for such security to be accepted, he will be released till the day of trial. The privilege of exemption from arrest is granted to peers of the realm, members of Parliament, and corporations, clerks, attorneys, and others attending the courts of justice, clergymen whilst actually engaged in performing divine service, and some other classes. No arrest can take place on Sunday, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

¶ In the United States the law of arrest differs in certain respects from that in England, though the same general principles underlie both. [ARRESTMENT.]

2. Of things. Arrest of judgment: The act or process of preventing a judgment or verdict from being carried out till it shall be ascertained whether it is faulty or legally correct. Judgment may be arrested (1) when the declaration made varies from the original writ, (2) where the verdict materially differs from the pleadings and issue thereon, and (3) where the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in law to admit of an action being founded upon it. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. III., ch. 24.) Formerly the omission to state certain facts led to an arrest of judgment; but now, under the New Common Law Procedure Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 76, § 143, the omitted facts may, by leave of the court, be suggested.

II. Biology: Arrests of development. [See ARRESTED.]

"... they are due chiefly to arrests of development."
Owen: Classification of the Mammalia, p. 99.

III. Veterinary Science: A manny humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. (Johnson.)

ar-rēs-tā-tion, s. [Fr. *arrestation*.] The act of arresting; the state of being arrested. (Webster.)

ar-rēs-téd, pa. par. [ARREST, v.]

Biol. Arrested development: Development arrested at some stage of its progress. (See the example.)

"Arrested development differs from arrested growth, as parts in the former state still continue to grow, whilst still retaining their early condition. Various monstrosities come under this head." Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. I., ch. IV.

ar-rēs-tée, s. [Eng. *arrest*; -ee.]

Scots Law: The person in whose hands property attached by arrestment is at the time when it is thus dealt with.

ar-rēs-tēr, ar-rēs-tōr, s. [Eng. *arrest*; -er, -or.]

Scots Law: The person who obtains legal permission, on which he acts, to arrest a debt or property in another's hands.

ar-rēs-t'ing, pr. par. [ARREST, v.]

ar-rēs-t'ment, s. [Eng. *arrest*; -ment. In Ital. *arrestamento* = act of arresting.]

Scots Law: The process by which a creditor detains the effects of his debtor, which are in the hands of third parties, till the money owing him is paid. It is of two kinds:—(1.) *Arrestment in security* when proceedings are commencing, or there is reason to believe that a claim not yet in a state to be enforced will speedily become so. (2.) *Arrestment in execution*, being that which follows the decree of a court, or when a debt is otherwise settled to be legally owing.

ar-rēt, * ar-rēt't, * a-rēt'te, * a-rīt'te, v.t. [From Fr. *arrêter*; Low Lat. *arreto*; the same as *arresto*.] [ARREST, v. & s.]

1. To reckon, to lay to the charge, or put to the account of.

"Wyclif: his faith is *arretted* to rightwysnesse."

2. To charge with a crime. (Scotch.)

"And gud Schyr Dawy of Brechyne
 Was off this deld *arretted* synne."

Barbour: xix. 20. MS.

3. To assign, to allot; to adjudge, to decree.

"But, after that, the judges did *arret* her
 Unto the second best that loved her better."

Spenser: F. Q., IV, v. 21.

"The other five five sondry wayes he sett
 Against the five great Bulwarke: f' what pyle,
 And unto each a Bulwarke did *arret*."

Ibid., II, xl, 7.

† ar-rēt, s. [Fr. *arrest* = an arrest, a sentence, a judgment; decrees of a sovereign or other high authority.] Old spelling of ARREST, v. & s.

* ar-rēt-éd, * ar-rēt-téd, * a-rēt-téd (Eng.), a-rēt-ýd (Scotch), pa. par.

* ar-ré-yse, v.t. [ARRAISE.]

* ar-rha, * ar-rā (pl. ar-rhæ, ar-ræ), s. In Fr. (plur.) *arrhes*; Lat. *arrha*, *arra*, *arrhabo*, and *arrabo*, from Heb. עֲרָבָה (*arab*) = a pledge; עֲרָבָה (*arab*) = to promise, to pledge one's faith.]

1. A pledge.

"... we have not only our *arra* and earnest penny of his assured covenant..." Anderson: *On the Hymn Benedictus* (1575).

2. Scots Law: Earnest money (in Scotland popularly called *arras*).

ar-rhén-āth-ēr-ūm, s. [Gr. ἀρρην (*arrēn*) = male, and ἀθήρ (*athēr*) = an awn.]

Botany: A genus of plants belonging to the order Gramineæ, or Grasses. A species grows wild in Britain—*A. avenaceum*, or tall, oat-like grass. It is also cultivated occasionally in England, and much more frequently in France, but is not very nutritious.

† ar-rhōe-a, s. [Gr. ἄρ, priv., and ῥῆω (*rhēō*) = to flow.] The absence of any flux. (Parr.)

ār-rī-age (āge as īg), s. [AVERAGE.] Used only in the expression, *Arriage and carriage*, signifying plough and cart services formerly demanded by lords from their vassals. They were abolished by 20 Geo. II., c. 50. (Scotch.)

"... payment of mail-duties, kain, *arriage*, carriage, dry multure..." Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. VII.

ar-rī-de, v.t. [In Ital. *arridere* = to smile, to favour; Lat. *arrideo* = to smile upon especially, approvingly (opposed to *derideo* = to laugh at, to deride).]

1. To smile upon pleasantly, as a symbol of approbation. *Fig.*, to please.

"Her form answers my affection,
 It *arrides* me." Marston: *Antiquary*, II, 1.

"I have had more care to suite the capricious of the vulgar, than to observe those criticisms which *arride* the learned." Walker: *Transl. of the Psalms* (1622), Ps. P. 1.

2. To laugh at, to deride.

¶ Ben Jonson in *Every Man out of his Humour* (II, 1) ridicules *arride*, evidently regarding it as an affected Latinitism.

* ar-rīd'ge, s. [A.S. *hrycg* = the back of a man or beast; a ridge.] A ridge.

"This staan takes a fine *arridge*."

Craven Gloss. (S. in Boucher.)

arrière (ar-rī-ère), s. [In Fr. *arrière*, a. = the rear; also *arrear* or *arrears*; adj. = hinder, back, behind; adv. = behind.]

1. In the rear.

(a) Of an army:

"The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the *avant-garde* without shuffling with the *battail* or *arrière*." Hayward.

(b) Of anything:

2. Arrears. [ARREAR.]

arrière-ban, s. [Fr. *arrière-ban*; O. Fr. *arban*, *heriban*, *heriban*; Prov. *auriban*; Low Lat. *arbanum*, *heribannum*, *heribannum*; O. H. Ger. *hariban*, *heriban*; N. H. Ger. *herbann* = the calling together of an army; O. H. Ger. *heri* = an army, and *ban* = a public call, a proclamation. (ABANDON, BAN.) The French, not understanding the old Teutonic term *heri* = an army, have supposed *arrière-ban* to have the word *arrière* in its composition, which is believed to be an error. (Mahn.)]

1. Lit.: A general proclamation by which the old French kings summoned to their standard, for the purpose of war, their feudatory vassals, with those also who were in a state of vassalage to them.

2. Fig.: Any general summons issued by an authoritative voice.

"Thus Vice the standard reard'; her *arrier-ban* Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word."
Thomson: Caste of Indolence, II, 30.

arrière-fee, arrière-fief, s. [Fr. *arrière-fief*.] A fee or a tie depending on one above it. These fees commenced when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them in the same manner. (Johnson.)

arrière-vassal, s. The vassal of a vassal. (Trevoux.)

arrière-voussure, s. [Fr. *voûssure* (Arch.) = coving.] A secondary arch. An arch placed within an opening to form a larger one. Sometimes it has the effect of taking off the bearing upon a wooden lintel. [DISCHARGING.]

† ar-rī-ē-rō, s. [Sp.] A muleteer.

"... an *arriero*, with his ten mules..." Darwin: *Voyage round the World*, ch. xv.

ār-rī-ōnt, s. A doubtful word in Chaucer (*C. T.*, 15,686), prob. an error for *appetite*.

ār-ris, s. [Fr. *arête* = (1) a fish-bone; (2) (Arch.), see def.; O. Fr. *arreste*.]

Architecture:

1. The line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body forming an exterior angle meet each other. This intersection forms the edge of the body.

2. The same as ARRIS-GUTTER (q.v.).

arris-fillet, s. A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates or lead of a roof against the shaft of a chimney or a wall, so as more readily to throw off the rain. It is used also for forming gutters around skylights. It is sometimes called a *tilting-fillet*.

arris-gutter, s. A wooden gutter shaped like the letter V. (Gwill.)

arris-wise, adv.

1. Ord. Lang.: Diagonally, edgewise, so as to present a sharp ridge.

2. Her.: With one angle towards the spectator; showing the top and two sides (said of a rectangular bearing, as an altar).

† ar-rī-gion, s. [Lat. *arrio*, from *arrio*.] [ARRIDE.] A smiling upon with approbation.

* ar-rī-vāge (āge as īg), s. [Fr.] Arrival.

"At his first entrance and *arriance*, he [Pertinax] assayed by rough hand to suppress the rebellions of the army." Speed: *The Roman*, c. 21. (Richardson.)

ar-rī-val, s. [Eng. *arrie*(e); -al.]

1. The act or state of arriving.

1. Lit.: The act of reaching any place, or the state of being brought to it, by water, by land, or in any way.

"The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island." Browne: *View of Epic Poetry*.

2. Fig.: The act of attaining to, or the state of being made to attain to, any object of desire.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. The people who reach the place indicated.

"To-day the Lady Psyche will harangue
The fresh arrivals of the week before."
Tennyson: *The Princess*, II.

***ar-riv-ance**, s. [Eng. *arriv(e)*; -ance.]

1. The same as **ARRIVAL**: meaning the act of arriving, or the state of being made to arrive.
2. People arriving; company coming.

"For every minute is expectancy
Of more arrivance."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, II, 1.

ar-rive, ***a-rive**, ***a-rÿve**, ***rÿve**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *arriver* = to disembark, . . . to arrive, from *rÿve* = bank of a river; Prov. *arriba*; Sp. & Port. *arribar*; Ital. *arrivare*; Low Lat. *arriwo*, *arripo*, *adripo*; from Class. Lat. *ad* = to, and *rÿpa* = the bank of a river, more rarely the shores of the sea.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Lit.: Properly, to reach the bank of a river or the shore of the sea; but it is now quite as commonly used for one finishing a land journey.

1. To reach by water.

"At length a ship arriving brought
The good so long desired."

Cowper: *A Tale*, June, 1798.

"And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenes.
And when he went forth to land, . . ."—*Luke*
viii. 26, 27.

2. To reach by land journey.

"When we were arrived upon the verge of his estate,
we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our
horses."—*Sidney*.

" . . . there was no outbreak till the regiment ar-
rived at Ipswich."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xi.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons: To reach any aim or other object towards which one has for some time been moving. (Generally followed by *at*, rarely by *to*.)

"It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to
arrive at heaven."—*Taylor*.

" . . . the conclusion at which I arrived."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. I, pt. I, chap. I. (1871), p. 2.

2. Of things:

(a) To reach, to attain to.

"If some things are too luxuriant, it is owing to the
richness of the soil; and if others are not arrived to
perfection or maturity, it is only because they are
overrun and oppressed by those of a stronger nature."—*Pope: Preface to Homer's Iliad*.

(b) To come, to happen, to occur, to take place.

"Happy i to whom this glorious death arrives;
More to be valued than a thousand lives."
Waller.

***B. Transitive:** To reach.

"But ere we could arrive the point proposed,
Cæsar cried, 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink!'"
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, I, 2.

***ar-rive**, ***a-rive**, ***a-rÿve**, ***rÿve**, v. In Fr. *arrivée*; Sp. *arriba*; Ital. *arriwo*.] An arrival.

" . . . and in the Grecæ see
At many a noble arrive hadde he be."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 59, 60.

ar-riv-ing, pr. par. [ARRIVE, v.]

ar-rô-ba, s. [In Fr. *arroba*; Sp. & Port. *arroba*; from Arab. *ar-rub* or *ar-rubu* = a fourth part.]

A. In Spain:

1. An old weight = twenty-five English pounds. (*Fernandez: Eng. & Sp. Dict.*, 1811.)

2. An old measure, as yet only partially superseded by the French metric system of weights and measures introduced into Spain on January 1, 1850. It is of two capacities: (1) The *arroba* for wine contains 31 imperial gallons. (2) The *arroba* for oil contains 24. (*Statesman's Year-Book*, 1875.)

B. In Portugal: An old Portuguese weight of about thirty-two pounds. (*Simmonds*.) It is too completely disused to be mentioned in the *Statesman's Year-Book*.

ar-rô-de, v. t. [Lat. *arrodere*; from *ad* = to, and *rodo* = to gnaw.] To gnaw; to nibble. (*Johnson*.)

ar-rô-gance, † **ar-rô-gan-çy**, s. [In Fr. *arrogance*; Sp. & Port. *arrogancia*; Ital. *arroganza*; Lat. *arrogantia*; from *arrogans*, pr. par. of *arrogare*.] [ARROGATE.] Properly, the act of taking to one's self in an insolent way that which one unjustly claims, or of helping one's self to that which, though one's own, should have been handed to one by another: the taking too much upon one's self; exorbitant pretensions, insolence.

"The fear and hatred inspired by the greatness, the injustice, and the arrogance of the French king were at the height."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. iv.

ar-rô-gant, a. [In Dan. & Fr. *arrogant*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arrogante*; Lat. *arrogans*; pr. par. of *arrogare*.] [ARROGATE.]

1. **Of persons:** Taking in an overbearing manner something which one claims, but not justly, as one's own, or that which, though one's own, should have been passively received by him; assuming, overbearing, manifesting too high an appreciation of one's self; insolent.

"In the hour of peril, the most arrogant and
mysterious spirits will often submit to the guidance
of superior genius."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. **Of things:** Marked with arrogance; the offspring of arrogance.

"The pride of arrogant distinctions fall."
Cooper: *Retirement*, 659.

ar-rô-gant-ly, adv. [Eng. *arrogant*; -ly.] In an arrogant manner; with undue assumption.

"Our poet may
Himself admire the fortune of his play;
And arrogantly, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, because he pleases you."
Dryden: *Indian Emperor*. (Prolog.)

ar-rô-gant-ness, s. [Eng. *arrogant*; -ness.] The quality of being arrogant; arrogance. (*Johnson*.)

ar-rô-gate, v. t. [In Fr. *arrogar*; Sp. *arrogarse*; Ital. *arrogare*, *arrogarsi*; Lat. *arrogatum*, supine of *arrogare* = to ask, . . . to claim what is not one's own: *ad* = to, and *rogo* = to ask.] To put forth unduly exalted claims, the offspring of self-conceit; to manifest assumption, to put forth baseless pretensions.

"He arrogated to himself the right of deciding dog-
matically what was orthodox doctrine and what was
heresy, of drawing up and imposing confessions of
faith, and of giving religious instruction to his people."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. I.

ar-rô-ga-téd, pa. par. [ARROGATE.]

ar-rô-ga-ting, pr. par. [ARROGATE.]

ar-rô-ga-tion, s. [Lat. *arrogatio*; from *arrogare* = to ask, . . . to adopt as a son: *ad* = to, and *rogo* = to ask.]

1. The act of arrogating; claiming or taking to one's self more than is one's due.

" . . . have still a smack of arrogation and self-
seeking."—*Moré's Poems: Notes on Psychozoia*, p. 271. (*Boucher*.)

2. **Among the old Romans:** The act of formally adopting an adult as a son.

" . . . recourse was then had to adoption, properly
called arrogation."—*Note by Guizot in Gibbon's "Decline and Fall,"* chap. xlv. (ed. 1846), vol. iv., p. 211.

ar-rô-ga-tive, a. [From Lat. *arrogare* = to arrogate.] Arrogating, claiming or taking what one has no real right to; putting forth unfounded pretensions.

"Mortification, not of the body (for that is suffi-
ciently insisted upon), but of the more spiritual
arrogative life of the soul, that subil ascribing that
to ourselves that is God's, for all is God's."—*Moré: Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 371.

† **ar-rôn-dée**, † **ar-rôn-dÿ**, † **ar-ôn-die**, † **ar-ôn-dÿ**, s. [Fr. *arrondi* = (1) rounded, (2) round, (3) roundish, (4) full (in face), pa. par. of *arrondir* = (1) to round, (2) to enlarge.]

Her.: Made round. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

***ar-rôn-dell**, s. [Fr. *hirondelle*.] A swallow. (*Scott*.)

"The arrondell so swift of flight."
Bull's Pug. (*Wilson's Coll.*), II, 162. (*Jamieson*.)

ar-rôn-disse-ment (**ent = ön**), s. [Fr. *arrondissement* = (1) a rounding, (2) roundness, (3) a district or ward; *aronder* = (1) to round, (2) to enlarge; *ron* = round.]

In France: A territorial division of the country, less than a department, but greater than a canton, which again is higher than a commune.

"France was divided, in 1806, into 89 departments, subdivided into 372 arrondissements, 5,241 cantons, and 37,518 communes."—*Statesman's Year-Book* (1875), p. 76.

***ar-rôn-ly**, adv. [ARRANTLY.]

***ar-rô-se**, v. t. [Fr. *arroser*; Lat. *ros* = dew.] To wet; to bedew.

ar-rô-sion, s. [Lat. *arrosus*, pa. par. of *arrodere* = to gnaw, to nibble: *ad* = to, and *rodo* = to gnaw.] The act of gnawing, or the state of being gnawed. (*Johnson*.)

***ar-round**, v. t. [Pref. *ar* = Lat. *ad*, and Eng. *round*, s.] To surround. (*Heath: Odes of Horace*, i, 7.)

ar-row, ***ar-öwe**, ***ar-wë** (pl. **ar-röws**, ***ar-röwes**, ***ar-wës**, ***ar-wën**), s. [A.S. *arwe*, *arweu*, *arwe*; from *ar* = ore (*Basworth*), *earh* = an arrow going, archery; O. Icel. *ör*, plur. *orvar* = arrow (*Stratmann, Wedgwood*, &c.). *Mahn* brings it from Wel. *arf*, *aru* = weapon; Arm., Fr., & Gael. *arm*; Lat. *arma* = arms. Other derivations have been given.]

I. Lit.: A missile weapon designed to be propelled by the impulse communicated by the snapping of the string of a bow, temporarily bent into an angular form, back to its normal state of rest in a straight line. To make its wound it inflicts more deadly, and prevents its being easily pulled out, it is barbed at the tip, and often poisoned, whilst at the other extremity it is feathered, to make it move more directly forward. [ARCHERY.]

"An lancech dard is arrow uer."
Story of Gen. & Exod. (ed. Morris), 478.

" . . . that which commandeth bowes and arrowes."
—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*.

"And as the lad ran, he shot an arrow beyond him."
—*I Sam.* xx, 36.

II. Fig.: In Scripture arrows signify or symbolise (1) bitter words (Ps. lxxv. 3); (2) false words (Jer. ix. 8); (3) a false witness; (4) affliction divinely sent (Lam. iii. 12, 13; Job vi. 4; Ps. xxxviii. 2); (5) the judgments of God on sinful nations or individuals (Numb. xxiv. 8; Deut. xxxii. 23), or more specifically (6) famine (Ezek. v. 16, &c.), (7) lightning (2 Sam. xxii. 14, 15; Ps. lviii. 14; Zech. ix. 14); (8) children, especially stalwart sons (Ps. cxviii. 4).

1. *Her.*: Arrows are often represented on coats of arms, either singly or in sheaves, i.e., in bundles.

A broad arrow is one with a head resembling a pecten, except in wanting the engraving or jaggings on the inner edge. [See 2.] (*Gloss. of Heraldry*.)

2. **Surveying:** A "broad arrow" is the name applied to the mark cut by the officers of the Ordnance Department conducting the trigonometrical survey, to note the points from which their several measurements are made.

3. *Fort.*: A work placed at the salient angle of a glacis. (*James: Mil. Dict.*, p. 247.)

***arrow-case**, s. A quiver. (*Wycliffe: Gen.* xxvii. 4.)

***arrow-girdle**, s. A quiver. (*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxvii. 11.)

arrow-grass, s. [The English name of the botanical genus *Triglochin*. There are two British species, the Marsh Arrow-grass



ARROW-GRASS (*TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRE*).

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Base of leaf.
4. Complete plant.

(*T. palustre*) and the Sea-side Arrow-grass (*T. maritimum*). They have small greenish flowers. [TRIGLOCHIN.]

arrow-head, s.

1. The head of an arrow.

2. **Cartography:** A mark like the following, <, used to indicate the direction of a road or river, or line of march.

böil, böy; **pöut**, jöwl; **cat**, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; **go**, gem; **thin**, †his; **sin**, as; **expect**, †Xenophon, exist. **ph** = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -stous, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. *Bot.*: The English name of the botanical genus *Sagittaria*. It is so called because its leaves resemble an arrow-head. There is one British species, the Common Arrow-head (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*). [SAGITTARIA.]

arrow-headed, a.

Bot., *Archæol.*, &c.: Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittate.

Arrow-headed characters: [CUNEIFORM.]

arrow-maker, s.

A maker of arrows. Arrow-makers were formerly called *fletcher* and *bowyers*, and were deemed persons of importance. [See ex. under ARROW-HEAD.]

arrow-poison, s. Poison used by savages to tip their arrows with. That of Central America is Curarine. (Fowkes: *Manual of Chemistry*, 10th ed., p. 903.)

arrow-seed, s. Seed shaped like an arrow; arrowy. (Tennyson: *The Poet*, 19.)

arrow-slain, a. Killed by an arrow. (Tennyson: *Vivien*, 415.)

***arrow-smith, s.** An arrow-maker. (*Destruction of Troy*, 1,588.)

arrow-wounded, a. Wounded by an arrow. (Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 251.)

ār-rōw-lēt, s. [Eng. *arrow*, and dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little arrow. (Tennyson: *Gareth & Lynette*.)

ār-rōw-rōot, s. [Eng. *arrow*; *root*. The translation of a term originally applied by a tribe of native American Indians to the root of *Maranta arundinacea*, which had long been used by them to counteract the effect of wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows. Other derivations have been given. It is, however, noteworthy that in Ger. *arrowroot* is *pfel-wurz*: *pfel* being = arrow, and *wurz* = root.]

1. *Bot.*: The English name of the botanical genus *Maranta*, the type of the endogenous order Marantaceæ, called by Lindley, in his *Nat. Syst. of Bot.*, the Arrow-Root tribe; but altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom* to *Maranta*. The flowers of *Maranta* are in long, close, spike-like panicles, with irregular corollas, each having a single perfect stamen, with half an anther. The veins of the leaves run out obliquely from the midrib to the margin. The root is a fleshy corn, which, when washed, grated, strained through a sieve, and again repeatedly washed, furnishes the substance so much prized as food for invalids, which is described under No. 2.

2. *Comm.*: The starch extracted from the rhizomes of a *Maranta*, and imported into this country in large quantities from the East and West Indies, and from Africa, each importation taking the name of the place from which it comes. Thus we have East Indian arrowroot, Bermuda arrowroot, St. Vincent arrowroot, &c. Attempts have been made to call every starch *arrowroot* which bore the slightest resemblance to the true *Maranta*; for example, Potato or British arrowroot, from the *Solanum tuberosum*; Tons-les-mois, or French arrowroot, from the *Canna edulis*; Tapioca, or Brazilian arrowroot, from the *Manihot utilisima*, &c. This has failed since the passing of the Adulteration Act, and it is now understood by public analysts, magistrates, &c., that arrowroot must consist entirely of the starch which is extracted from the rhizomes of a *Maranta*, and that any admixture of potato or other starch is regarded as an adulteration.



EAST INDIA ARROWROOT.
Magnified 100 diameters.



WEST INDIA ARROWROOT.
Magnified 100 diameters.

East Indian arrowroot is said by some to be prepared from the tubers of the *Curcuma angustifolia*. Such we believe to be the case in Southern India, where it is a favourite food among the natives; but the article sold in this country as East Indian arrowroot is certainly the starch of a *Marant*, and not a *Curcuma*. This is readily determined by the microscope.

Natal arrowroot has given much trouble to the public analysts, owing to the granules somewhat resembling those of potato-starch. It has, however, been lately proved to be a genuine *Maranta* starch.

Portland arrowroot: A name applied to a starch prepared, some years ago, in Portland, from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*. It is not now an article of commerce.

¶ *Arrowroot* is adulterated either by the mixing together of various qualities of arrowroot, or by the admixture of other starches, such as potato or tapioca. Neither of these methods renders the arrowroot deleterious; but when we consider that the price of the different qualities of genuine arrowroot varies from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pound, and that the price of potato or tapioca flour seldom exceeds 6d. per pound, we then see how the public may be cheated in pocket. The adulteration by potato or tapioca flour is readily detected by the microscope.

ār-rōw-ŷ, a. [Eng. *arrow*; -*y*.]

1. Consisting of arrows.

"He saw them, in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy show'r against the face"
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight."
Milton: P. R., bk. III.

2. Resembling an arrow in form or appearance.

"By the blue rushing of the arrowy Rhone."
Byron: Childe Harold, III. 71.

"And beside it outstretch'd the skin of a rattlesnake glittered,
Filled, like a quiver, with arrows; a signal and
challenge for warfare."
Brought by the Indian, and speaking with arrowy
tongues of defiance."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, IV.

***ār-rūr-ā, s.** [ARURA.]

***ār-rŷve, vi.** Old spelling of ARRIVE.

***ars, s.** [ART.]

A.R.S.A. An abbreviation for (1) Associate of the Royal Society of Arts; (2) Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

ar'se, *ers, s. [A.S. *ars*, ears; Sw. *ars*; Dut. *aars*; Ger. *arsch*; Pers. *arsil*, *arst*.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,732.)

To hang an arse: To be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory. (*Vulgar*.)

"For Hudibras were but one spur;
As wisely knowing, could he stir
To active trot one side of 's horse,
The other would not hang an arse."
Hudibras.

arso-smart, s.

Bot.: (1) A vulgar name for the plant *Polygonum persicaria*; (2) *P. Hydropiper*.

***ār-sē-dine, *ar-sa-dine, *ors-dēn, s.** [A vulgar corruption of *arsenic* (q.v.).] Yellow orpiment. (Nares.)

"A London vintner's signe, thick jagged and round fringed, with theeming *arsadine*."—Nashe: *Leuten Stuffs*.

ār-sē-ēne, s. [A.S. *ersc-hen*, *ersc-henn* = a quail; from *ersc* = a park, a warren; and *hen* = hen.] A quail. (Scott.)

"Upon the sand yit I saw, as thesaurare tane,
With grene amonns on heide, Sir Gawane the Drake
The Arsenne that ourman yit preichand."
Houatle, l. 17. (Jamieson.)

ār-sen, in compos. [From *arsenic* (q.v.).] Containing arsenic; as arsen-monomethyl, arsen-dimethyl, arsen-diethyl, arsen-chloro-dimethylide, &c. (Fowkes: *Manual of Chem.*)

ār-sēn-al, s. [In Sw., Dan., Ger., Fr., & Arm. *arsenal*; Dut. *arsenaal*; Port. *arsenale*; Sp. *arsenal* = dockyard; *alazana* = dock, arsenal, rope-yard, wine-cellar; Ital. *arsenale*, *arsenale*, *arsenale* = a dock; Arab. *dār cind'a* = house of industry or fabrication; *dār* = house, and *cind'a* = industry.] A magazine of military stores, containing weapons of all kinds and ammunition for the supply of the military force belonging to a country. The chief arsenal in Britain is at Woolwich. A

great many of the stores are manufactured as well as kept there.

"The Spanish fleets and arsenals were doubtless in wretched condition."—*Jacobsday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

ar-sēn-āte, ar-sēn-i-āte. [See ARSENIC ACID.]

arsenate or arseniate of cobalt. [ERYTHRITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of copper. [TRICALCITE, OLIVENITE, LIROCONITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of iron. [PHARMACOSIDERITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of lead. [MINETTE.]

arsenate or arseniate of lime. [PHARMACOLITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of manganese. [CHRONDARSENITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of nickel.

1. & 2. Two allied minerals placed by Dana as an appendix to his Oxygen Compounds. One is dark-green or brownish, and the other sulphur-yellow.

3. [See CABBERITE.]

arsenate or arseniate of nickel and cobalt (called also *Hydrous bisilic Arseniate of Nickel and Cobalt*). A mineral akin to Annabergite (q.v.). It is found in the desert of Atacama.

arsenate or arseniate of zinc. [KÖTTIGITE.]

ars'e-nic, *ars'e-nick, *ars'e-nicke,

***ars'-nēk, s.** [In Sw. & Ger. *arsenik*; Fr. & Prov. *arsenic*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arsenico*, Lat. *arsenicum*, *arthenicum*, which, however, is not native arsenic, but sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment; Gr. ἀρσενικόν (*arsenikón*), ἀρσενικόν (*arthenikón*), not arsenic, but orpiment; ἀρσενικός (*arthenikos*) = masculine; ἀρσέν (*arhēn*), older form ἀρσν (*arsēn*) = male. From some one of these comes Arab. *zirnakon*; Syr. *zarnika*. Arsenic is so called from its powerful effects.]

A. Ordinary Language: The substance described under B. 1. (Chem.)

"Arnek, sal armoniak, and brimston."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,728.

B. Technically:

1. *Chem.* Arsenic is a triad semi-metallic element, but it may be a pentad in some of its compounds. Symbol, As; atomic weight, 75; vapour density, 150 (H = 1); atomic volume, $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. gr., 5.75. It volatilises when heated without fusing, and its vapour smells like garlic. It is obtained by distilling native alloys of arsenic and iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel; also by heating arsenious oxide (As_2O_3) with charcoal in earthen crucibles. Arsenic has a steel-grey metallic lustre, is very brittle, and crystallises in rhombohedrons. It unites with metals when fused with them, forming brittle alloys called *arsenides*. Arsenic is added to lead used for making shot, to make it run into regular globules. Metallic arsenic is often called *black arsenic*, to distinguish it from the white arsenic of shops, which is arsenious oxide. Arsenic forms two oxides, arsenious oxide (As_2O_3) and arsenic oxide (As_2O_5), but only one chloride, $AsCl_3$ (arsenious chloride). It is prepared by distilling one part of metallic arsenic with six parts of corrosive sublimate or arsenious oxide with strong hydrochloric acid. It is a colourless, oily, poisonous liquid. Arsenic unites with nascent hydrogen, forming hydride of arsenic, AsH_3 . Arsenic forms sulphides (q.v.). It also forms organic bases (see CACODYL and ARSENE). Arsenic is easily detected in cases of poisoning, but the reagents must be first tested for arsenic, as traces occur in zinc and in mineral acids. Compounds of arsenic, when heated on charcoal, give off fumes of metallic arsenic, recognised by its garlic-like smell. If heated with charcoal in a test-tube it forms a metallic ring. Arsenic is precipitated from solutions in the presence of hydrochloric acid by H_2S (see ANALYSIS), as a yellow sulphide, As_2S_3 , soluble in sulphide of ammonium, also in carbonate of ammonium. A piece of bright copper heated in a solution containing arsenious oxide or an arsenite rendered acid by hydrochloric acid, becomes covered with a grey film of metallic arsenic. Any arsenic compound treated with

zinc and hydrochloric acid gives off arseniuretted hydrogen (AsH_3), which burns with a grey-blue flame, and deposits metallic arsenic on a cold porcelain dish held in the flame. It may be distinguished from antimony by dissolving in hypochlorite of sodium. Metallic arsenic, heated in a current of air, yields the characteristic octohedral crystals of arsenious acid. Nitrate of silver gives a yellow precipitate with arsenites, and a brick-red one with arseniates. Arseniates require to be reduced, or heated, before they are precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen. Arseniats give a white crystalline precipitate with magnesium mixture and ammonia like the phosphates.

2. *Min.* Arsenic occurs native in rhombohedral crystals, or massive, reticulated, reniform, and stalaclitic. The hardness is 3.5; the sp. gr. 5.93; the lustre, sub-metallic; the colour and streak, tin-white, soon tarnishing dark grey. It occurs with various metals in crystalline and schistose rocks. It is found in Norway, Hungary, Silesia, and the United States. [For other ores of it see REALGAR, ORPIMENT, &c.]

White arsenic is the same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

arsenic-glance. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of Arsenic.

arsenic oxide. In *Mineralogy*, the same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

arsenic sulphides.

Chem.: There are three sulphides— As_2S_2 , As_2S_3 , and As_2S_5 .

Disulphide of arsenic (As_2S_2) occurs native as realgar (q.v.). It can be prepared by melting metallic arsenic with sulphur. It is used to prepare Indian white fire, a mixture of twenty-four parts of nitre, seven parts of sulphur, and two parts of realgar. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, As_2S_2 forms arsenious and sulphurous acids. It is used as a pigment.

Arsenious sulphide (As_2S_3) occurs native as orpiment. It is obtained in a pure state by passing hydrosulphuric acid (H_2S) through a solution of an arsenite acidified by hydrochloric acid. Arsenious sulphide is used as a pigment, called King's Yellow, also as a dye stuff.

Arsenic sulphide (As_2S_5) does not exist in a separate state, but in combination with metallic sulphides, as sulpharsenates.

ar-sên-îc, a. [Formed from the substantive, but distinguished from it by being accented on the second syllable instead of the first. In Fr. *arsénique*; Port. *arseniaco*.]

arsenic oxide. As_2O_5 , called in the hydrated state *arsenic acid*. This compound is prepared by oxidising arsenious oxide with nitric acid, also by passing chlorine into aqueous arsenious acid. Arsenic oxide forms three hydrates analogous to phosphoric acid—monhydrate (HAsO_2), dihydrate ($\text{H}_2\text{As}_2\text{O}_7$), and trihydrate (H_3AsO_4); the last forms salts isomorphous with the phosphates. Arsenic oxide, when strongly heated, is decomposed into arsenious oxide and oxygen, and is reduced to metallic arsenic by charcoal or cyanide of potassium at red heat. Sulphurous anhydride, SO_2 , reduces As_2O_5 to As_2O_3 . Hydrosulphuric acid, H_2S , passed through a warm solution, acidified with hydrochloric acid, of arsenic acid or of an arsenate, gives a precipitate of $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + \text{S}$. Arsenic oxide is used in dyeing and in preparing aniline colours. The salts of arsenic acid are called *arsenates* or *arseniates*. The salt of magnesium and ammonium is a white crystalline salt like the corresponding phosphate. Nitrate of silver gives a brick-red precipitate, and with basic acetate of lead a white precipitate, which is reduced by heating with charcoal with evolution of arsenic, recognised by the garlic-like smell.

ar-sên-îc-al, a. [Eng. *arsenic* (adj.), and suff. -al. In Fr. & Port. *arsénical*.] Pertaining to arsenic; having arsenic as one of its constituents.

arsenical antimony. A mineral, the same as Allemontite (q.v.). It is not identical with Antimonial Arsenic (q.v.).

arsenical bismuth. [In Ger. *arsenik wismuth*.] A mineral consisting of ninety-seven per cent. of arsenic and three per cent. of bismuth. It was known to Werner.

arsenical cobalt. A mineral, called also Smaltite (q.v.).

arsenical copper. A mineral, called also Condurite (q.v.), a variety of Domeykite (q.v.).

arsenical copper pyrites. A mineral, called also White Copper.

arsenical iron. A mineral, the same as Mispickel (q.v.). There is a variety of it called *Argentiferous Arsenical Iron*.

arsenical nickel. A mineral, called also Nickeline (q.v.).

arsenical pyrites. A mineral, called also Mispickel (q.v.).

arsenical silver. A mineral, a variety of Dyscrasite. There is also an *Arsenical Antimonial Silver*.

arsenical silver blende. A mineral, called also Proustite (q.v.).

ar-sên-î-câte, v. t. [Eng. *arsenic* (adj.), and suff. -ate.] To combine with arsenic.

ar-sên-î-cā-téd, pa. par. [ARSENICATE.]

ar-sên-î-çite, s. [Eng. *arsenic*, and suff. -ite.] A mineral, the same as Pharmacolite (q.v.).

ar-sên-ide, s. [Eng. *arsenic* (ic); -ide.] An alloy of arsenic with a metal. These alloys are generally brittle. Metallic arsenides, when fused with nitre, are converted into basic arseniates. Arsenides fused with sulphur and an alkaline carbonate yield a sulpharsenite or sulpharsenate of the alkali metal, and the other metal remains as a sulphide free from arsenic.

ar-sên-î-ô, in compos. [Eng. &c., *arsenic* (ic); -o.] Containing arsenic.

arsenio-sulphuret, or sulpharsenite. Compounds of arsenious sulphide (As_2S_3) with metallic sulphides. They are generally of a red or yellow colour. (See *Watts's Dict. Chem.*)

ar-sên-î-ô-sid-êr-ite, s. [Eng. &c., *arsenio* (q.v.); and *siderite* from Gr. *σίδερο* (*síderos*) = iron.] A mineral, called by Glockner *arsenocrocite*, it being his belief that arseniosiderite was so alike in sound to arsenosiderite that it was expedient to alter one of these terms, and arseniosiderite had the precedence in time. [ARSENOSIDERITE.] It is a fibrous species of a yellow golden colour and a silky lustre. Hardness, 1–2; sp. gr. 3.520–3.88. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 37.9; sesquioxide of iron, 42.1; lime, 11.1; water, 8.9 = 100. It occurs in France.

ar-sên-î-ous, a. [Eng. *arsenic* (ic); suff. -ous.] Pertaining to arsenic; having arsenic as one of its constituents.

arsenious oxide, or arsenious anhydride. As_2O_3 , called in the hydrated state *arsenious acid*. It is formed by burning arsenic in the air, but is obtained by roasting arsenical pyrites, ores of tin, cobalt, &c., which contain arsenic, in a furnace supplied with air, and condensing it. Arsenious oxide crystallises in octohedra. It volatilises at 218°C. If it is condensed on a hot surface it fuses into a vitreous form, which is more soluble in water than the crystalline variety. One part dissolves in twelve parts of hot and thirty parts of cold water; no definite hydrate exists. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether. Arsenious oxide is a violent irritant poison, two grains producing death, but by commencing with small doses it is possible to take even four grains without injury. The Tyrolese eat arsenic to increase the power of the respiratory organs, as they have to climb mountains. Arsenious oxide is used in medicine in small doses in skin diseases. It is rapidly absorbed into the blood when it is applied to a wound. The best antidote is obtained by adding magnesia to ferric chloride; the mixture of sesquioxide of iron and magnesia can be used at once, without washing it. Arsenious oxide reduces chromic acid, manganic acid, &c.; but it is reduced to metallic arsenic by potassium, charcoal, sulphur, and phosphorus at red heat. Arsenious oxide unites with bases forming *arsenites*, but they are not very stable compounds. Their solutions give a yellow precipitate with argentic nitrate, soluble in acetic acid, also in caustic potash; a light-green precipitate (Scheele's green) with cupric salts. *Aceto-arsenite* of

copper (Schweinfurt green) is used as a pigment for wall papers, and is very poisonous. Arsenite of sodium, formed by dissolving As_2O_3 in caustic soda, is used to prepare the papers to poison flies. Arsenious oxide is used to poison rats and as a flux for glass, also in calico printing and for making pigments. Arsenites are decomposed by heat. Hydrosulphuric acid (H_2S) gives a yellow precipitate, As_2S_3 , from a solution of an arsenite in hydrochloric acid.

ar-sên-îte, s. [Eng. *arsen*; -ite. In Fr. *arsénite*.]

1. *Chem.* [See ARSENIOUS OXIDE.]

2. *Min.* [In Ger. *arsenit*.] The same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

ar-sên-î-ür-ët, ar-sên-ür-ët, s. [Eng. &c., *arsen* (q.v.); suffix -iuret, -urel (q.v.).] Arsenic in combination with a metal. [ARSENIDE.]

ar-sên-î-ür-ët-téd, a. [Eng. *arsenuretted*; -ed.] Combined with arsenic.

arseniuretted hydrogen, arsenetted hydrogen, arsenic trihydride, arsenious hydride, or arsine. A gas, obtained pure by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on an alloy of equal parts of zinc and arsenic; also formed when hydrogen is liberated in contact with arsenious oxide. Arseniuretted hydrogen (AsH_3) is a colourless poisonous gas smelling like garlic; it burns with a blue flame; its sp. gr. is 2.995.

ar-sên-ô-crô-cîte, s. [Eng. &c., *arseno* (q.v.), and *crocite*; from Gr. *κρόκη* (*krokê*) = wool or felt, . . . a thread, so called from its fibrous character. In Ger. *arsenokrokit*.] A mineral, the same as Arsenosiderite (q.v.).

ar-sên-ô-lîte, s. [Eng. &c., *arseno* (q.v.), and suff. -lite. Altered by Dana from the name *arsenite*, which is used in another sense in Chemistry.] A mineral, the same as White Arsenic, Oxide of Arsenic, and Arsenious Acid. It is isometric, occurs octahedral, usually in minute stelliform crystals, or crusts, investing other substances, or botryoidal or stalactitic. The hardness is 1.5, the sp. gr. 3.098, the lustre vitreous or silky, the colour white, occasionally tinged with yellowish or reddish, the taste somewhat sweet. Composition: Oxygen, 24.24; arsenic, 75.76 = 100. Occurs at Wheal Sparman, in Cornwall, also on the Continent.

¶ Dana has an Arsenolite Group, containing this mineral and Senarmontite. It is the first placed under "Oxyds of elements of the Arsenic and Sulphur Groups, Series ii."

ar-sên-ô-pÿ-rite, s. [Eng. *arseno* (q.v.), and *pyrite*, from Gr. *πυρίτης* (*purítês*), s. = pyrites; adj. = of or in fire; *pur* (*pur*) = fire.] A mineral, made in the British Museum Catalogue synonymous with Dufrenoyite, but ranked by Dana as a distinct species, which he places in his Marcasite Group of the Pyrite Division of minerals, and calls also Mispickel. It is orthorhombic, has a hardness of 5.5–6, sp. gr. 6.0 to 6.4, a metallic lustre, and a silvery-white or steel-grey colour. Its composition is—arsenic, 46; sulphur, 19.6; iron, 34.4 = 100. It is found at Wheal Mawlin and Unanility, and other spots in Cornwall, at the Tamar mines in Devonshire, in Sweden, Norway, Germany, and North and South America. Dana divides it into Var. (1) Ordinary; (2) Cobaltic, Danalite, including Vermonite and Akontite; (3) Niccoliferous; (4) Argentiferous.

ar-sên-ô-sid-êr-ite, s. [ARSENOSIDERITE.] *Min.*: An obsolete name for Löllingite (q.v.). [See also ARSENOSIDERITE.]

ar-sên-ous, a. [Eng. *arsen* (q.v.), and suff. -ous. In Port. *arsenioso*.] Pertaining to arsenic, or having it as one of its constituents. [ARSENIOUS.]

arsenous acid. The same as Arsenolite (q.v.).

***ar-se-vêr-sÿ, *ar-se-vêr-sÿe, *ar-sÿo vêr-sÿe, adv.** [Eng. *arse* (q.v.), and Lat. *versus* = turned.] Reverse; turned backwards.

"But the matters being turned *arse versæ*, they have the fruition of those pleasures that never shall decay."—*Gilias*: *James, &c.*

**Arsen-râle*, preposterously, perversely, without order.—*Glossog. Nov.*

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beî, dçl.

ars-foot, s. [Eng. *arse*; *foot*.] An English name for a bird—the Great-crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*).

Small arsfoot: The Little Grebe (*Podiceps minor*).

†ar-shēen, †ar-shine, s. [Russ. *arschin*; from Turkish or Tartar *arschin*, *arschin*=an ell, a yard.] A Russian measure of length, 2 feet and 4/242 inches; but the English foot of 12 inches has since 1831 been the common measure of length in Russia. (*Statesman's Year-Book*, 1875.)

ar-sino. In *compos.*, as a prefix or a suffix.

Chem.: A name given to AsH_3 , arsenious hydride. A name also given to the organic arsenic bases, as Trichylarsine, $As(C_2H_5)_3$, obtained by distilling an alloy of arsenic and sodium with ethylhydride. It is a colourless, stinking liquid, boiling at 146° . It unites with ethylhydride, forming a crystalline substance, $As(C_2H_5)_4$, from which freshly precipitated silver oxide separates the hydrate $As(C_2H_5)_3(OH)$, a powerful alkaline compound. [See also *CACODYL*.]

ar-sis, s. [In Ital. & Lat. *arsis*; Gr. *ἀρσις* (*arsis*), from *αἶψα* (*aiō*) = to raise.]

1. *Prosody*:

1. A raising of the voice at any part of a line. It is opposed to what the Greeks called *thesis* (*thesis*), which was a depression of the voice.

2. The point in a line on which the stress is laid.

3. The rhythmic accent, metrical accentuation. It has been a subject of controversy whether this was produced by a higher tone, greater force, or more prolonged time.

II. *Music*:

1. The raising or depressing the hand in beating time.

2. The part of the music where this occurs.

***ars-mēt-rike, *ars-mēt-ike, s.** [See *ARITHMETIC*.]

***ars-nēk, s.** [ARSENIC.]

ārs-rōpe, s. [Eng. *arse* and *rope*.] A gut, an entrail. (*Wycliffe*: 1 Kings v. 9.)

ar-sōn (1), s. [O. Fr. *arson*, *arson*, *arson*; Prov. *arsum*, *arzio*, from Lat. *arsum*, sup. of *ardeo* = to burn.] The malicious and wilful burning of a dwelling-house or out-house belonging to another person by directly setting fire to it, or even by igniting some edifice of one's own in its immediate vicinity. If a person, by maliciously setting fire to an inhabited house, cause the death of one or more of the inmates, the deed is murder, and capital punishment may be inflicted. When no one is fatally injured, the crime is not capital, but is still heavily punishable; it is a penal offence also to attempt to set a house on fire, even if the endeavour does not succeed.

ar-sōn (2), *ar-sōun, s. [In Fr. *arçon*; Ital. *arcione*; Lat. *arcum* = a bow.] A saddle-bow.
—Between the middle and the arseon.—"Guy of Warwick, vol. II.

***arst, adv.** [A.S. *arst*, *aerost*, *erest*, superl. of *ar* = before, early, first.] First.

"A sonne thou schalt arst f'albe."
Alisaunder, 612. (S., in *Doucher*.)

art, *ard, v. [A.S. *arh*.] The second person sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to be*. Formerly it was used in speaking to men; now it is rarely employed except in addresses to the Dely.

"Of alle thine riche weden
Nu thu arst al skere."
Death, xliii (ed. Morris), 179, 180.

art, *arto, *ars, s. [In Fr. & Prov. *arte*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arte*, from Lat. *artem*, acc. of *ars* = art, of which the root is *ar* = to fit, to join.] [ARTE, v.]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Subjectively*:

1. Skill, dexterity, tact in planning and in carrying out a project.

"It is not strength, but art, obtains the prize."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii. 383.

2. *Cunning*.

"More matter with less art."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, II. 2.

3. *Speculation*.

"I have as much of this in art as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so."
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, IV. 3.

II. *Objectively*: The results of such skill or dexterity. *Specialty*—

1. The principles of science practically carried out: a series of rules designed to aid one in acquiring practical skill or dexterity in performing some specified kind of work, manual or mental. The several arts may be arranged in two groups—(a) the *mechanical*, and (b) the *liberal or fine arts*. The *Mechanical Arts* are those which may be successfully followed by one who does not possess genius, but has acquired the facility of working with his hands, which long practice imparts. Such are the arts of the carpenter, the blacksmith, the watchmaker, &c. They are often called *trades*. The *Liberal or Fine Arts* are such as give scope not merely to manual dexterity, but to genius; as music, painting, sculpture, architecture, &c.

"But it is assuredly an error to speak of any language as an art in the sense of its having been elaborately and methodically formed."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man* (1871), vol. I., p. 1, l. 61.

2. *Spec.*: The visible expression of the sublime and beautiful.

"A thousand lamentable objects there,
In scorn of nature art gave lifeless life."
Shakespeare: *Lapse of Lucrece*, 1, 574.

3. Anything planned; a device, a project, a scheme of operations.

"They employed every art to soothe and to divide the discontented warriors."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

4. Whatever has been made by man, as opposed to what is natural.

"Elsewhere we find towns, like St. Petersburg, built on artificial foundations, but the whole country of the Dutch is a work of art."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

B. *Technically*:

Medieval Education: The "arts" signified the whole circle of subjects studied by those who sought a liberal education. This included science as well as art. The seven liberal arts were thus divided: 1. The *Trivium*—viz., Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic. 2. The *Quadrivium*—viz., Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, and Astronomy. It is a remnant of this classification, which was in vogue as early as the fifth century, that we still speak of the curriculum of arts at a university, and that graduates become bachelors or masters of "arts."

"Four years spent in the arts (as they are called in colleges), is perhaps, laying too laborious a foundation."—*Goldsmith*: *A Politic Learning*, ch. xiii.

†art and jure. [Eng. *art*, and Lat. *jus*, (genit. *juris*) = law, equity.] Arts [ART, B.] and jurisprudence. (*Scotch*.)

"And thereafter to remane three yeris at the scales of *Art and Jure*, scla that man may have knawlege and understanding of the lawis."—*Acts James II.*, 1496 (ed. 1814), p. 283.

art and part.

1. *Scots Law*: Instigation, abetment.

"One may be guilty of a crime not only by perpetrating it, but by being accessory to or abetting it; which is called, in the Roman law, *ope et consilio*, and in ours, *art and part*. By art is understood the instigation, instigation, or advice, that may have been given towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share that one takes to himself in it by the aid or assistance which he gives the criminal in the commission of it."—*Erskine*: *Institutes*, Bk. IV., iv. 10.

2. *Fig.*: Share, participation.

art-union, s. A union of persons interested in art [ART, II. 2], and who desire to promote it specially by purchasing the pictures of meritorious artists. These are generally distributed to the members by a lottery, which is legal in this case, though the reverse is most others. There is an art-union in London, and others exist in some of the leading provincial cities.

***art, v.** [ART, s.]

1. To instruct in art or in the arts.

2. To make artificial.

-art, -ard, as a suffix. [ARD.]

ar-ta-bō-trēs, s. [Gr. *ἀράω* (*artaō*) = to fasten, and *βότρυς* (*botrys*) = a cluster of grapes. So called because it possesses tendrils.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Anonaceae. *A. odoratissima*, or Sweet-scented Artabotrys, is a beautiful Chinese plant, which makes a fine covering for walls.

***ar-tā'il-yō, s.** [ARTILLERY.] (*Scotch*.)

ar-tān-thō, s. [Gr. *ἀράω* (*artaō*) = to fasten or hang one thing upon another, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Piperaceae

(Pepperworts). The stems are jointed; the flowers are in spikes opposite to the leaves, which are rough, and are used with good effect for staunching blood. *A. elongata*, in Peru, furnishes a kind of cubeb; and *A. adimtia*, in Brazil, is a pungent, aromatic, and stimulant.

***ar-tā'-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *artatio*, from Classical Lat. *arto*, *arto* = to press close.] [ARTE, v.] Exhortation, incitement, encouragement. (*Scotch*.)

"Gaff him gret arktion to pursue the third weird."
—*Belenden*: *Cron.*, bk. xii., c. 3. (*Jamieson*.)

arte, *arcte, v.t. [O. Fr. *arter* = to force; Lat. *artus*, *artus* = pressed together; hence close, confined, from *arto* = to shut up, to confine.] To constrain, to force, to urge, to compel, to prompt.

"And over all this, myche more he thought
What to speke, and what to holdyn lene,
And what to artyyn."
Chaucer: *Troilus & Creseide*, l. 309-91.

"Love arted me to do my obseverance
To his estate, and doue him obseverance."
Chaucer: *Courts of Love*, 46-7.

***ar-tēl, s.** [Russian (?)].

Comm.: An association of labourers who became responsible as a body for the honesty of each individual member of the brotherhood. They placed their earnings in a common fund, whence each received enough for his support, the rest being distributed among the members at the close of the year. Many were Russian crown serfs, chiefly in the province of Archangel.

***ar-tēl-rīeg, s. pl.** [ARTILLERY.]

Ar-tō-mī-a, s. [Gr. *Ἀρτεμῖς* (*Artemis*), a goddess usually identified with the Roman Diana.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostracans belonging to the family Branchiopoda. The *A. salina*, or Brine Shrimp, loves water so salt that most other marine animals die in it. At the salt-pans at Lynton, Hants, the workmen call them *brine-worms*.

Ar-tēm-is, s. [Lat. *Artemis*; Gr. *Ἀρτεμῖς* (*Artemis*).]

1. *Class. Mythology*: A celebrated Grecian goddess, worshipped in Arcadia and elsewhere. She corresponded to the Roman Diana (q.v.).

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 105th found. It was discovered by Watson on Sept. 16, 1868.

ar-tō-mīg-ī-a, s. [Lat. *artemisia*, and Gr. *ἀρτεμισία* (*artemisia*) = wormwood. Called after Artemis, the Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Diana.] Wormwood, Southernwood, or Mugwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceae, or Compositae. It contains four British species—the *A. campestris*, or Field Southernwood; the *A. vulgaris*, or Common Mugwort; the *A. absinthium*, or Common Wormwood; and the *A. maritima*, or Sea-wormwood. [ABSINTHUM, ABSINTHIC, WORMWOOD.]

"Where Cuckoo-plants and Dandelions sprung,
(Gross names had they their plainer sires among)
There Arum, there Lentodons, we view,
And Artemisia grows where wormwood grew."
Crabbe's Poems; *The Parish Register*.

ar-tēr-ī-a, †ar-tēr-ī-ūm, s. [Lat. *arteria*, † *arterium*; Gr. *ἀρτηρία* (*artēria*) = (1) the windpipe, (2) an artery.]

Anat.: An artery.

¶ Not used as the ancient Greeks did, for the windpipe.

ar-tēr-ī-āl, a. [Fr. *artériel*; Sp. & Port. *arterial*; Ital. *arteriale*.] Pertaining to an artery or to arteries; contained in an artery or arteries.

"... on the opposite sides of those air-bladders, along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps."
—*Aouthnot*.

Arterial blood is scarlet in colour. It is obtained from the left side of the heart, and from the arteries. (*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. II., pp. 290, 291.)

Arterial navigation: Navigation through the interior of a country by means of estuaries, rivers, inland lakes, canals, &c., which, to a certain extent, present an analogy to the arteries in the bodily frame.

ar-tēr-ī-āl-ī-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *arterialize*; -ation.] The process of converting venous blood, which is dark-red, or even almost black, into arterial blood, which is bright scarlet.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rīle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

This is done by chemical action; the venous blood, while passing through the lungs, absorbing oxygen from the air inhaled, and giving forth the carbonic acid which is breathed forth in succeeding expirations.

ar-tër-i-äl-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *arterial*; -ize.] To convert venous into arterial blood. [ARTERIALIZATION.] (Proust.)

ar-tër-i-äl-ized, *pa. par.* [ARTERIALIZED.]

ar-tër-i-äl-iz-ing, *pr. par.* [ARTERIALIZING.]

ar-tër-i-äl-ô-gy, *s.* [In Sp. *arteriología*; Fr. *artériologie*; Port. & Ital. *arteriologia*; Gr. *ἀρτηρία* (*artéria*) = an artery, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse regarding the arteries. That part of medical science which treats of the arteries. (Dunglison.)

ar-tër-i-ôt-ô-my, *s.* [In Fr. *artériotomie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arteriotomia*; Lat. *arteriotomia*; Gr. *ἀρτηροτομία* (*arteriotomia*), from *ἀρτηρία* (*artéria*) = to cut the windpipe or artery; *ἀρτηρία* (*artéria*) = artery, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temno*) = to cut.] The operation of making an incision in an artery and drawing blood.

ar-tër-i-tis, *s.* [Eng. *artery*; -itis.] Inflammation occurring in the arteries. It may be acute or chronic. Its anatomical characters are redness of the internal membrane of the heart and arteries, an effusion of plastic, pseudo-membranous lymph on its surface, and thickening and ulceration of its substance. In chronic, which is much more common than acute inflammation, the internal membrane of the artery is thickened, softened, and coloured a deep dirty red, especially in the vicinity of calcareous and other degenerations. (Dr. J. Hope: *Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

ar-tër-y, *s.* [Ger. *arterie*; Fr. *artère*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *arteria*; Gr. *ἀρτηρία* (*artéria*) = the windpipe or trachea; (2) an artery, from *ἀήρ* (*air*) = air, and *ῥοή* (*rhoe*) = to watch over; *ῥοή* (*rhoe*) = a watch, a guard. So called because the ancients, finding that in the dead bodies which they examined, the arteries were empty of blood, took up the very erroneous notion that they were designed for the circulation of air through the system. Thus Cicero says, "Spiritus ex pulmone in cor recipitur et per arterias distribuitur, sanguis per venas." (Cicero, *De Nat. Deorum*, ii. 55, 138.) This error was not shaken by Herophilus.] One of the vessels designed to convey the blood from the heart. The arteries are long cylindrical tubes, with three coats, an external tunic commonly called the cellular coat, a middle or fibrous tunic or coat, and an epithelial tunic. The coating of the arteries is very elastic. The largest arteries which leave the heart are the aorta and the pulmonary artery; both spring from the base of the heart in front. They branch and anastomose to a large extent. The contractility of the arteries forces the blood to the extremities from the heart, the valves of which prevent its return. "The prominent difference between blood drawn from the arteries and that from the veins is to be found in the bright scarlet colour of the former and the dark red, almost black, of the latter." (Todd and Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii., p. 310.)

"The chief arteries so frequently run in abdominal courses that it has been found useful for surgical purposes to cut them from living corpses how often such course prevails."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, vol. I. (1871), pt. I, ch. iv.

Ar-të-si-an, *a.* [In Fr. *Artésien*.] Pertaining to Artois, an old province of France. [ARRAS.]

Artesian well. A well of a type copied from those in use in Artois, though it is said that similar ones previously existed in Italy, Egypt, China, and probably elsewhere. If at any place the strata bend into a trough or basin, with its concavity upwards, and if two impermeable beds are separated by one or more strata which water can penetrate, then the rain will percolate into the porous beds at any point where an outcrop takes place, and, prevented from moving far up or down by the impermeable strata, will accumulate till it reaches the outcrops. If now a bore be made in the centre of the basin the water will be forced up by that standing at a higher level than itself, and may reach or even rise above the surface of the ground. Artesian wells now exist very widely in the United States and Europe.

art-fül, *a.* [Eng. *art*, and *-ful*.]

I. Of persons: Disposed to have recourse to schemes contrived with art; cunning.

"While a large party was disposed to make her an idol, she was regarded by her two artful servants merely as a puppet."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Of things:

1. Performed with art.

"The last of these was certainly the most easy; but, for the same reason, the least artful."—Dryden.

2. Crafty, cunning.

"... the long-delayed and artful revenge of various animals."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. ii.

3. Artificial as opposed to natural.

art-fül-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *artful*; -ly.]

1. In a manner to evince art; in an artful manner; craftily.

2. By the operation of art, as opposed to naturally; by the operation of nature.

"He knows indeed that, whether dressed or rude, Wild without art, or artfully subdued."—Cowper: *Retirement*.

art-fül-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *artful*; -ness.] The quality of being artful.

* 1. Skill.

"Consider with how much artfulness his bulk and situation is contrived, and by the matter to draw round him these massy bodies."—Cheyne.

2. Cunning. (Johnson.)

ar-thân'-it-in, *s.* [From *Arthanita officinalis*, a plant now called *Cyclamen Europæum*.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance which may be extracted from the roots of the *Cyclamen Europæum*, *Primula veris*, *Anagallis arvensis*, and *Limosella aquatica*. It is called also *Cyclamin*. It is purgative in its effects, besides producing vomiting. (Watts: *Chem.*)

ar-thrit'-ic, **ar-thrit'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Lat. *arthriticus*; Gr. *ἀρθριτικός* (*arthritikos*), from *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint.]

† 1. Relating to the joints.

"Serpents, worms, and leeches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have of unequivalency, as monads, triads, &c., arc called perissads [Gr. *περισσός* (*perissos*) = uneven]."

2. Relating to the gout, as affecting the joints; gouty.

"Oh, may I live exempted (while I live Guiltless of pampered appetite obscene) From pangs arthritic, that infect the toe Of libertine Excess."—Cowper: *Tack*, bk. i.

ar-thri-tis, *s.* [Lat. *arthritidis*; Gr. *ἀρθρίτις* (*arthritís*) = belonging to the joints.] Disease of the joints, especially gout. (Quincy.)

ar-thrô-di-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀρθρόδια* (*arthrôdia*), from *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint; *ἀρα*, the obsolete radical form of *ἀραρίσκω* (*arariskô*) = to joint, to fit together.]

Anat.: A particular kind of articulation. (See example.)

"The varieties of the diarthrodial joint are as follow:—(a) *Arthrodia*. In this species the surfaces are plane, or one is slightly concave, and the other slightly convex. The motion is that of gliding, limited in extent and direction only by the ligaments of the joint, or by some process or processes connected with the bones."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, I. 124, 125.

ar-thrô-di-al, *a.* [Eng. *arthrodial* (a); -al.] Pertaining to the kind of articulation called *arthrodia* (q.v.).

Lower *Arthrodial* joints are generally provided with ligaments. —Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, I. 125.

† ar-thrô-dic, *a.* [Eng. *arthrodic* (a); -ic.] The same as *ARTHRODIAL* (q.v.). (Webster.)

ar-thrô-dyn'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*), a joint, and *δύνη* (*dunē*) = pain.] Pain in the joints; chronic rheumatism.

ar-thrô-dyn'-ic, *a.* [English, &c., *arthrodyn* (a); -ic.] Pertaining to arthrodynia.

ar-thrô-gäs'-trā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint, and *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*), genit. *γαστέρος* (*gasteros*), by syncope *γαστρός* (*gastros*) = the belly.] In Prof. Huxley's classification, an order of Arachnida (Spiders), in which the abdomen is distinctly divided into somites—i.e., into segments—each with an upper and lower pair of appendages. The leading genera are Scorpions, Chelifer, Phrynus, Phalangium, and Galeodes. (Huxley: *Classif. of Animals*, 1860, p. 123.)

ar-thrôg-ra-phý, *q.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint, and *γραφή* (*graphē*) = description.] Anat.: A description of the joints.

ar-thrô-lô-bi-üm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint, and *λεβός* = a legume.] Joint-vetch. A genus of plants belonging to the Leguminous order. It contains one British species, the *A. bracteatum*, or Sand Joint-vetch, found in the Channel Islands.

ar-thrôl-ô-gý, *s.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*), and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse concerning the joints; that part of anatomical science which treats of the joints.

ar-thrô-nôm'-äl-üs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint, and *ἀνόματος* (*anómatos*) = uneven, irregular; *ἀν* (*an*), priv., and *ὁμαλός* (*homalos*) = even, level; *ὁμός* (*homos*) = one and the same.]

Zool. A genus of centipedes. The *A. longicornis*, a British species, is phosphorescent.

ar-thrôp-ô-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot. Animals with jointed feet.]

Zool.: A sub-division of the Annelosa, or Articulata, containing the classes belonging to that sub-kingdom which are of the highest organisation. The body is very distinctly divided into rings or segments, sometimes, as in the Myriapoda (Centipedes and Millepedes), mere repetitions of each other, but more frequently with some of them differentiated for special ends. In general the head, thorax, and abdomen are distinct. Under the sub-division Arthropoda are ranked in an ascending series the classes Myriapoda, Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta.

ar-thrô-sis, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anatomy: Articulation.

ar-ti-äd, *s.* [Gr. *ἄρτιος* (*artios*) = complete; even, opposed to odd.]

Chem.: A name given to elements of even equivalency, as dyads, tetrads, &c.; those of uneven equivalency, as monads, triads, &c., arc called perissads [Gr. *περισσός* (*perissos*) = uneven].

* **ar-tic**, * **ar-tick**, *a.* [ARCTIC.] The same as ARCTIC (q.v.).

"But they would have winters like those beyond the arctic circle; for the sun would be 50 degrees from them."—Browne.

ar-ti-çhòke, *s.* [In Sw. *ärtstocka*; Dan. *artischoke*; Dut. *artisjot*; Ger. *artischoke*; Fr. *artichaut*; Sp. *artichoba*; Ital. *articiocco*, *carciofo*, *carciofano*, or *corciofalo*; O. Ital. *archicicco*.] *Cynara Scolymus*, a plant belonging to the order Asteraceæ, or Compositæ, the sub-order Tubulifloræ, and the section Carduineæ, the same to which the thistles belong. It considerably resembles a huge thistle. The receptacle on which the florets are situated, and the fleshy bases of the scales are eaten. The modern Arabs consider the root as aperient, and the gum, which they term *kunkirzeed*, as an emetic. Artichokes were introduced into England early in the sixteenth century.

"Artichokes grew sometimes only in the Isle of Sicily, and since my remembrance they were so dainty in England, that usually they were sold for crows' spiced."—Wagstaff: *Health's Improvement*.

† The Jerusalem Artichoke, in Ger. *erdartischoke*, is not from Jerusalem, and is not an artichoke. It is a sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*). The word Jerusalem arose from a mispronunciation or corruption of the Italian *girasole*, meaning *turner to the sun*, which is the most obvious peculiarity of the *Helianthus* genus. The tuberous roots of this species are in general use as vegetables. [HELIANTHUS, SUNFLOWER.]

ar-ti-cle (cle as kel), * **ar-tý-cùle**, *s.* [In Sw. Dan., Dut., & Ger. *artikel*; Fr. *article*; Sp. & Port. *artículo*; Ital. *articolo*; Lat. *articulus* = (1), a little joint, a joint, a knave; (2) Fig., (a) a member of a discourse, (b) a moment of time; dimin. of *artus* = a joint: Gr. *ἀρθρον* (*arthron*).] [ARTHRDIA.]

Essential meaning: A separate portion of anything connected, in some way, with the other portions of the same thing. *Specialty*—

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. Of material things:

† 1. Gen.: A separate portion of a material thing. [B. 1., Bot.]

2. Any particular commodity or material substance. (Most frequently used of things manufactured, or of things exposed for sale.)

ból, bóy; pót, jówl; eat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel

"There were few *articles* important to the working man of which the price was not, in 1885, more than half of what it now is."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

"The large farmer has some advantage in the *article* of buildings."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.*, vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. ix, § 4.

II. Fig. Of things essentially immaterial:

1. One of a series of facts, principles, or propositions presented with logical precision and clearness in their natural order. When these are all viewed as a whole, the plural is used.

(a) (Reduced to writing.)

"... he might lay on the table *articles* of impeachment against all the chief ministers..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"*Articles* of capitulation were speedily adjusted."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvi.

(b) (Not necessarily reduced to writing.)

"*Cae*. You have broken the *article* of your oath; which you shall never have tongue to charge me with."

Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, II. 2

"... each *article* of human duty."—*Paley*.

2. One distinct portion of a printed newspaper or other periodical too important to be called a paragraph, and not consisting simply of a reported speech.

"For the copyright Dryden received two hundred and fifty pounds, less than in our days has sometimes been paid for two *articles* in a review."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A *leading article* is one of the chief articles in a newspaper. It is supposed to be written by, or at least express the views of, the editor, and is accorded larger and more conspicuous type than that used in most other parts of the paper.

3. A point of time: in the phrase, "in the *article* of death," a translation of the Latin *in articulo mortis*, meaning = at the exact moment of death.

B. Technically:

I. Bot.: The part of an articulated stem between the joints.

II. Gram.: A part of speech consisting of the particles *a*, *an*, or *the*, placed before a noun to impart to it a more or less limited signification. In Greek the article is thus written: *α, η, ο*; in Fr. *le, la*, in the sing., and *les* in the pl.; in Ital. *il, lo, la*. In English *a* or *an*, the former used before a consonant sound, and the latter before a vowel one, is called the *indefinite article*, because it does not define or limit the exact person or thing to which it points; and *the* is called the *definite article*, because it does thus define or limit the person or thing which it indicates. [*A*, *AN*, and *THE*.]

"The *articles* are of great value in our language."—*Bain: Higher English Grammar* (ed. 1874), p. 33.

III. History and Law:

1. English History and Law:

(a) *Articles of the Navy*: Certain express regulations, first enacted soon after the Restoration, but since modified, which enumerate punishable offences in the navy, and annex specific penalties to each. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 13.)

(b) *Articles of War*: Similar regulations for the army of much later origin, the delay being caused by the reluctance with which Parliament admitted the principle of a standing army. [*ARMY*, 1, f.]

(c) *Articles of the Peace*: A recognisance or obligation whereby certain parties acknowledge themselves indebted to the crown in a certain sum, but to be void if they appear in court on a certain day and meanwhile keep the peace. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 18.)

2. Old Scottish History and Law:

* Lords of the Articles. (See example.)

"It had long been the custom of the Parliaments of Scotland to entrust the preparation of Acts to a select number of members who were designated as the Lords of the Articles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *American Hist. & Law. Articles of Confederation*: The compact entered into by the thirteen States, the confederation of which formed the United States of America. These "Articles" were adopted on March 1, 1781, and remained the supreme law till 1789. (*Goodrich & Perter*.)

IV. *Theology, Church History, Civil History, and Law. The Thirty-nine Articles*: "Articles of Religion," amounting to that number, framed and adopted as the recognised creed of the English Church during the progress of the Reformation struggle, having been "agreed upon by the Archbishops of both provinces and the whole clergy," first in a Convocation

held in 1562, and then in another in 1571. The ratification of successive sovereigns was also given, the first of them, in conformity with the spirit of the age, adding, "from which" [Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England now established] "We will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree." The Thirty-nine Articles give prominence to the distinctive tenets which sever the Church of England from that of Rome. They assail the supremacy of the Pope (Art. 37); the asserted infallibility of the Church of Rome and of General Councils (Arts. 19 & 21); the enforced celibacy of the clergy (Art. 32); the denial of the cup to the laity (Art. 30); transubstantiation (Art. 28); and five out of seven of the alleged seven sacraments (Art. 25); purgatory and relics; the worship of images (Art. 22); and finally, works of supererogation (Art. 14). The Thirty-nine Articles agree in doctrine, as distinguished from discipline, with those of the other Protestant communions at home and abroad. Assent to the Articles is required from every one who aspires to the office of a clergyman and pastor in the English Church. Till lately a similar subscription was demanded from every student taking a degree at one of the two oldest English Universities, but the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 81, removed this disability from Oxford, and the 19 & 20 Vict., c. 88, did so from Cambridge. [*DEGREES, SUBSCRIPTION*.]

V. Commercially:

1. *Articles of Association*: Rules, specifications, &c., framed as the basis of commercial agreements.

2. The agreement or conditions on which an apprentice, &c., is *articled*.

ar-ti-cle (cle = *kɛl*), *v.t. & i.* [From *article*, *a*. In Fr. *articuler*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To draw up in the form of articles, or a statement of particulars, either for a legal accusation against one, or for some similar purpose.

"He whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

2. To bind an apprentice to a master by a covenant, agreement, articles, or stipulations.

B. Intransitive: To make a covenant with, to stipulate with.

"If it be said, God chose the successor; that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephthah, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them."—*Locke*.

ar-ti-cled (cled = *kɛld*), *pa. par. & a.* [*ARTICLE*, *v.*]

articled clerk. An apprentice bound by articles requiring him to serve an attorney or solicitor for a certain time on condition of being instructed in his profession.

ar-ti-c-u-lar, *a.* [In Fr. *articulaire*; from Lat. *articularis*.] Pertaining or relating to the joints.

"... the head of the thigh-bone, an *articulæ* eminence."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. 1, p. 106.

"... the acetabulum, an *articulæ* depression..."—*Ibid.*, p. 105.

ar-ti-c-u-lar-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *articulæ*; -ly.] In separate heads or divisions; under separate sections.

ar-ti-c-u-lā-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat., *n. pl. of articulatus* = divided into joints, *pa. par. of articulo* = to divide into joints.] [*ARTICLE*.] Cuvier's name for the third great division or sub-kingdom of animals. The species so designated have their body divided into rings, with the muscles attached to their interior. Their nervous system consists of two cords extending along the under part of their body, and swelled out at regular intervals into knots or ganglia. One of these is the brain, which is not much larger than the other ganglia. Cuvier divided the *Articulata* into four classes, arranged in an ascending order—the *Annulata*, the *Crustacea*, the *Arachnida*, and the *Insecta*. Professor Owen includes under the province *Articulata* four classes—(1) *Annulata*, (2) *Cirripedia*, (3) *Crustacea*, and (4) *Insecta*. With the insects proper he combines also the *Myriapoda*, or Centipedes, and the *Arachnida*, or Spiders. (*Owen: Paleont.*, 1868.) The name *Articulata* (jointed animals) being a somewhat indefinite one, *Annulosa* (ringed animals) has been substituted for it by Macleay and other naturalists. Prof. Huxley divides Cuvier's

Articulata into *Annulifoda* and *Annulosa* (q.v.). (See also *ARTHROPODA*.)

ar-ti-c-u-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [From Lat. *articulatum*, supine of *articulo* = (1) to divide into joints, (2) to utter distinctly.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To connect by means of a joint; to joint.

"Although the foot be articulated to the leg..."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 72.

II. Figuratively:

* 1. To draw up in articles.

"These things indeed you have articulated, Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, I. 2.

2. To enunciate, to utter, to pronounce.

"Parisian academists, in their anatomy of eyes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to articulate a word, were wholly like to those of man."—*Ray: Creation*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To joint; to form a joint with.

2. To treat with; to attempt to form articles of agreement with.

"Send us to Rome The heat, with whom we may articulate, For their own good and ours."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, I. 2.

3. To utter distinctly separated, and therefore intelligible sounds; to speak.

"The prisoner, stupefied by illness, was unable to articulate, or to understand what passed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. v.

ar-ti-c-u-late, *a.* [From Lat. *articulatus*, *pa. par. of articulo* (see the verb). In Sp. *articulado*; Ital. *articolato*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. Divided into joints.

* 2. Put into the form of articles.

"Henry's instructions were extremely curious and articulated, and in them, more articles touching negotiation than negotiation; requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions."—*Bacon*.

3. So uttered as to be intelligible.

(a) *Lit.*: So spoken, that each sound is separated from the rest, and each word and letter distinctly enunciated. The gift of doing this is a special glory of man; the inferior animals do not possess it in any considerable degree.

"The first, at least, of these I thought denied To beasts, whom God, on their creation day, Created mute to all articulate sound."—*Milton: P. L.*, Bk. ix.

"Those were his last articulated words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, chap. xxv.

(b) *Fig.*: Intelligible, however uttered or communicated. In this sense it may be applied even to a written document as well as an oral communication.

"Wherever articulate contemporary declarations have been preserved, ethnological is not less certain than other sorts of history."—*Lewis: Early Rom. Hist.*, chap. viii, § 1.

B. Technically:

Scots Law. Articulate Adjudication: An adjudication proceeding at the instance of a single creditor for several debts, each placed quite distinct from the other, so that if the evidence for one fail, that for the other may not be damaged. [*ADJUDICATION*.]

"This is called an *articulate adjudication*, and is strictly a congeries of single adjudications carried on in one action to avoid expense."—*Bell: Commercial Law of Scotland*, 6th ed., § 43.

ar-ti-c-u-lā-téd, *pa. par. & a.* [*ARTICULATE*, *v.*]

A. Ord. Lang.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little articulated air."—*Locke*.

B. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: Having joints.

Articulated Animals: A common English name for the animals called in Latin *Articulata* and *Annulosa* (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: (1) United to another body by a real or apparent articulation. (2) Possessed of joints, of which the separate portions at a certain stage of development fall asunder, or at least may be readily separated, as the joints of some legumes. (*Lindley*.)

ar-ti-c-u-lāte-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *articulæ* -ly.]

1. In the form of a joint; after the manner of a joint.

2. In the form of articles or separated particulars; article by article.

3. With distinct enunciation of the separate sounds, and therefore intelligibly; or intelligibly, without reference to sounds at all.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

bôil, bôy; pòut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xcnophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ar-tíl-lór-y-man, *s.* [Eng. *artillery*; *man*.]

One who belongs to the artillery or who serves a gun.

"... from the *artillerymen* being in particular cases mounted upon the cart attending the brigades."
—James: *Military Dict.*, p. 26.

ar-tí-ō-dác-tý-lá, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀρτίος* (*artios*)

= equal, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger or toe. Having equal toes.] In the classification of Mammalia by Professor Owen, the first (highest) order of the Ungulata. It is divided into two families or sections: Omnivora, as the Hog; and Ruminantia, as the Sheep.

ar-tí-ō-dác-týle, *a.* [ARTIODACTYLA.]

Having even toes, that is, toes even in number. (Used also as a substantive.)

"In the even-toed or 'artiodactyle' Ungulatae."
—Owen: *Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 39.

***ar-tíque** (*tique* = *tik*), *adj.* [ARCTIC.]

The same as ARCTIC (*q. v.*).
"From tropick, e'en to pole *artique*."
—Dryden: *To Sir G. Etherege*, 6.

***ar-tis** (*Old Eng.*), *airts* (*Scotch*), *s. pl.*

Quarters of the sky. [AIRT.]

"... and sua sericis the erl about all *artís* and every day, putland ayt in all that lyf beris."
—*Wisdom of Solomon* (ed. Lumby), 350, 352.

"Of a' the *artís* the wind can blow
I dearly like the west."
—Burns: *I Love my Jean*.

ar-ti-gán, *s.* [Fr. *artisan*; Sp. *artesano*; Ital. *artigiano*. From Lat. *ars* = acquired skill, art.]

* 1. One who practised any of the arts, including the liberal ones, such as sculpture and painting, or was a student of books.

"Zeuxis [meaning the celebrated painter, a professed *artís*], ..."
—Holland: *Pliny*, pt. II, p. 535. (*Trench*: *Select Gloss.*, pp. 8, 9.)

2. One trained to practise a manual art; a handicraftsman, a mechanic, a tradesman.

"This meaning, though not the original one, has still long existed; for instance, Bullokar, in the edition of his *English Expositor*, published in 1656, defines an *artís* to be "A handy crafts-man; an artificer."

"Even in the towns the *artís* were very few."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ar-tíst, *s.* [Fr. *artiste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *artista*; from Lat. *ars* = art.]

1. Of a person's profession, occupation, craft, or study:

* 1. One who has had a liberal education, or at least is a reader, and has in consequence acquired knowledge, as contradistinguished from one who is unread.

"The wise and fool, the *artís* and unread."
—Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, I. 3.

* 2. It was used especially (*q. v.*) for a cultivator of classical learning:

"Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger the pattern of the general *artís*."
—Fuller: *Holy State*, bk. II, ch. 8. (See *Trench*: *Select Glossary*, pp. 8, 9.)

Or (*b*) for a cultivator of science. In the subjoined example it probably means "astronomer," or if it be "constructor of the telescope," the example will illustrate signification 2 instead of 1. [ART (*B*), ARTSMAN.]

"... the moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan *artís* views
At evening from the top of *Pease*."
—Milton: *P. L.*, bk. I.

* 3. One who practises an art of whatever kind. (The variety of occupations to which the term may be applied may be seen in the example from Pope under No. II.)

"Then from his anvil the lame *artís* rose."
—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii. 492.

3. One who practises any of the fine arts, as music, painting, sculpture, engraving, or architecture. (This is now the ordinary signification of the word.)

(a) Literally:

"Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artís* Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The master painters and the carvers came."
—Dryden.

(b) Figuratively:

"Well hast thou done, great *artís*, Memory."
—Tennyson: *Ode to Memory*, 5.

* II. One who is possessed of trained skill in any art or occupation, as distinguished from one who is destitute of such training. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"(It is not strength, but art, obtains the prize,
And to be swift is less than to be wise."

"Tis more by art than force of numerous strokes
The dexterous woodman shakes the stubborn oaks:
By art the pilot, through the boiling deep
And howling tempest, steers the fearless ship;
And 'tis the *artís* wins the glorious course,
Not those who trust in chariots and in horse.
In vain, unskilful, to the goal they strive,
And short or wide th' unguided dourer drive;
While with sure skill, though with inferior steeds,
The knowing racer to his end proceeds."
—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xxiii., 383-94.

* **artist-god**, *s.* [Here the word *artist* is used in the sense I., 2.] Vulcan.

"To her the *artist-god*: Thy griefs resign,
Secure, what Vulcan can, is ever thine."
—Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii., 531-2.

artist-like, *a.* Like an artist.

"*Artist-like*,
Ever retiring thou dost gaze
On the prime labour of thine early days."
—Tennyson: *Ode to Memory*, 5.

ar-tiste, *s.* [Fr.] One who practises an art

and professes to do so in the highest style. (Often used of play-actors and musicians, but not unfrequently also of milliners and cooks, who, deriving their inspiration from Paris, wish to be designated by a word current in that capital rather than by one of indigenous growth.)

ar-tis-tic, **ar-tis-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *artist*; -ic, -ical. In Fr. *artistique*.]

1. According to the rules of art, or in the way which a proper artist might be supposed to adopt. (*Webster*.)

2. Pertaining to an artist. (*Webster*.)

ar-tis-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *artistical*; -ly.]

In an artistic manner. (*Quarterly Review*.) (*Worcester's Dict.*)

ar-tí-less, *a.* [Eng. *art*; -less.] Without art.

Specially—

I. Of persons or minds:

1. Not understanding art; destitute of all acquaintance with art. (Rarely followed by *of*.)

"The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand."
—Dryden.

2. Guileless, simple, undesigning, too innocent to try to deceive, and not likely to succeed even if the attempt were made.

"Suspicion lurks not in her artless breast;
The worst suggested, she believes the best."
—Couper: *Charity*.

II. Of things:

1. Destitute of art; not evincing the possession of art in its or their constructor.

"... these assemblages of artless and massy pillars."
—Warton: *Hist. of Riddington*.

2. Conceived in simplicity and sincerity; not designed to produce an effect, but producing it all the more on account of this.

"Oh, how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's easy, artless, unnumber'd plan!"
—Couper: *Truth*.

ar-tí-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *artless*; -ly.] In an artless manner. *Specially*—

1. Without skill.

2. Without craft; simply, guilelessly, undesignedly, sincerely.

"Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar,
Are yet pleasing, when openly and artlessly represented."
—Pope.

ar-tí-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *artless*; -ness.] The quality of being artless; simplicity, sincerity, unaffectedness; absence of guile or affectation. (*Todd*.)

ar-tí-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *art*; -ly.] Artificially, by human skill or contrivance.

"A crabstick, if it have a eye of some delicate apple *artí* grafted upon it, they [the branches] will all follow the nature of the stock."
—Sanderson: *Works*, I. 431.

ar-tó-car-pā-çé-sé (*Mod. Lat.*), **ar-tó-car-páds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [ARTOCARPUS.]

Au order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his Urticales or Urtical Alliance. The female flowers are collected into fleshy masses or heads. The stipules are convolute and sheathing, as in the genus *Ficus*. In 1847, Lindley estimated the known species at fifty-four. [ARTOCARPUS.]

ar-tó-car-poús, **ar-tó-car-pé-oús**, *a.* [ARTOCARPUS.]

Relating to the order Artocarpacee, the genus Artocarpus, or to the Bread-fruit.

ar-tó-car-pús, *s.* [In Ital. *artocarpe*; *Mod. Lat. artocarpus*; from Gr. *ἀρτος* (*artos*) = bread, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit. Bread-

fruit.] A genus of plants—the typical one of the order Artocarpacee, or Artocarpacee. It contains various species. The most notable is the *A. incisa*, or Bread-fruit tree. It is a



BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

middle-sized tree, with large variously-cut and lobed leaves. It has a round, curiously-nucated fruit. [BREAD-FRUIT.] It flourishes in the South Sea Islands. Dampier, Anson, and Captain Cook made it known in Europe, and the expedition of Captain Bligh of the *Bounty*, dispatched with the view of introducing it into the West Indies, ended in the mutiny of the crew, the capture of the vessel, and the settlement of some of the mutineers in 1790 on Pitcairn's Island, whence their descendants were transferred to Norfolk Island in July, 1856. The *A. integrifolia* is the Jack-tree. [JACK-TREE.]

ar-tó-týr-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀρτότυπος* (*artoturos*) = bread made with cheese: *ἄρτος* (*artos*) = a loaf of bread, and *τύπος* (*turos*) = cheese.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect in the primitive Church who celebrated the Lord's Supper with bread and cheese, on the ground that the first oblations of men were not only the fruits of the earth, but their flocks (Gen. iv. 3, 4).

***ar-tów**, ***ar-tów**, ***ar-tú**. [Eng. *art*; thou.] A contraction for *art thou*.

"Why *artow* so discoloured on thy face?"
—Chaucer: *C. T.*, II. 592.

"Chyld, whi *artow* not a-schamed?"
—Dispute between *Mary & the Cross* (ed. Morris), II. 22.

ar-tí-ship, *s.* [Eng. *art*; -ship.] Artistic skill. (*Sylvestre*: *The Vocation*, 118.)

***arts'-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *arts*; *man*.] A man skilled in any science or art.

"... and that the pith of all sciences, which maketh the *artman* differ from the inept, is in the middle propositions, which in every particular knowledge are taken from tradition and experience."
—Bacon (*Quotation from Plato*): *Adv. of Learn.*, bk. II.

är-üm, *s.* [In Ital. *aro*; Sp. *yaro*; from Lat. *arōn*, *aron*, *arum* = the cuckoo-pint; Gr. *ἄρον* (*aron*). Hooker and Arnott think the Greek word may come from the Heb. *אֵר* (*er*), in the sense of fire or flame, and may refer to the burning or acrid character of these plants.] A



ARUM MACULATUM.

genus of plants belonging to the order Araceae, or Arads. It contains one British species, the well-known *A. maculatum*, the Cuckoo-pint (meaning point), Lords and Ladies, or Wake-Robin. The solitary spikes of bright scarlet

berres may often be seen under hedges in winter, after the leaves and spadix have disappeared. They are poisonous. The rhizomes are used in Switzerland for soap. There is in them an amylaceous substance, which, after the acid matter has been pressed out, may be employed in lieu of bread-flour.

Ar-rūn-dēl'-i-an, *a.* [Eng. *Arundel*; -ian.] Pertaining to any of the successive Earls of Arundel.

Arundelian or *Oxford Marbles*: Certain marbles brought from the East by Mr. William Petty, who purchased them for Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1624. Arriving in London in the year 1627, they were placed in the gardens of Arundel House, which then occupied the site on which Arundel, Norfolk, Surrey, and Howard Streets, running off the Strand, in London, now stand. In 1667 the Hon. Henry Howard, grandson of the first purchaser, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk, presented the collection, which had met with Vandal treatment in London, to the University of Oxford. It was either from his ancestor or from him that the term *Arundelian*, applied to the marbles, was derived. The marbles contain the *Parian Chronicle* (q.v.).

Ar-rūn-dif-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *arundifer*, from *arundo* = a reed or cane; and *fero* = to bear.] Reed-bearing, cane-bearing. Bearing reeds or canes. (*Ogilvie*.)

Ar-rūn-dīn-dē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *arundinaceus*.] Resembling a reed or cane.

Ar-rūn-dīn-ār'-ī-a, *s.* [From *arundo* (q.v.).] A genus of grasses containing the Cane-brake of North America (*A. macrosperma*).

Ar-rūn-dīn-ē-ōūs, *a.* **Ar-rūn-dīn-ō-fo**, *adj.* [Lat. *arundineus*, *arundinosus*.]

1. Made of reeds.
2. Abounding in reeds.
3. Resembling a reed.

Ar-rūn-dō, *s.* [Lat. *arundo* = a reed.] A Linnean genus of grasses, formerly made to include several British species; but all these are by some botanists now removed from it, and placed in other genera. Bentham partly returns to the older view, and gives one British *Arundo*—viz., *A. phragmites*, the Common Reed. It is *Phragmites communis* of most modern botanists. It is a stout perennial, five, six, or more feet high, with a long creeping root-stock, long leaves, and a small or large panicle of flowers. It occurs in Britain in wet ditches, marshes, &c., flowering towards the end of summer and in autumn. [AMPHIPHILA, PSAMMA, CALAMAGROSTIS.] *A. donax* supplies material for fishing-rods, and is imported for the purpose from the south of Europe, where it is indigenous. The striped-leaved variety, formerly more common than it now is in gardens, is called Gardener's Garters.

Ar-rūn-a, *a.* **Ar-rūn-a**, *s.* [Lat. *arura*; Gr. *ἀρουρα* (*aroura*) = tilled or arable land, cornland; *ἀρου* (*arou*) = Lat. *aro* = to plough, to till.] A day's ploughing. [AROURA.]

Ar-rūs'-pēx, *†* **Ar-rūs'-pēx**, *†* **Ar-rūs'-pīce**, *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Ital. *aruspice*; Port. *aruspice*, *haruspice*; Lat. *haruspex*; *†* *aruspex*, from (1) *hira* = the empty gut; Sansc. *hira* = the intestines; Greek *χολας* (*cholas*) and *χολαί* (*cholai*); Old Norse *gar-nir* = the intestines; and (2) *specio* or *spicio* = to look at.]

Among the Etruscans and Romans: A soothsayer or diviner who pretended to foretell future events by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

"Adorn'd with bridal pomp, she sits in state;
The public notaries and *aruspex* wait."
Dryden: *Juv. Sat.* 10.

"The Senate, however, consider this *aruspex* of uncertain authority, and await the response of the Delphian Oracle."—*Lewis*: *Early Rom. History*, ch. xii.

¶ Though the form *aruspice* is given in Dictionaries, the examples cited to illustrate it, being in the plural, do not establish its existence, for *aruspices* might be the plural of the Lat. *aruspex*, as well as of the English *aruspice*.

"The second sort of ministers mentioned by Cicero, were not priests, but *aruspices* and *aruspices*, designed to be the interpreters of the mind of the gods."—*Bp. Story* on the Priesthood, ch. 5.

"They [the Romans] had colleges for *aruspices* and *aruspices*, who used to make their predictions sometimes by fire, sometimes by flying of fowls, &c."—*Howell*: *Letters*, iii. 23.

Ar-rūs'-pī-gy, *s.* [From Lat. *aruspiceum*, accus. of *aruspex* = a soothsayer.] [ARUSPEX.] Pretended divination of future events by inspecting the entrails of victims.

"A flam more senseless than the roguery
Of old *aruspice* and augury."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

Ar'-val, *a.* **Ar'-vél**, *a.* **Ar'-vil**, *a.* **Ar'-thél**, *s.* [Dan. *arvfeel* = a solemn feast in honour of a deceased chieftain, from *arv* = an heir, and *el* = ale.] A funeral. (Used chiefly in the north of England.)

Arval bread, *s.* Bread given to the poor in the north of England on occasion of funerals.

Arval-feast, *a.* **Arvil-feast**, *s.* A feast made at a funeral.

"I had an incline on't at thy *arvil-feast*."

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 59. (*Boucher*.)

Arval-supper, *s.* A supper in connection with a funeral.

Ar'-val, *a.* [Lat. *arvalis* = arable.] Of or pertaining to ploughed land.

Arval Brethren, *s. pl.*

Roman Mythol.: Priests who offered sacrifice to the divinities of the field in order to secure the fertility of the soil.

Ar-vic'-ōl-a, *s.* [Lat. *arvum* = a field, and *colo* = to dwell in, to inhabit.] A genus of rodent mammalia belonging to the family Castoridae, though they have also close affinities with the Muridae, or Mice. Its representatives in Britain are the *A. amphibius*, the Water-vole, or Water-rat; the *A. agrestis*, the Field-vole, Short-tailed Field-mouse, or Meadow-mouse; and the *A. pratensis*, or Bank-vole. All the three are found, also fossil, in Newer Pliocene strata and caves in Britain.

Ar-vō-nī-an, *a.* [From *Arvonis*, the Roman name of a district in Wales.] Pertaining to the above-mentioned Arvonis.

Geol.: Noting Pre-Cambrian formation in Pembrokeshire, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesea. Dr. Hicks divides the Pre-Cambrian formation into *Dimetian*, *Arvonian*, and *Pebidian*. Each of these must have been many thousands feet in thickness, and their horizontal extension is very wide. The Arvonian formation contains the quartz-felsites and porphyries, called *kallefinta* by Törell, and *petrosiles* rocks by Hunt. (Used also substantively.)

Ar'-wē, *a.* **Ar'-whē**, *a.* **Ar'-ōwe**, *a.* [A.S. *earg*=iuert, weak, timid.] [AROH, *a.*] Timid.

Ar'-wē, *v.t.* [A.S. *eargian*=to be a coward.] [ARWE, *a.*] To render timid.

"Hast *arwead* many berly men that hadden wil to lyghte."

Piers Plowman. (*Boucher*.)

Ar'-wē (plural *Ar'-wēns*, *a.* **Ar'-wēn**), *s.* [ARROW.] An arrow.

"A bow be bar, and *arwees* bright and kene."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6, 563.

Ar'-wīg-ýil, *s.* [EARWIG.]

-ary, *as suffix*. [From Lat. suff. *-arius*, *-arium*.]

1. An agent in performing any act or doing any work; as *lapidary* (Lat. *lapidarius*) = a worker in stone.
2. A place for; as *library* (Lat. *librarium*) = a place for books.
3. Connected with or pertaining to.

Ar'-y-an, *a.* **Ar'-i-an**, *a.* & *s.* [In Sansc. *Arya* (as subst.) = (1) a tribe or nation—the Aryas; (2) in later Sanscrit (as adj.) = noble, of good family. India was called *Arya-dvarta* = the country of the Aryas. These Aryas were invading Brahmins, Kshatriyas (warriors), and Vaisyas (merchants); whilst the aborigines of India were called in the Vedas *Dasyus*. In later Sanscrit *Arya* specially meant the third or merchant class, the most numerous of the three, whence it came to stand for the whole nation. It seems to mean one who ploughs or tills, and to be connected with the Latin word *aro* = to plough, to till. It was opposed to *Tura*, in Sanscrit meaning (1) *as adj.* = swift; (2) *as subst.* = a nomad. [TURANIAN.] In *Zend aveya* (adj.) means venerable, and (subst.) the Persian people. (The Persians and the Indian Aryans were originally the same nation.) Persia was called by Hellenists, who wrote before Herodotus, *Aria*. Herodotus says that the Medes called themselves *Arii*. In the cuneiform inscrip-

tions Darius denominates himself *Ariya*. Many other words, ancient and modern, appear to contain the term, as *Iran* (Persia); *Armenia*; *Aria*, in Thracia; the *Arii*, in Germany; and even our own *Erin* and *Ireland*. (See Max Müller on the *Science of Language*, 4th ed., pp. 246–255.) The word has sometimes been written *Arian*; but *Aryan* is more correct, besides having the great advantage of discriminating the term from *Arian*, pertaining to the Presbyter of Alexandria, so prominent in discussions regarding the doctrine of the Trinity.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Philol. & Ethnol.: Belonging to the great family of human languages described below.

Aryan family of languages: A great family of languages, sometimes, though rarely, and not quite accurately, called *Japhetic*; more frequently designated as the Indo-European or Indo-Germanic family of tongues. They have reached a higher development than those of the second great family, the "Semitic," better described as the Syro-Arabian family, and are far in advance of the next one—that comprising the Turanian tongues. [LANOUAGES.] Like the Syro-Arabian forms of speech, they are inflectional [INFLECTIONAL]; while those of Turanian origin are only agglutinative. [AGGLUTINATE.] Max Müller separates the Aryan family of languages primarily into a Southern and a Northern division. The former is subdivided into two classes—(1) the Indic, and (2) the Iranic; and the latter into six—(1) the Celtic, (2) the Italic, (3) the Illyric, (4) the Hellenic, (5) the Windic, and (6) the Teutonic. (See these words.) (*Max Müller*: *Science of Language*, vol. ii., 1871, p. 411.) It is often said that Sanscrit, spoken by the old Brahmins, is the root of all these classes of tongues. It is more correct to consider it as the first branch, and assume the existence of a root not now accessible to direct investigation. As an illustration of the affinity among the Aryan tongues, take the common word *daughter*. It is in Sw. *dotter*; Dan. *datter*; Dut. *dochter*; Ger. *tochter*; O. H. Ger. *tohtar*; Goth. *dauhtra*; Lith. *dukterė*; Gr. *θυγάτηρ* (*thugatēr*); Armenian *dustir*; Sansc. *duhitri*; the last-named word signifying, primarily, "milkmaid," that belug the function, in the early Brahman or Aryan household, which the daughter discharged. Not only are the roots of very many words akin throughout the several Aryan tongues, but (a more important fact) also are the inflections. Thus the first person singular of a well-known verb is in Lat. *do*; Gr. *ἔδωκα* (*edōka*); Lith. *dūmi*; Old Slav. *dami*; *Zend* (*dadāmi*); Sansc. *dadāmi*; and the third person sing. present indie. of the substantive verb is in Eng. *is*, Goth. *ist*, Lat. *est*, Gr. *ἔστι* (*esti*), Sansc. *asti*.

"... there exists in India a sort of rivalry between the Aryan languages, or rather between the three principal ones—Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali—each considering itself superior to the others."—*Beames*: *Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872); Introduction, p. 31.

II. Ethnology:

1. Gen.: Pertaining to the old race speaking the primeval Aryan tongue [A.], or any of the numerous forms of speech which have sprung from it. The ancestors of most modern Europeans lived together as one people, speaking the primeval Aryan tongue, in Central Asia, and apparently near the Pamir steppe. Their separation took place at so remote a period that, while they seem to have known gold, silver, and copper, they were unacquainted with iron, the name of which is different in all the leading Aryan tongues. (*Max Müller*, *Science of Language*, vol. ii., 1871, p. 258.)

2. Spec.: The Aryan race which invaded India at a period of remote antiquity, possibly 1700 B.C., and still remains the dominant Hindoo race there.

B. As substantive: The race or races described under A., II. (q.v.).

Ar'-ryēht (*gh* silent), *adv.* [ARIGHT.]

Ar'-yē-ōle, *s.* [Lat. *hariolus* = a soothsayer.] A soothsayer, a diviner.

"... for *arroyoles*, pyromancers brought them to the anchors of their god."—*Trevius de Prop. Rerum*, l. 126. (*Boucher*.)

Ar'-ryše, *v.i.* [ARISE.]

"And made forward erly to *arise*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 33.

Ar'-ryšto, *s.* [A.S. *arrest*, *arist* = resurrection; *arisan* = to arise.] Resurrection.

"As leo stode and speken, and weren at weynge,
Of vre louderes *arise*, and felo other thinge."
The Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 595, 596.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -claz, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -şious, -cious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.
E. D.—Vol. I.—21

ar-yē-tō-nōid, † ar-yē-tae-nōid, a. & s. [In *Sp.* *arytena* = the larynx; Lat. *arytena* or *arutena*; Gr. *ἀρυταινα* (*arutaina*) or *ἀρυτήρ* (*arutēr*) = ladle or cup; *ἀρῶν* (*arōn*) = to draw water.] Ladle-shaped or cup-shaped.

A. As adjective:

Arytenoid cartilages: Two pyramidal bodies articulated by their bases with the oval articular substances which exist on the upper margin of the cricoid cartilage in the human larynx. (Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*, vol. ii, p. 434.)

Arytenoid muscle: Muscles which pass from one of the arytenoid cartilages to the other. (Ibid.)

B. As substantive:

Plural. Arytenoids: The cartilages described above.

"The mobility of the articulation of the *arytenoids* with the cricoid, and their connexion with the vocal ligaments, give them great importance in the mechanism of the larynx."—Todd & Bowman: *Physiol. Anat.*

As, † ase, adv., conj., & pref. [A contraction for Eng. also. As in A.S. is *alswa*, *alswa*; Dut. & Ger. *also*; M. H. Ger. *also*; O. H. Ger. *also*, from *al* = all, and *so* = so.] [Also.]

A. As an adverb of comparison. (Bain: *Higher Eng. Gram.*)

I. Denoting comparison resulting in the discovery of likeness.

1. Like, similar to, resembling.

"And the Lord God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us."—Gen. iii. 22.

2. In the same manner as; like that or those which.

"*As* we hit findeth I write in the godspelle."

Death, xxiii. (ed. Morris), 15, 16.

"The Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—1 Sam. xvi. 7.

¶ In some cases, especially when the comparison is presented at length, *as* is either followed or preceded by *so*. (See also B., II. 2.)

"As your fathers did, so do ye."—Acts vii. 51.

"And he said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground."—Mark iv. 26.

¶ To render the *so* more emphatic, *even* is sometimes placed before it.

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."—1 Cor. xv. 22.

¶ When *so* is not present it is understood.

"As in my speculations I have endeavored to extinguish passion and prejudice; I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular."—Spectator.

¶ Such is occasionally employed as the word in relation to *as*.

"... such an one as Paul the aged."—Philemon 2.

3. With.

"... upon the like devotion as yourselves."

Shakespeare: Richard III., iv. 1.

4. Than. (Scott.)

"Better be dead as out of the fashion."

Ferguson: S. Prov. (Jamieson).

II. Denoting proportion; in the same degree, with, equally with, as much as.

"Thou go'st old man, benevolent as wise."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey.

Before the place

A hundred doors a hundred entries grace:

As many voices issue, and the sound

Of syllables a many times rebound."

Dryden.

¶ In this sense it is generally succeeded after an interval by another *as*, with which it stands in relation.

"... his personal qualities were as amiable as his poetical."—Pope: Letter to Wycherley (1704).

III. Redundant; but this use of the word is vulgar. [See *As how*.]

B. As a subordinating conjunction of reason and cause. (Bain: *Higher Eng. Gram.*)

I. (Implying time): While, whilst.

"... it whistled as it flew."—Dryden.

II. (Implying reason):

1. (Denoting a cause): Since, because, because of, being.

"... as thou art a prince, I fear thee."—Shakespeare: Henry IV., iii. 2.

* 2. (Denoting a consequence): That.

"The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination."—Bacon.

C. As an intensifying prefix: Frequently used in Mid. Eng., as *asswythe*, *astyte*, &c.

D. In special phrases, with varying signification, according to the words with which it is combined.

1. *As far as:* To the extent.

"... as far as I can see."—Darwin: Descent of Man, vol. i, pt. ii, ch. xi.

"Every offence committed in the state of nature, may in the state of nature be also punished, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth."—Locke.

"... as far as can now be ascertained."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.

2. *As for:* As far as relates to, with regard to, with respect to.

"As for such as turn aside unto their crooked ways..."—Ps. cxv. 6.

3. *As how:* How, the word *as* being considered redundant. (Vulgar.)

"As how, dear Syphax?"—Addison: Cato.

4. *As if:* Like what it would be if.

"As in the case of the ether, should the 'as if' you cannot go."—Tyndall: Frag. of Science, 3rd ed., vii. 153.

¶ In poetry, when the necessities of the metre require it, the *if* is occasionally omitted.

"He lies as he his hills did know."—Waller.

"... as they would dance."

Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

5. *As it were:* Like, resembling.

"... and I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one of the four beasts saying, Come and see."—Rev. vi. 1.

6. *As long as:* Noting (a) extent of space.

"He draws a bonny silken purse, As lang's my tail."

Burns: The Two Dogs.

Or (b) Duration of time.

"Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, therefore will I call upon him as long as I live."—Ps. cxvi. 2.

7. *As soon as:* Whenever.

"... as soon as I am gone out of the city."—Ezod. ix. 23.

8. *As though:* As if.

"... under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship."—Acts xxvii. 30.

9. *As to:* With respect to, concerning.

"I pray thee, speak to me, as to thy thinkings, As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts."

Shakespeare: Othello, iii. 3.

10. *As well as:* Equally with, no less than.

"But I have understanding as well as you; I am not inferior to you."—Job xii. 3.

¶ Sometimes the words *as well* are separated from the *as*.

"... as well the stranger as he that is born in the land."—Lev. xiv. 16.

11. *As yet:* Up to this time.

"Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet lasted but six; yet there hath been much more action in the present war."—Addison.

* **As, 2nd & 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of verb.**

[HAVE, HAS.] Hast, has.

"And quid as thu mihi godes stolen?"

Story of Gen. and Ezod. (ed. Morris), 1760.

* **As (1), s.** [Asii (1).]

As (2), s. [In Ger. *asz*; from Lat. *as*, genit. *assis*, whence are the Eng. Fr. & Sp. *ace*, and the Port. *az*.]

Among the Romans: A weight, coin, or measure.

I. As a weight of twelve ounces, the same as a libra or pound, and divided into twelve parts called uncia or ounces. These were:

Uncia = 1 oz.; sextans (½ lb) = 2 oz.; quadrans (¼ lb) = 3 oz.; quincunx = 5 oz.; semis (½ lb) = 6 oz.; septunx = 7 oz.; bes = 8 oz.; dodrans = 9 oz.; dextans, or decunx = 10 oz.; denunx = 11 oz.

II. As a coin, which, in the time of Tullius Hostilius, is said to have weighed twelve ounces. After the first Punic war had exhausted the treasury, it was reduced to two ounces. The second Punic war brought it to one ounce; and, finally, the Papirian law fixed it at half an ounce only. At first it was stamped with a sheep, an ox, a ram, or a sow, but under the empire it had on one side a two-faced Janus, and on the other the rostrum or prow of a ship.

"... three minae or 3,000 ases for each prisoner."—Ariod: Hist. Rome, ch. xlv.

III. As a measure:

1. (Square) An acre.

2. (Linear) A foot.

¶ *As* in Latin has other significations, among which may be noted (in Law) a portion divided among heirs. [ACE.]

AS. The contraction and symbol for Arsenic.

Atomic weight, 75; density of vapour, 150; hydrogen being taken as 1.

A.S. [Contraction for Lat. *Artium soror* = Sister of Arts.] An American degree conferred upon women. (Times, Dec. 31, 1873.)

As-a, s. [Mod. Lat. *asa*; corrupted from Class. Lat. *laser*, genit. *laseris* = (1) the juice of the plant *Laserpitium asafetida*, (2) the plant itself. In Pers. *aza* is = mastic; and in Arab.

asū is = healing, *isā* = a remedy.] The name of a gum.

asa dulcis. [Lit. = sweet *asa*, as opposed to *asa fetida* = fetid *asa*.] Benzoin (q.v.).

asa fetida. [ASAFETIDA.]

As-a-fet-i-da, As-a-foet-i-da, As-sa-foet-i-da, As-a-foet-i-da (æ = ē), s. [In Ger. *assa fetida*; Sp. *asa fetida*. From Mod. Lat. *asa* (q.v.), and Classical Lat. *fetida* = fetid, having a bad smell.]

1. The English name of two, if not more, plants growing in Persia, the *Ferula asafetida*

and the *F. Persica*. They belong to the order Apiceae, or Umbellifers.

2. The drug made from them. Old plants being cut across, juice exudes from the wound. This, being scraped off, is exposed to the sun to harden it, and is sent in large irregular masses to this country for sale. It is a useful medicine in hysteria, asthma, tympanites, dyspnoea, pertussis, and worms; it is sometimes given also as a clyster.

* **a-sā'ile, v.t.** [ASSAIL.]

As-a-phēs, s. [Gr. *ἀσάφης* (*asaphēs*) = dim., indistinct; *ἀ*, priv., and *σάφης* (*saphēs*) = clear, distinct.] A genus of Ichneumonids, of which the best known species, *A. vulgaris*, deposits its eggs in aphides, on which the larvae, when hatched, prey.

As-ar-a-bac-ca, s. [Lat. *asarum* (q.v.), and *bacca* = a berry.]

Bot. The English name of the *Asarum Europæum*. It is a plant with bilinate reniform leaves and solitary flowers, containing twelve stamens, a six-lobed stigma, and a six-celled many-seeded fruit. It is naturalised in a few woods in the North of England and in Scotland. The leaves are emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used as snuff, they produce a copious discharge from the nostrils.

as-ar-one, s. [From Lat. *asarum* (q.v.).] Camphor of asarum.

Chem. A crystallised substance obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*.

As-ar-um, s. [In Fr. *asarel*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *asaro*; Lat. *asarum*; Gr. *ἀσάρον* (*asaron*); from *ἀ*, priv., and *σάρα* (*setra*) = a cord, string, or band. The plant was so called because it was rejected from the garlands of flowers made up by the ancients.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Aristolochiaceae, or Birthworts. It contains a species naturalised in Britain, the *Asarum Europæum*, or Asarabacca (q.v.).

* **a-sā'ye, a-sā'y, v.t.** [ASSAY, v., ESSAY, v.]

* **a-sā'yic, a-sā'y-ly, v.t.** [ASSAIL.]

* **a-sā'yled, pa. par.** [ASAYLE.]

as-bē-fēr-rite, s. [Eng. &c., *asbestos*; ferrite. From Lat. *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of Amphibole. It is of a grayish-white or ashy gray colour. Dana classes Asbestoferrite with Bannemite under the head "Iron-Manganese Amphibole."

as-bēs-tic, a. [Eng. &c., *asbest(ose)*; *ta*.] Pertaining to asbestos; made of asbestos.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ð = ē. qu = kw.

as-bēs-tī-form, *a.* [Lat. *asbestos*, and *forma* = form.] Of the form which asbestos generally assumes; fibrous.

"Asbestiform, or lamellar-fibrous . . ."—*Dana: Min.*, 5th ed., p. 234.

as-bēs-tine, *a.* [In Sp. *asbestino*; Gr. *ἀσβεστος* (*asbestos*) = made of asbestos. Applied especially to the cloth made from it.]

1. Made of asbestos.
2. Like asbestos; incombustible. (*Johnson*.)

as-bēs-toid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἀσβεστος* (*asbestos*), and *ειδός* (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *As adjective*: Of the form of asbestos; fibrous.
2. *As substantive*: A mineral resembling asbestos in form. It is called also Byssolite (q.v.).

as-bēs-tōs, **as-bēs-tūs**, ***as-bēs-tōn**, ***as-bēs-tē**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *asbeste*; Sp. & Port. *asbesto*; Lat. *asbestos*; Gr. *ἀσβεστος* (*asbestos*), *as s.* (see def.); *as adj.* = unquenched, unquenchable; *ā*, priv., and *σβεστός* (*sbestos*) = quenched; from *σβέσω* (*sbesō*) = first fut. of *σβέννυμι* (*sbennumi*) = to quench.]

* I. Among the ancients:

1. Quicklime.

" . . . quicklime, which is named (says Procopius, II. ii. c. 27) *τίταρος* (*titanos*) by the ancients; by the moderns *ἀσβεστος* (*asbestos*)."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall*. Note under ch. xli.

¶ By moderns, of course, Procopius means the men of his own time, viz., the sixth century A.D.

2. The mineral described under II. 1.

II. Now (Mineralogy):

1. A variety of Hornblende, which itself is classed by Dana as a synonym or subdivision of Amphibole. He says that the several varieties of Amphibole, and notably Tremolite and Actinolite, when they have little alumina in their composition, tend to become fibrous, in which case they are called Asbestos. Haily regarded the fibres as rhomboidal prisms. As the etymology imports, asbestos is exceedingly infusible, at least in a mass. It contains a considerable percentage of magnesia in its composition. It occurs in many localities in Britain and elsewhere, mostly in serpentine districts. The varieties are—

(a) *Amianthus*, in which the fibres are so exceedingly long, flexible, and elastic, that they may be woven into cloth. [*AMIANTHUS*.]

(b) *Common Asbestos*, with the fibres much less flexible. It is heavier than the first variety. It is dull green, sometimes pearly in lustre, and nuctuous to the touch.

(c) *Mountain Cork*, light enough to float on water.

(d) *Mountain Leather*, also very light, but thinner and more flexible than the last.

* (e) *Mountain Paper*, a designation formerly given to fine thin specimens of Mountain Leather.

(f) *Mountain Wood*, which, in the external aspect, resembles dry wood.

2. The fibrous varieties of Pyroscena. It is difficult to distinguish these from the former.

¶ *Blue Asbestos*: [*CROCIDOLITE*.]

asbeston-stone, *s.* [*ASBESTOS*.]

ās-bōl-ān, *s.* [*ASBOLITE*.]

ās-bōl-ine, *s.* [Gr. *ἀσβολος* (*asbolos*), *ἀσβολή* (*asbolē*) = soot.]

Chem.: A yellow, oily substance, very acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

ās-bōl-ite, **ās-bōl-ān**, *s.* [Gr. *ἀσβολαῖνος* (*asbolainos*) = to cover with soot; *ἀσβολος* (*asbolos*), *ἀσβολή* (*asbolē*) = soot.] A mineral, called also Earthy Cobalt. Dana makes it a variety of Wad (q.v.), and considers it to be that mineral combined with oxide of cobalt.

ās-cāl'-a-phūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀσκάλαφος* (*askalaphos*).] A word in Aristotle, apparently meaning a kind of owl.]

Entom.: A genus of Neuropterous insects belonging to the family Myrmecoleontidae, or Ant-lions. They differ from the Myrmecoleon proper in having much longer antennae and shorter bodies, whilst their larvae do not construct a pitfall. None are British.

ās-cār'-ī-dā, *s. pl.* [*ASCARIS*.]

Zool.: A family of intestinal worms belong-

ing to the class Intestina Entozoa of Rndolphi, Cuvier, &c., the class Entozoa of Owen and others, and the doubtful class Scoleocida, group or sub-class Nematoida (Thread-worms). They constitute the highest type of intestinal worms. [*ASCARIS*.]

ās-car'-is, *s.* [Gr. *ἀσκαρίς* (*askaris*), from *ἀσκαρίζω* (*askarizō*), or *σκαρίζω* (*skarizō*) = to leap, to throb, to palpitate.]

Zool.: A genus of intestinal worms, the typical one of the family Ascaridae. *A. lumbricoides*, or Round Worm, is the commonest intestinal parasite of the human species, generally occupying the small intestines; it is found also in the hog and ox. In the human species it is much more common in children than in adults, and is extremely rare in aged persons. It reaches seven inches in length. A second species, the *Ascaris* or *Oxyurus vermicularis*, is one of the most troublesome parasites of children, and occasionally of adults. It infests the larger intestines, especially the rectum. The male is two or three lines long, and the female five. (*Owen: Compar. Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals*, 1843, pp. 66, 67, &c.)

***as-cā'unçe**, ***as-cā'uns**, *adv.* [*ASCANCE*.]

***as-cā'unt**, *adv.* [*ASCANT*.]

ās-cōl'-lī, *s. pl.* [Latinised dimln. from Gr. *ἀσκόι* (*askoi*), pl. of *ἀσκός* (*askos*) = a bottle.]

Bot.: The same as *ASCI* (q.v.).

***as-cen-ci-oun**, *s.* [*ASCENSION*.]

ās-çend', ***as-sēnd'**, *v. i. & t.* [In Sp. *ascender*; Ital. *ascendere*; Lat. *ascendo*; from *ad* = to, and *scando* = to climb.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To move from a lower to a higher place. It is opposed to *descend* (q.v.).

(a) *Of animated beings*: To climb up, or even without actual climbing to move from a lower to a higher elevation.

" . . . and ascendyt to hevynne."—*The Craft of Deyng* (ed. Lumby), 227.

" . . . behold the angels of God ascending and descending upon it (the ladder)."—*Gen.* xxviii. 12.

¶ It is often followed by *up*.

"And no man hath ascended up to heaven, . . ."—*John* iii. 13.

(b) *Of things*: To go up, as smoke or vapour does by the operation of the law of gravity, or as any material substance goes up without actual climbing.

" . . . the curling smoke ascends."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

"The platon either ascended or descended."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. I.

2. Figuratively:

(a) To proceed from recent to remote times, or trace back a course of development.

" . . . they boast Their noble birth, conduct up to the tombs Of their forefathers, and, from age to age Ascending, triumph their illustrious race."—*Cowper: Transl. of Greek Verses on Pedigree*.

(b) To mount up from what is materially feeble to what is materially strong, or from what is morally or intellectually low to that which is in these respects higher.

"As when the winds, ascending by degrees, First move the whitening surface of the seas."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. iv. 678-9.

(c) To proceed from particulars to a more or less wide generalisation, or from trifling matters to matters of greater moment.

"By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with Him."—*Watts: Impr. of Mind*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: To rise higher above the horizon, and proceed more or less directly towards the zenith.

2. *Music*: To pass from a lower to a higher note.

B. Trans.: To climb or move into, on, or upon, from a lower place.

" . . . ascend they say."—*Aspend they say.*

" . . . their galleys ascended the river."—*Gibbon: Decl. and Fall*, ch. xlii.

ās-çend'-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. ascend*; -able.]

Able to be ascended. (*Johnson*.)

ās-çend'-an-çy, *s.* [*ASCENDENCY*.]

ās-çend'-ant, *a. & s.* [*ASCENDENT*.]

ās-çend'-ēd, ***as-çend'-id**, *pa. par. & a.* [*ASCEND.*]

Brutus goes into the Rostrum.

"*s. Cū*. The noble Brutus is ascended; Silence!"—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

"For whan degrees lyfene were ascended."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,343.

ās-çend'-en-çy, **ās-çend'-an-çy**, *s.* [In Fr. *ascendance*; Sp. *ascendencia* = ancestry; Port. *ascendencia*; Ital. *ascendenza*; from Lat. *ascendens* = ascending.] [*ASCENDENT*.] Controlling influence; governing power.

"Barrington, however, admits that superiority in song gives to birds an amazing ascendancy over others, as is well known to bird-catchers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii, ch. xlii.

"The ascendancy of the sacerdotal order was long the ascendancy which naturally and properly belongs to intellectual superiority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ās-çend'-ent, **ās-çend'-ant**, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *ascendant*; Sp. *ascendiente*; Port. and Ital. *ascendente*; from Lat. *ascendens*, *pr. par.* of *ascendens* = to ascend.] [*ASCEND.*]

A. As adjective: (Formerly *ascendant*, now *ascendent*.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Moving upwards.

2. *Fig.*: Dominant, predominating, ruling. " . . . the ascendent community obtained a surpluse of wealth."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ., Prelimin. Rem.*, p. 19.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: Above the horizon.

"Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time ascendant."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

2. *Bot.*: Ascending. (Applied to a procumbent stem which rises gradually from its base to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary, and to hairs directed to the upper part of their support.)

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Ascent, slope, acclivity.

" . . . the ascendent of the hill called Blackbeth Hryl."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 31.

2. *Figuratively*:

(a) Height, elevation; point of elevation.

"He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences, that were there in their highest ascendent."—*Temple*.

(b) Superiority of any kind, as in power, wealth, influence, intellect, or morality.

"The friends of the English alliance were now recovering the ascendant."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv, li.

"By the ascendant he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much."—*Clarendon*.

(c) An ancestor. (Opposed to *descendant*.)

"The most nefarious kind of bastards are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants, in *infinitum*, and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

II. Technically:

***Astron.**: The degree of the ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the moment of a person's birth. This, when ascertained, was supposed to indicate his tastes or proclivities, and enable his horoscope to be drawn out. In the celestial theme, other names are given to the ascendant: viz., the first house, the angle of the east, an oriental angle, and the house of life.

"Wel cowde he fortune the ascendent Of his ymagines for his patient."

Chaucer: C. T. 419-20.

" . . . his signe, his honre, his ascendent."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, bk. vi.

¶ In the ascendant: Dominant, predominant.

"The French occupation of Rome led the way to the reaction, and by the end of 1849 absolutism was in the ascendant."—*Times*, Feb. 8, 1876.

¶ *Lord of the Ascendant*:

1. *Lit. (Astron.)*: The planet or other heavenly body which rules in the ascendant or first house when the latter is just rising above the horizon.

" . . . Mercury being lord of the ascendant."—*Quotation in Pen. Cyclopedia*, li. 527.

"Mercury, lord of the ascendant, being in Gemini . . ."

—*Ibid.*

2. *Fig.*: One who possesses commanding power or influence.

***as-çend'-id**, *pa. par.* [*ASCENDED*.]

ās-çend'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [*ASCENDING*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

As present participle and adj.: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Dark o'er the fields th' ascending vapour flies."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xvi. 436.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōit**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**ing**. —**-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. —**-tion**, **-sion**, **-cioun** = **shūn**; —**-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. —**-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. —**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

B. Technically:**I. Astronomy:**

1. The *ascending node* of the moon is that in which the moon passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic. It is opposed to the *descending node*. [*DESCENDING*.] (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 406.) The meaning is the same in the case of a planet (§ 498).

2. The *ascending signs* of the zodiac are those through which the sun passes whilst he is approaching his greatest northern declination, the one which to us is many degrees above the horizon. They are Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. The other six are called *descending signs*.

3. *Ascending latitude*: The increasing latitude of the moon or a planet.

II. Anat.: Directed upwards.

"... has powerfully ascending rami."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 67.

Ascending vessels: Those which carry the blood upwards, that is, from the lower to the higher parts of the body.

III. Bot.: Sloping upwards. (*Lindley*.)

1. An *ascending embryo* is one the apex of which is pointed towards the apex of the fruit. (*Lindley*.)

2. An *ascending ovule* is one which grows from a little above the base of the ovary. (*Ibid.*)

IV. Genealogy: Noting ancestors in a direct line backwards, excluding collaterals.

"The only incest was in the ascending (not collateral) branch; as, when parents and children married, the latter was accounted incest."—*Broom: Notes on the Odyssey*.

as-cen'-sion, *as-cen-ci-oun, *as-sen-ti-oun, s. [In Fr. & Sp. *ascension*; Port. *ascensao*; Ital. *ascensione*; Lat. *ascensio*, from *ascensus*, sup. of *ascendo*.] [*ASCEND*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ascending (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. In a general sense:

"By nature he knew *exce ascension*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,861.

"No seek our spirites *ascension*."—*Ibid.*, 12,706.

2. *Spec.*: It is applied to the ascent of our Saviour from the earth, in view of his disciples, some time after his resurrection.

"The traditional scene of the *Ascension* is one of the four summits of the Mount of Olives, . . ."—*Cook: Holy Bible with Comment.*, vol. I. (1878), p. 471.

† II. That which ascends.

"Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

III. The distance by which anything ascends. [*B. Astron.*]

B. Technically:

Astron. *Right ascension*: The distance of a heavenly body from the first point of Aries, measured upon the equator. (*Hind*.) The arc of the equinoctial included between a certain point in that circle, called the *Vernal Equinox*, and the point in the same circle to which it is referred by the circle of declination passing through it. Or the angle included between two hour-circles, one of which, called the *equinoctial colure*, passes through the vernal equinox, and the other through the body. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 108, 293.) It is opposed to *oblique ascension* (q.v.).

† The terms *right ascension* and *declination* are now generally used to point out the position in the heavens of any celestial object, in preference to the old method of indicating certain prominent stars by proper names or by Greek letters. By means of the transit instrument, or by an equatorially-mounted telescope, a star or planet may be readily found, when once its *right ascension* and *declination* are known. [*EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE, TRANSIT INSTRUMENT*.]

† *Oblique ascension*: The arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and the point of the equator which rises with a star or other heavenly body, reckoned according to the order of the signs.

Ascension-day, s. The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated—the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide, sometimes called Holy Thursday. It is one of the six leading festivals for which services are assigned in the Liturgy.

"This, on *Ascension-day*, each year."

Scott: Marmion, II. 13.

as-cen'-sion-al, a. [*Eng. ascension*; -al. In Fr. *ascensionnel*; Sp. *ascensional*.] Pertaining or relating to ascension.

Ascensional difference: The difference between the right and oblique ascensions. (*Glossog. Nova, Hind, &c.*)

as-cen'-sive, a. [*Lat. ascens(us)*, pa. par. of *ascendo*, and *Eng. suffix -ive*.] Ascending, on an ascending plan.

"... the gradations of the Mammalian structure, of which we have now completed the *ascensive survey*."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 51.

as-cent', s. [In Sp. and Port. *ascenso*; Ital. *ascendenza* and *ascesa*. Lat. *ascensus* (s.), from *ascensus*, pa. par. of *ascendo*.]

1. The act or process of ascending or moving from a lower to a higher place.

1. Literally:

(a) *Of persons*:

"The *ascent* had been long and toilsome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(b) *Of things*:

"... the *ascent* of soap bubbles. . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. *Fig.*: Progress upwards.

"In regard to animal life, and its assigned work on this planet, there has therefore plainly been an *ascent* and progress in the main."—*Owen: Classif. of the Mammalia*, p. 51.

"... steep and hard of *ascent*."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 995.

† That which is ascended.

1. Literally:

(a) That by which ascent is made—a flight of steps, an inclined plane artificially formed, or the natural acclivity of a hill.

"... and his *ascent* by which he went up into the house of the Lord. . . ."—*2 Chron.* ix. 4.

(b) The eminence ascended; or generally an eminence, a hill.

"A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be variegated with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*."—*Bentley*.

(c) The slope or angle of the eminence ascended.

2. *Fig.*: Gradation, series, order.

"Large store of gleaming crimson-spotted tints,
Ranged side by side, in regular *ascent*.
One after one, still lessening by degrees
Up to the dwarf that tops the pinnacle."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

***as-cen-ti-oun.** [*ASCENSION*.]

as-cer-tā'in, *as-cer-tā'ine, *a-cēr-tain, v.t. [*O. Fr. ascertainer, ascertainer, ascertainer, ascertainer; Sp. acertar, from Fr., O. Fr., &c. certain*.] [*CERTAIN*.]

1. *Of persons*: To render a person certain of anything, or at least inspire him with confidence respecting it.

"Mer. But how shall I be *ascertained* that I also should be entertained?"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. II.

II. Of things:

*1. "To assert for certain, to assure." (*Glossog. Nova*.)

2. To render a thing certain which before was doubtful.

* (a) By making that fixed which before was fluctuating, or at least liable to change.

"For nought of them is yours, but th' only *ascertain* of a small time, which none *ascertain* may."—*Spenser: Daphnia*.

"... the mildness and precision of their laws *ascertain* the rule and measure of taxation."—*Gibbon*.

* (b) By arranging matters previously. To insure.

"The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the Queen to create twelve new Peers."—*Smollett*.

† 3. By divine revelation, or at least by credible testimony regarding anything.

"The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws."—*Hooker*.

"Money differs from uncoloured silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp."—*Locke*.

4. By instituting an inquiry, investigation, examination, or experiment. (This is now the almost exclusive use of the word.)

"The extent to which parliamentary support was *ascertained* for money cannot be with any precision *ascertained*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"Their periods may, therefore, be regarded as *ascertained* with the utmost exactness."—*Sir J. Herschel: Astron.*, § 486.

† *Ascertain* may be followed by a substantive (examples under No. II. 1, 2, 3 and 4), by that (example under No. I.), or by *whether*.

"... but he was there only for the purpose of *ascertaining whether* a descent on England was practicable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

as-cer-tā'in-a-ble, a. [*Eng. ascertain*; -able.] Capable of being ascertained.

"... if truth in Irish matters was *ascertainable* at all."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. IV, p. 78.

as-cer-tā'ined, pa. par. & a. [*ASCERTAIN*.]

"... compared first with the amount of *ascertained* difference. . . ."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, 2nd ed. (1846), vol. II, p. 104.

as-cer-tā'in-er, s. [*Eng. ascertain*; suff. -er.] One who ascertains anything; one who establishes anything beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt.

as-cer-tā'in-ing, pr. par. [*ASCERTAIN*.]

as-cer-tā'in-mēt, s. [*Eng. ascertain*; -ment.] The act of ascertaining; the state of being ascertained.

"... the positive *ascertainment* of its limits."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

* **as-cēs-san-ōy, s.** Old form of *ASCENCY*.

* **as-cēs-sant, a.** [*ASCESCENT*.]

as-cēt'-ic, *as-cēt'-ick, a. & s. [In *Ger. ascetisch* (adj.), *ascet* (substant.); Fr. *ascétique*; Sp. Port., & Ital. *ascetico*; Gr. *ἀσκητικός* (*askētikos*) = industrious, belonging to an athlete; *ἀσκήτης* (*askētēs*) = (1) one who practises any art or trade, (2) a hermit; *ἀσκήσις* (*askēsis*) = (1) exercise, training, (2) a profession; *ἀσκήω* (*askēō*) = (1) to form by art, (2) to practise, to exercise.]

A. As adjective:

1. Retired from the world, and engaged in devotions and mortifications.

"... he entered into such an *ascetic* course as had well nigh put an end to his life."—*Life of Bishop Burnet*, ch. 13.

2. Severe, harsh, rigid, precise.

B. As substantive:**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Spec.*: One who retires from active and adopts a contemplative life spent in devotion, in mortification of the body, &c.; a hermit, a recluse.

"I am far from commending those *ascetics*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts."—*Norris*.

2. *Gen.*: One who, whether he retires from active life or not, adopts habits of self-mortification.

II. Church History: A class of persons who, aspiring after higher attainments in holiness than other Christians, thought they would best attain their object by self-mortification. They therefore abstained from wine, flesh, matrimony, and worldly business; and moreover emaciated their bodies by long vigils, fasting, toil, and hunger. Both men and women embraced this austere mode of life. During the second century of the Christian era, when they first attracted notice, they lived by themselves and dressed differently from others, but did not altogether withdraw from the society and converse of ordinary men. During the course of the third century they gradually withdrew to the Egyptian desert, and early in the fourth (about A.D. 305) were associated by Anthony into monastic communities. [*ANCHORITE, MONASTICISM*.]

"The *Ascetics* who obeyed and abused the rigid precepts of the Gospel."—*Gibbon: Decl. & Fall, ch. xxxvii*.

as-cēt'-i-gism, s. [*Eng. ascetic*; -ism. In Fr. *ascétisme*.] The mode of life of an ascetic; mortification of the body.

"There are two classes of men of very different complexions, by whom the principle of *asceticism* appears to have been embraced: the one a set of moralists, the other a set of religionists."—*Bowring: Jeremy Bentham's Works*, vol. I, p. 4.

as-cēt'-ics, s. [*ASCETIC*.] A treatise on the subject of asceticism, or giving rules to be observed by ascetics.

* **as-chā'ime, v.t.** [*ASHAME*.]

* **as-chā'med, a.** [*ASHAMED*.]

* **as-chare, adv.** [*A.S. on cyrre* = in the act of turning; *cerran* = to turn.] Aside.

"Euer after the dogges were so starke,
Thi stode *aschare* when thei schuld barke."
—*Hunting of the Hare*, 266. (*Boucher*.)

* **āsche, s.** [*ASH* (1).]

* **āsche, s.** [*ASH* (2).]

* **as-chē'-pōn, pret. of v.** [*A.S. gesceapan* = formed, created.] [*SHAPE*.] Shaped, formed, devised.

"Wæt neater so hlyfud a bour as wals also theenne
Ne schroude hous so schene as a-schepon thare."
—*Ear. Eng. Altiter. Poems* (ed. Morris), Cleanliness, 1,075-6.

* **āsč'-ēt, s.** [*ASHET*.] (*Scotch*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

* **aschewe-le**, *v.t.* [SHEWEL.] To scare away.

"Thar ich aschewe-le pie and crowe."
The Hule & the Nightingale (1601). (Boucher.)

ās-ci, *s. pl.* [Latinised form of *ἀσκόι* (*askoi*), pl. of *ἀσκος* (*askos*) = a leathern bottle.]

1. Tubes in which the sporules of lichens are contained whilst in the nucleus. (Lindley.)

2. Tubes in which the sporidia of fungi are placed. They are called also ascelli or thewæ.

ās-ci-an (pl. **ās-ci-ans**), *s.* [Lat. *Asci*; Gr. *Ἀσκιος* (*Askios*), pl. of *ἀσκος* (*askos*) = without shadow; *ἀ*, priv., and *σκία* (*skia*) = a shadow.]

Plural: Those who at midday of one or two days of the year are destitute of a shadow. Those living in the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are so at midday once a year, and those living between those circles are so twice a year.

ās-cid-i-a, + **ās-cid-i-æ** (Mod. Lat.), **ās-cid-i-ans** (Eng.), *s. pl.* [ASCIDIUM.]

Zool.: The first order of the Tunicated Class of Mollusca. It contains four families: the Ascidiæ, or Simple Ascidiæ; the Clavelinidæ, or Social Ascidiæ; the Botryllidæ, or Compound Ascidiæ; and the Pyrosomatidæ, an aberrant family tending to the order Biphora. [ASCIDIODA.]

ās-ci-dī-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [ASCIDIUM.] Simple

Ascidiæ. The typical family of the Ascidian order of Tunicated Mollusca. Professor Garrod considers them to be degenerate Vertebrata, which should be placed quite at the end of that sub-kingdom, after Amphioxus. The animals are simple and fixed; they are solitary or gregarious, with their branchial sac simple or disposed in 8–18 deep and regular folds. Their external integument is provided with two apertures, making them look like double-necked jars. When touched they squirt a stream of water to some distance. They look like shapeless cartilaginous masses. Some are highly coloured. In Brazil, China, and the Mediterranean they are eaten as food.

ās-ci-dī-i-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ascidi(um)*, and Lat. *forma* = shape.] Bottle-shaped, like the leaves of *Sarracenia* and *Nepenthes*.

ās-cid-i-ōi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ascidi(um)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.] Professor Huxley's name for the class called by some others *Ascidia* or *Ascidia*. He classes it under his great division Molluscoidea.

ās-ci-dī-i-ūm (pl. **ās-ci-dī-i-æ**), *s.* [Gr. *ἀσκιότιον* (*askidion*), dimin. of *ἀσκος* (*askos*) = a leathern bottle of goatskin or similar material.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the Tunicated Mollusca, belonging to the family Ascidiæ and the order Ascidia. The species vary in length from an inch to five or six inches. Nineteen occur in Britain. Example, the Sea-squirt (*A. hyalinum*). The Ascidian genus,



A. *Ascidium mentula*. B. *Ascidia echinatum*.

family, and order have recently acquired greatly-increased interest from the fact that Darwin has taken this part of the animal kingdom as his point of departure in tracing the process of development which he believes to have ultimately resulted in the production of man.

2. *Botany*: The pitcher in such plants as *Sarracenia* and *Nepenthes*. (Lindley.)

ās-ciġ-ēr-ōus, *a.* [(1) Gr. *ἀσκόι* (*askoi*), pl. of *ἀσκος* (*Asci*); (2) Lat. *gero* = to wear, to carry about.] Having asci. (Loudon: *Cyclop. of Plants*; Gloss.)

As-ci-tæ (Lat.), **As-ci-tans** (Eng.), *s.* [From Gr. *ἀσκος* (*askos*) = a leathern bottle.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of Montanists who arose in the second century. Their name was de-

signed to express the fact that some Bacchanals of their party believed the passage in Matt. ix. 17, which speaks of pouring new wine into new bottles, required them to blow up a skin or bag, and dance around it when inflated, which accordingly they did with suitable vigour, as an act of solemn worship.

ās-ci-tēs, *s.* [In Fr. *ascite*; Port. & Lat. *ascites*; Gr. *ἀσκιτης* (*askitēs*); from *ἀσκος* (*uskos*) = a leathern bottle.]

Med.: Effusion of fluid of any kind into the abdomen; specially effusion of fluid within the cavity of the peritoneum, as distinguished from ovarian dropsy and dropsy of the uterus. There is an idiopathic ascites, which may be of a tonic or acute form, or of an asthenic type; and a sympathetic or consequential ascites. Another division is into active ascites, that in which there is a large effusion of serum into the cavity of the peritoneum, after undue exposure to cold and wet; and passive ascites, that produced by disease of the heart or liver.

ās-cit-ic, ***ās-cit-ick**, **ās-cit-ic-al**, *a.*

[Eng., &c., *ascites*; Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*. In Fr. *ascitique*; Port. *ascítico*.] Pertaining or relating to the disease called ascites.

"When it is part of another tumour it is hydropical, either anasarca or ascitic."—*Wieman: Surgery*.

ās-ci-tī-tious (*tious* as *shūs*), *a.* [Low Lat. **ascititius*; from Lat. *ascitus* = approved, adopted, *pa. par.* of *ascisco* = to approve, to adopt.] Not originally existent; adopted, additional, supplemental. [ASCITIOUS.]

"Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name from some accident of his life."—*Pope*.

ās-clē-pī-ād, *s.* [In Fr. *asclépiade*; Sp. *asclepiadeo*; Lat. *Asclepiadeus*.]

Ancient Prosody: A kind of verse used by Horace and other writers, and divided into two primary types: (1) *Asclepiadeus minor*, consisting of a spondee, a choriambus, a dactyl, a trochee, and a cæsura, as *Μαῖαε' || νᾶς ἀϊτίαις || ἐδίτ' ῥέγ' || βῆς* (*Horace*); and (2) the *Asclepiadeus major*, consisting of a spondee, two choriambuses, a trochee, and a cæsura, as *Quis pōst || vitūā grāvem || militian aūt || παύρ' ἤμ' || κρέπ'?* (*Schmidt: Lat. Gram.*, 1860, p. 806.)

ās-clē-pī-a-dā-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [ASCLEPIAS.]

Asclepiads. An order of plants closely allied to the Apocynaceæ, or Dogbanes. Lindley places them under his alliance Solanales. They have a 5-divided persistent calyx; a monopetalous 5-lobed regular corolla; 5 stamina, with the filaments usually connate; anthers 2—sometimes almost 4—celled; the pollen at length cohering in masses, or sticking to 5 processes of the stigma; styles 2; stigma 1, tipping both styles, dilated, 5-corned; ovaries 2; fruit, 2 follicles, of which one is sometimes abortive; seeds numerous. Shrubs, or more rarely herbs, almost always milky, and frequently twining. Leaves entire, opposite; flowers unbellate, fascicled, or racemose. Their favourite habitat is Africa. They occur also in India, and the tropics generally. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 910; now fully 1,000 are known. The milk, which in some species furnishes caoutchouc, is usually acrid and bitter, through apparently not so deleterious as that of Apocynaceæ. That of *Calotropis gigantea*, the *akund*, *yecum*, or *mudar* plant of India, has been used with effect in leprosy, elephantiasis, and some other diseases. The roots of *Cynanchum tomentosum*, and *Periploca emetica* are emetic. *Gymnema laciniatum* is the Cow-plant of Ceylon [COW-PLANT]. *Pergularia edulis* and *Periploca esculenta* are catable. *Diplopterys rombolia* is expectorant and diaphoretic, and is used like *ipecauanha* in dysentery. *Hemidesmus Indica* is the Indian Sarsaparilla [SARSAPARILLA]. The leaves of *Cynanchum Argel* are used in Egypt for adulterating senna. *Marsdenia tenacissima* is employed for bowstrings by the mountaineers of Rajmahal, whilst *M. tinctoria* and *Gymnema tingens* yield an indigo of excellent quality. (Lindley.) [ASCLEPIAS.]

ās-clē-pī-ād-ē-an, *a.* [Lat. *asclepiaders*.]

Pertaining or relating to the metre called Asclepiad (q.v.).

"The distichs used by Horace are—(1) The second *Asclepiadean* metre, consisting of a Glycœus and the *Asclepiadeus minor*."—*Schmidt: Lat. Gram.* (1860), p. 306.

ās-clē-pī-ād-īo, *a.* [Eng. *asclepiad*; -ic.] The same as ASCLEPIADEAN (q.v.).

ās-clē-pī-ās, *s.* [In Fr. *asclépiade*; Ital. *asclépiade*; Sp. *asclépiada*; Lat. *asclepias*; Gr. *ἀσκληπιάς* (*asklēpiās*), a plant, the Swallow-wort (*Asclepias vincetoxicum* ?); from *Ἀσκληπιός* (*Asklēpiōs*), the Roman *Æsculapius* or *Esculapius*, the fabled god of medicine.] A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are found chiefly along the eastern portion of North America, in Bermuda, &c. Though all more or less poisonous, they are used medicinally. *A. decumbens* excites general perspiration without in any perceptible degree increasing the heat of the body. It is used in Virginia as a remedy against pleurisy. Another variety, *A. tuberosa*, is a mild cathartic and diaphoretic. The root and tender stalks of *A. volubilis* create sickness and expectoration. *A. tuberosa* (Butterfly Weed) and *A. curassavica*, sometimes but incorrectly called *ipecauanha*, are also medicinal plants, whilst *A. lactiflora* yields a sweet copious milk used by the Indians, &c.; hence the ordinary name *milkweed*. *A. aphylla* and *stipticea* are eatable. (Lindley.)

ās-cō-mŷ-cō-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἀσκος* (*askos*) = a bag, and *μύκης* (*mukēs*) = a mushroom.] A group of fungi whose spores or sporidia are contained within asci.

ās-cō-mŷ-cō-toŷs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ascomycete* (-es); -ous.] Belonging to or connected with the ascomycetes (q.v.).

a-scrib-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ascrib(e)*; -able.] That may be ascribed.

"... the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly ascribable to the weight and spring of the air."—*Boyle*, vol. I., p. 17.

a-scrib-e, *v.t.* [In Ital. *ascrivere*. From Lat. *ascribo* = (1) to add to or insert in a writing; (2) to impute: *ad* = to, and *scribo* = . . . to write.]

* 1. To write down.

"Hereupon the Athenians do ascribe that day for a most unfortunate day."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 181.

2. To attribute, to impute, to assign.

Used—

(a) Of qualities or actions attributed to a person or other being:

xxxiii. *a*. ascribe ye greatness unto our God."—*Deut.*

"They have ascribed unto David ten thousands, and to me they have ascribed but thousands."—1 Sam. xviii. 8.

(b) Of effects attributed to causes:

"The wind, indeed, enlighten'd from above, Views Ilim in all; ascribes to the great cause."

The great effect: . . . Couper: *Task*, bk. iii.

* Regarding the difference between the verbs to ascribe, to impute, and to attribute, Crabb considers that to ascribe is to assign anything in one's estimate as the possession or the property of another; to impute is to form an estimate of a person, and to attribute is to assign a thing as a cause. What is ascribed is generally honourable; what is imputed is generally dishonourable." (Crabb: *English Synonyms*.)

a-scrib-ed, *pa. par.* [ASCRIBE.]

a-scrib-ĭng, *pr. par.* [ASCRIBE.]

* **a-scrie**, ***a-skrīe**, ***a-skrŷe**, *v.t.* [Cf. Sw. *anskri* = an outcry, scream, cry; Old Fr. *escrier* = to call out.] To cry out to, to shout to.

"Seraph was of hem wel war and faste him a-scrie."—*Joseph of Arimathea* (ed. Skeat), 530.

* **a-scrie**, ***as-scrŷ**, ***a-skrīe**, ***es-krŷe**, ***a-skrŷe**, *s.* [ASCRIBE, v.] An outcry, a scream, a cry.

"In which came, about a xi. of the clock at night, ther arose an *eskrŷe*, so that the towne of Cileya began alarme."—*Idiot: Gen. viii.*

"Then the Bretyens made an *askrie* and sette their beacons on fire."—*Ibid.*

a-scrip-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ascriptio* = an addition in writing; from *ascribo* (ASCRIBE); or from *ad* = to, and *scriptio* = the act of writing; scribo = to scrape with a sharp point, . . . to write.]

1. The act of attributing, imputing, or assigning, as an effect to a cause, or qualities or actions to any being; the state of being attributed.

"... that noble subsequent life which would render simply innumerable the ascription to Faraday of anything unfair."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, xii. 337.

bōl, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**, **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-clan, = **shan**. **-tion**, **sion**, **-tioun** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-şion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. That which is ascribed.

as-crit-ti-tious, *a.* [Lat. *ascriptus* = enrolled.] Ascribed, imputed, assigned.

"An ascriptitious and supernumerary god."—*Parthenon*: *Serm.*, p. 82.

as-cry-rum, *s.* [Lat. *ascryon*; Gr. *ἀσσυρον* (*as-sy-ron*), a kind of St. John's Wort.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Hypericaceae, or Tulsans. They occur in North America.

***āse**, *conj.* [As.]

***a-sē-ge**, *v.t.* [ASSEGE.]

***a-sē-gid**, *pa. par.* [ASSEGID.]

***a-sē-i-tty**, *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *asceitas*.] The state or condition of having an independent existence. (*Prof. W. R. Smith*.)

***ā-sēl**, *s.* [AYSELL.]

***a-sēle**, *v.t.* [A.S. *ascelan* = to bind, fasten.] To seal.

***a-sēl-li**, *s. pl.* [ASELLUS.]

***a-sēl-li-dæ**, *s. pl.* [ASELLUS.]

Zoology: A family of Isopod Crustaceans. Some species are marine, and others freshwater. The *Limnoria terebrans*, so destructive to woodwork immersed in the ocean, belongs to the family.

***a-sēl-lūs** (pl. **a-sēl-li**), *s.* [Lat. *asellus* = a little ass.]

1. **Zool.**: The typical genus of the Asellidae. It contains the *A. aquaticus*, or Water-hog Louse, common in fresh water.

2. **Astron.**: Two stars in the constellation Cancer. The Greeks, through whom we have received the sign Cancer, placed two asses in it, where they still remain, under the titles of Asellus Boreas and Asellus Australis; and near them is the asterism Præsepe, or the Manger, in which there are about forty small stars visible in the telescope.

***ā-sēl-ŷ**, *v.t.* [HOUSEL.]

***a-sēm-ble**, *v.t.* [ASSEMBLE.]

***a-sēp-tā**, *s. pl.* [N. pl. of Gr. *ἀσέπτος* (*asēp-tos*) = not liable to putrefy; *ἀ*, priv., and *σέπτος* (*sēptos*) = putrefied; *σέπτο* (*sēp-to*) to putrefy.] Substances not liable to putrefaction.

***a-sēp-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσέπτα* (*asēpta*); Eng. suff. *-ic*.] [ASEPTA.] Not liable to putrefaction.

***a-sēp-tō-lin**, *s.* [From Gr. *ἀσέπτα* = against putrefaction.

Phar.: A preparation of phenol or carbolic acid designed to be used as a subcutaneous injection for the cure of phthisis; so named by its inventor, Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, who first announced his discovery in February, 1896. It is essentially a germicide; and, since carbolic acid is known to be fatal to the tuberculous bacilli, which are regarded as the germs causing and promoting pulmonary consumption, it seems probable that aseptolu may be found efficacious providing it can be borne by the patient in quantities sufficient to produce the intended results. A published formula reads as follows: $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_2-OH-C_6H_5$.

***a-sēro**, *v.i.* [A.S. *asearian* = to become dry.] To become dry.

***a-sērue**, ***a sērve**, *v.t. & i.* To merit, to deserve.

***a-sēs-se**, *v.t.* [Fr. *cesser* = to cease.] To cause to cease. [ACESSE.]

***a-sēth**. [ASSETS.]

***a-sēth-nēs**, *s.* [A.S. *asetnys* = what is set or fixed; a statute, a law.] A regulation.

***ā-sēth-u-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and Eng. *sexual*.] Bot.: Without sexes. Applied to the flowerless plants in which stamens and pistils are wanting.

***ās-fa'ste**, *adv.* [Eng. *as*; *fast*.] Anon, quickly. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***Ås-gard**, *s.* [Norse.] The heaven of Scandinavian mythology.

A. S. G. B. An abbreviation for the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain.

āsh (1), ***āshe**, ***āsche**, ***āīsche**, ***ēsche**, ***āske**, ***āxe**, ***ēsse**, ***ās** (Eng.), **āise**, **āss** (Scotch) (plur. **āsh-es**, ***assch-ēn**, ***āsh-en**, ***aisch-iē**, ***asch-ŷs**, ***āsk-ēg**, ***āsk-ŷg**, ***āsk-en**, ***āx-en**), *s.* [A.S. *asce*, *asce*, *asce*, *asce*, *asce*, *asce*; Sw. & O. Icel. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Dut. *asch*; Ger. *asche*; O. H. Ger. *asche*; Goth. *azgo*.]

A. Ordinary Language:

† **I.** In the singular: Rarely used as a simple word, except by geologists and chemists. In composition, however, it is very common. (See words under C. and II. Plur.)

"With fyre frome Heav'n consumit was with as
For that foule stinkand sin of Lychoria."

E. E. Text. Soc., *Lauder's Minor Poems*, 50a.

"Collected, my luddy! what would ye collect out of the sate and the as!"—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xi.

"... an amalgam of coarse altered ash."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxii. (1876), p. 22.

II. In the plural:

1. Literally:

(a) **Gen.**: The residuum left after the burning of anything combustible.

"... and take up the ashes which the fire hath consumed."—*Lev.* vi. 10.

(b) The remains of a cremated dead body preserved in an urn or coffin; or more figuratively, the remains of a body buried without cremation.

"And the ashes of John the baptiste."

The Saviour of Rome (ed. Furlival), 417.

"The coffins were broken open. The ashes were scattered to the winds."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

Gray: *Elegy*, 23.

2. **Fig.**: Whatever is worthless or expresses humiliation; referring, however, to the fact that of old a person in calamity would at times put ashes upon his head, or grovelling on the ground, bury his lips among them, as if he were feeding upon them.

"He [the idolater] feedeth on ashes: a deceived heart hath turned him aside..."—*Isa.* xlv. 20.

"He hath cast me into the mire, and I am become like dust and ashes."—*Isa.* xlv. 19.

"To give unto them beauty for ashes."—*Isa.* lxi. 3.

B. Technically:

Geol. *Volcanic ashes*, *volcanic ash*: The porous remains of certain molten rocks thrown out by ancient volcanoes, and in many cases laid down in beds stratified by the gravitation of the falling bodies themselves, or by the action of water. (For example see A. 1.)

¶ For the distinction between *ashes* and *tuffs* see the subjoined example.

"In answer to the question as to what was the difference between *ashes* and *tuffs*, he [Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S.] defined *ashes* as purely sub-aerial formations, thrown out of the volcanic orifice, and falling down on land or sea, as the case happened; whilst *tuffs*, on the contrary, were molten lava poured out into, or more often under, water, and thus instantaneously quenched and disintegrated into fragments or powder, more or less fine, in proportion as the action of the water was overpowering. In *ashes* each separate particle bore on its exterior the evidence of its having been exposed to the action of fire in the throat of the volcano, and externally is altered, glazed, or coated with a crust or skin, often resembling that of a meteorite, an appearance which is never to be observed in *tuffs*."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxii. (1876), p. 421.

C. In composition: Denoting various objects having certain similarities of form, colour, &c., to ashes.

ash-color, *s.* A color like ash or ashes. [ASH-COLORED.]

ash-colored, *a.* Colored like ashes. Between brown and gray.

"Clay, ash-colored, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone."—*Woodward*: *On Fossils*.

Ash-colored Falcon: A name for Montagu's Harrier (*Circus cineraceus*).

Ash-colored Harrier: Another name for the same bird.

ash-fire, *s.* The subdued or low fire used in chemical furnaces. (*Todd*.)

ash-gray, *a.*

Bot., &c.: A mixture of pure white and pure black, so as to form an intermediate tint. (*Lindley*.)

ash-grayish, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Ash-gray, but with more of the white admixed. (*Lindley*.)

ash-hole, *s.* A receptacle for ashes beneath a furnace.

ash-pan, *s.* A pan beneath a furnace or grate for the reception of ashes.

ash-tub, *s.* A tub beneath a furnace or grate for the reception of ashes.

Ash-Wednesday, *s.* [Eng. *ash*; *Wednesday*. In Sw. and Dan. *Aske-onsdag*; Dut. *Aschdag*; Ger. *Aschermittwoch*.] The first day of Lent, the connection of which with "ash" or ashes seems to have been that, according to the injunction of Pope Gregory the Great, in the sixth century, ashes, which first had been blessed, were sprinkled on the heads of worshippers, or the form of the cross was traced with ashes upon their foreheads, one main object at first being to put them in remembrance that their bodies were but "dust and ashes." As on the same day notorious sinners, professing penitence, had to appear in church clothed in sackcloth, and with tears solicit absolution, repentance "in sackcloth and ashes" was also suggested, and added a fresh association with the day. At the time of the Reformation the law or practice which required applicants for pardon of sin to be subjected to this severe discipline was swept away, and the "Commination" Service, still in use, was introduced in its room, "until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished." (*Liturgy*: *Commination*.) To a certain extent Ash-Wednesday is recognized in England by the nation as well as by the Church.

āsh (2), ***āsche**, ***ēsche**, *s., a., and in comp.* [A.S. *asce*; Sw. *ask*; Dan. *ask*, *asketros*; Dut. *esch*, *escheboom*; Ger. *esche*; O. H. Ger. *ase*, *asch*; O. Icel. *askr*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The name of a well-known tree, the *Fraxinus excelsior*. It has pinnate leaves. The flowers, which come out before the leaves, are destitute of calyx and corolla. The stamens are two, the fruit a two-celled and two-seeded samara.

"And ash far-stretching his umbrageous arm."

Cooper: *Task*, bk. I.

2. The wood of the ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). It is used for the construction of various agricultural implements. The qualities to be sought in good ash-wood are strength, toughness, and elasticity.

"Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against,
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters."

Shakespeare: *Coriol.*, iv. 5.

II. Scripture: The ash of Scripture, in Heb. *ʾāsh* (*ʾōren*) (*Isa.* xlv. 14), is probably not a *Fraxinus*, but what it is has not yet been decided.

"... he planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it."—*Isa.* xlv. 14.

B. As adjective: Made of ash; pertaining to the ash; resembling the ash. [ASHEN (2).]

C. In composition: Denoting = made of, or pertaining to ash.

ash-keys, *s. pl.* The seed-vessels of the ash. [ASHEN KEYS.]

"As I have seen the ash-keys fall on a frosty morning."—*Scott*: *Tales of my Landlord*, xxy.

ash-spear, *s.* A spear of which the wooden portion is made of ash.

"The tough ash-spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand splinters flew."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 6.

ash-tree, *s.* *Fraxinus excelsior*, described above.

"Then the angry Hiawatha
Raised his mighty bow of ash-tree,
Seized his arrows, Jasper-headed."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, ix.

ash-weed, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Gout-weed (*Ægopodium podagraria*), from the resemblance of its leaflets to those of the ash-tree.

ash-wood, *s.* The wood of the ash-tree.

"Like reeds he snapp'd the tough ash-wood."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 36.

***a-shā-me**, ***as-chā-me** (past par. **a-shā-med**, ***a-shā-mýd**, ***a-shā-mýd**), *v.t.* [Eng. *a*; *shame*. A.S. *ascamian* = to be ashamed; *gescamian* = to make ashamed; from *scama* = shame; *gescamian* = to shame, to blush. In Dut. *beschaamd* is an adj. = ashamed; Ger. *beschämet* = to shame.]

A. As a verb in contradistinction to a participle it is obsolete: To put to shame; to cause to blush.

āte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. *ae*, *ce* = *ē*. *ey* = *ā*. *qu* = *kw*.

B. *As a past participle* (ashamed, *ashamyd, *aschamyd), *it is in common use*: Made to blush, or feel abashed or confused, from consciousness of secret guilt, from a feeling of inferiority, from the humiliation produced by the exposure of disreputable moral conduct, or of intellectual folly with which one is chargeable.

"Ne be ye not ashamed, that daum Johan Schall aiday fastyng thus elenge goon?"
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14, 632-3.

¶ In Scripture it is followed by *of*, or more rarely by *for* or *because*, applied to that which causes the shame.

"And Moab shall be ashamed of Chemosh, as the house of Israel was ashamed of Beth-el their confidence."
—Jer. xiv. 18.

"... they shall see, and be ashamed for their envy at the people."
—Isa. xxvi. 11.

"... they shall be ashamed because of their sacrifices."
—Hosea iv. 19.

In Ordinary Language: To be ashamed for a person is to blush on account of his misconduct, the desire being felt that he should not disgrace himself.

a-shā'm-ōd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *ashamed*; -ly.] So as to manifest shame; bashfully. (*Hubert*.)

āsh-būd, *s.* [Eng. *ash* (2), and *bud*.] A bud on or from an ash-tree.

"Darker than darkest panicles, and that hair More black than ashbuds in the front of March."
Tennyson: *The Gardener's Daughter*.

*** ashe**, *v.t.* [ASK.]

āsh-ēn (1), *a.* [From Eng. *ashes*.] Of a colour between brown and grey.

"On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage Overcame the ashen hue of age."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 14.

āsh-ēn (2), **ās-shēn**, *a.* [From Eng. *ash*; and suff. -en. In Ger. *eschen*.]

1. Pertaining to the ash-tree.

2. Made of ash-wood.

"And each his ashen bow unbent."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 9.

ashen keys. The seed-vessels of the ash-tree. They are called by botanists Samaras, i.e., dry, indehiscent, winged, two-celled, two-seeded capsules. [SAMARA.] Their length and lateral compression create the resemblance to keys. [ASH-KEYS.]

Her.: The seed-vessels of the ash-tree, which are occasionally represented on an escutcheon. (*Gloss. of Heraldry*, 1847.)



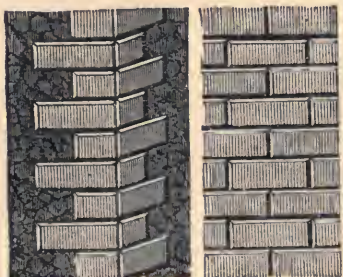
ASHEN KEYS.

āsh-ēt, āsch-ēt, *s.* [Fr. *assiette* = a plate, a trencher.] A large flat plate on which meat is brought to the table. (*Scott*.)

āsh-lar, āsh-lēr, *a-chēl-or (Eng.), **āis-lēr, *āis-lair, *ōst-lēr** (*Scott*), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *aiseler*, from *aiselle* = the armpit; Lat. *axilla* = the armpit.] [AXIL.]

A. *As substantive*:

Ash.: Hewn or squared stone used in building, as contradistinguished from that which is rough, as when it came from the



ASHLAR.

quarry. "J. H." in Boncher's *Dict.* states that the earliest instance of the use of the word *ashler* which had been discovered when he wrote, was in connection with the erection of the College of Fotheringhay. [See example.]

"... the ground of the body and isles be mased within the ende under the ground table-stones with rough stone; and all the remanent of the said body and isles,

unto the full hight of the said quire, with clene hewne *ashler*, alledged in the outer side unto the full hight of the said quire."—*An Indenture* (A.D. 1411), *Monast. Anglic.*, vi. 1, 414.

¶ In Somersetshire it was formerly used of paving stones. (*J. H.*, in *Boucher*.)

Nigged Ashlar: Stone hewn with a pick or with a pointed hammer, instead of with a chisel. The term is used principally in connection with the hewing of the hard Aberdeen granite. (*Weale*: *Rudiment. Dict. of Terms used in Arch.*, 1850, pt. iii., p. 304.)

B. *As adjective*: Pertaining to hewn or squared stones; made of or with ashlar or hewn stones.

"The ashler buttress heaves its force."

Scott: *Cudworth Castle*.

"It is no square-built gloomy palace of black ashlar marble, shrouded in awe and horror, as Gray gives it up, ..."
—*Carlyle*: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, Lect. I.

āsh-lēr-īng, *s.* [Eng. *ashler*; -ing.]

Architecture:

1. Pieces of wood, about three feet high, placed in garrets so as to cut off the acute angles formed by the junction of the roof and floor.

2. The act of bedding ashlar in mortar.

a-shō-ca, a-sō-ca, *s.* [In Bengali, &c., *ashoka*.] A magnificent tree, the *Jonesia asoca*, called after Sir William Jones, founder of the Asiatic Society, who says that the vegetable world scarce affords a richer sight than an ashoka-tree in full bloom. The flowers, which are in cymes, are of a rich orange colour. The fruit is leguminous. The tree is wild in the Malayan peninsula, and also cultivated in Indian gardens.

a-shō-re (1), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *shore* (2).]

1. Aslope, slantwise. (*Babes Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 121.)

2. A-straddle. (*Ibid.*, p. 136)

a-shō-re (2), *adv.* [Eng. *a* = on; *shore* (1).]

1. To the shore; upon the shore from the sea. *Used* (a) of a person landing from a ship:

"Yet then, when called ashore, he sought The tender peace of rural thought."
Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

Or (b) of the ship itself flung ashore, or anything from the deep similarly hurled upon the land.

"May thy billows rowl ashore The beryl and the golden ore."
Milton: *Comus*.

2. On the shore, as contradistinguished from being on board a ship or in the sea.

"Our position was often ashore."—Hooker: *Himalayan Journals*, ch. iii.

Āsh-tōr-ēth, Ās-tōr-ēth, Ās-tar-tē

(pl. **Āsh-tār-ōth**), *s.* [Heb. אַשְׁתָּרֹת (Ash-tōrēth), pl. אַשְׁתָּרוֹת (Ash-tārōth); Gr. Ἀστάρτη (Astartē); Assyri. *Ishlar*; Pers. *Istarah*; Gr. ἀστὴρ (astēr) = a star.] [STAR.] A goddess worshipped in Phenicia, Philistia, and elsewhere. She was symbolised by the moon, and also by the planet Venus. The place Asteroth Karnaim (Gen. xiv. 5) means the horned or mooned Astartes, probably from images of that goddess set up and worshipped there.

She is supposed to be the "Queen of Heaven," mentioned in Jer. vii. 18 and xlv. 17. אַשְׁתָּרֹת (āshērah), wrongly translated "grove" or "groves" in Judg. vi. 25, 2 Kings xxiii. 4, and various other places, seems to signify an image of Astarte. It is connected with אֶשֶׁר (ēshēr) = happiness, good fortune, Astarte being the goddess of good fortune. She represented the female principle, and was worshipped with impure rites. She is frequently connected with Baal, the corresponding male divinity. [BAAL.]

"For Solomon went after Astarteh, the goddess of the Zidonians."—1 Kings xi. 5.

āsh-y, *a.* [Eng. *ash*; -y.] Of an ash colour, or tending towards one; whitish-grey, pale.

"And dying eyes gleam'd forth their ashy lights, Like dying coals burnt out in tedious nights."
Shakespeare: *Tarquin and Lucrece*.

ashy-pale, *a.* Pale like ashes.

"... he looked ashy-pale and haggard."—Hooker: *Himalayan Journals*, vol. ii., p. 201.

ashy-green, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective*: Coloured green, mingled with ash colour.

B. *As subst.*: The colour now described.

"... the back of an ashy-green."—Warrington, in *Miscell. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, Oct., 1862.

Ā-siā (*sia* as *shā*), *s.* [Sw. & Dan. *Asien*; Dut. *Asie*; Fr. *Asie*; Sp., Port., Ital., & Lat. *Asia*; Gr. *Ἀσία* (Asia).]

1. *Classical Mythology*:

1. A daughter of Oceanus, mentioned by Hesiod, the first Greek writer who used the term *Asia*, and then not in a geographical sense.

2. The wife of Prometheus.

B. *Geog.* [Asia in this sense is said to be derived from the daughter of Oceanus mentioned above.]

* 1. Apparently the region east of the Archipelago once ruled over by King Attalus, and extending from Pergamos, in Mysia, to Caria. Herodotus is the first writer in which this—the oldest—geographical sense of the word *Asia* is known to occur. Livy also uses it with the same signification, generally known as *Asia Minor*.

2. The Roman province of the name, including Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, and Caria. This is the New Testament sense of the word.

"... the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, ..."
—Acts ii. 9, 10.

3. The great continent east of Europe and Africa. When this extended sense was introduced, then the region between the Black Sea, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, within which the Roman province of Asia was situated, came to be called in Latin, by way of distinction, *Asia Minor* (Lesser Asia). The first author known to have used the latter term for Asia west of the Taurus was Orosius, in the fifth century, A.D. (See *Trench*: *On the Study of Words*, p. 95.)

C. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the sixty-seventh found. It was discovered by Pogson on the 18th of April, 1861.

Ā'-sian (*sian* = *shan*), *adj.* [Lat. *Asius*.] Belonging to Asia.

"From Asian Taurus, from Imaus stretch'd."
Thomson: *Seasons*; *Autumn*.

Ā'-si-arch (or **si** = **shī**), *s.* [In Ger. *Asiarch*; Fr. *asiarque*; Lat. *asiarchus*; Greek ἀσιάρχης (asiarchēs).]

Under the Romans: The director-general of religious ceremonies in the province of Asia. The expression occurs in the Greek Testament, Τὸν δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἀσιάρχον (Tōn de kai tōn Asiarchōn) (Acts xix. 31). Properly speaking, there was but one Asiarch residing at Ephesus; the others referred to were his subordinates.

Ā-si-āt-īc, * **Ā-si-āt-īck** (or **si** = **shī**), *a. & s.* [In Fr. *Asiatique*, *adj.*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *Asiatico*; Lat. *Asiaticus*; Gr. Ἀσιατικός (Asiaticós).]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining, relating, or belonging to Asia in any of the geographical senses of that word.

Now (*Spec.*): Referring to the Asiatic continent.

"The commerce of Asiatic Russia bears a small proportion to that of European Russia, the proportion being as 4 to 85."—Leoni Levi: *Hist. Brit. Comm.* (1872), p. 467.

Asiatic Society: The name given to any society which makes Asia and its inhabitants the main subject of inquiry. The first modern society of the kind was the Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded at Calcutta by Sir William Jones, in January, 1784. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in March, 1823, and incorporated in August, 1824. It holds its meetings in London, but has affiliated societies or branches at Bombay and Madras. The Bengal Society also, though earlier in point of time, is now virtually a third branch. Other Asiatic Societies exist among the Continental nations, the best known being that of Paris, founded in 1822.

¶ For terms in Zoology, Botany, &c., commencing with Asiatic, such as *Asiatic elephant*, see the substantives subjoined.

B. *As substantive*: A native of Asia in any of the geographical senses of the word. *Spec.*, a native of the Asiatic continent.

"[If the Japanese and the Malays exhibit a character mainly, enterprising, and different from that of the other Asiatics. ...]"—Macle Brown: *Phys. Geog.*, 2nd ed. (1894), p. 622.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, xēnophon, exist. -īng, -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion, -cioun = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious = shūs. -hle, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

C. As subst. : Petitioning, expressed wish ; solicitation.

"Here, too, lands may be had for the asking."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*, ll. 8.

ask-îng-ly, adv. [Eng. asking; -ly.] In an inquiring manner; interrogatively.

ask-lént, ask-lént, adv. [ASLANT.] (Scotch.)

***a-skóf**, adv. [O. Eng. a; skof= scoff.] In a scoffing manner; deridingly.

"Allsander loke askof
As he no gedder therof."
Allsauder, 574. (Boucher.)

***a-slá'ke**, v.t. & i. [Eng. a; slake= slack; A.S. *aslacian*= to slacken, to loosen, to untie, to remit, to dissolve, to enervate.] To cause to become slack, to slacken, to extinguish.

"That thurgh your deth your lighne schuld askake."
Chaucer: C. T., § 913.

as-lá-nî, s. [From Turkish and Tartar *aslan*, *arslan*= a lion: as, *Alp Arslan*= Alp the Lion.] An old Turkish coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. [ASPER.] It is not included in the *Statesman's Year-book* among the coins now current in Turkey. Goodrich and Porter mention, on the authority of Buchanan, that the name *aslan* is sometimes applied to the Dutch dollar in the Levant.

a-slant, *a-slét, *a-slout, *a-sló'wte, (Eng.), ***as-klént, *as-klint'** (Scotch), adv. & prep. [Eng. a; slant. The k of the Scotch *askant* connects it also with *askant*. In Sw. *slänta*= to slip, to slide; Dut. *slinks*= obliquely, *slinksch*= oblique; Wel. *yslentio*= to slip or slide; O. Fr. *eslincher*= to slip or slide; Ital. *a schianco*=crosswise, slopingly; in a wrong sense.] [ASKANT, ASKANCE, SLANT, GLANCE.]

A. As adverb:

1. Lit.: Not at a right angle; slantingly, obliquely. Not in a straightforward manner. [B.]

"Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Looked askant and unco skelg."
Burns: *Duncan Gray*.

2. Fig.: In a morally oblique manner.

"Sîn' tho' I came to the world askant."
Burns: *To his Illegitimate Child*.

B. As prep.: In a slanting direction to anything; obliquely to anything.

"The swelling upland, where the ridelong sun
Aslant the wooded slope, at evening goes."
Longfellow: *Spirit of Poetry*.

¶ The old forms **aslet, *aslout, and *asloute* are from *Prompt. Parv.*; and *aslout* in the *Babes Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 155. Possibly they may be connected with *aslope* rather than with *aslant*.

a-slá'we, pa. par. [A.S. *aslegen, aslagen*= slain.] Slain.

"The cayn hadde his brother aslawe, Isem he was
theruore."
The Holy Rode (ed. Morris), 20.

a-sló'op, a. or adv. [Eng. a= on, and sleep; A.S. *aslaþan*= to be asleep.]

I. In sleep. (Applied to rest in the state of sleep.)

1. Lit.: In literal sleep, sleeping.

"The ship was covered with the waves: but he was asleep."—Matt. viii. 24.

2. Figuratively:

(a) Dead; in the sleep of death.

"We which are alive, and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent them which are asleep."—1 Thess. iv. 15.

(b) Benumbed, numb. [II. 2 (b).]

II. Into sleep. (Applied to the passage from the state of waking to the state of sleep.)

1. Lit.: Into literal sleep.

2. Figuratively:

(a) Into death.

"When he had said this he fell asleep."—Acts vii. 60.

(b) Benumbed; into a benumbed state.

"Leaning long upon any part maketh it numb, and, as we call it, asleep."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, cent. viii., § 753.

***a-slét**, adv. [ASLANT.]

a-sló'pe, a. or adv. [Eng. a= on, and slope.] With a slope; slopingly, aslant, obliquely.

"To set them, not upright, but aslope."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, cent. v., § 425.

***a-sló'wte**, adv. [ASLANT.]

***a-slüg**, adv. [Eng. a; slug; -ly.] After the manner of a slug—i.e., in a sluggish manner, sluggishly, lazily. (Fotherby.)

as-mat-ög'-ra-phý, s. [Gr. *ἄσμα* (*asma*), genit. *ἄσματος* (*asmatos*)= a song, from *ᾄδω* (*adō*)= to sing; *γραφή* (*graphē*)= a writing.] A writing about songs; a treatise on songs.

a-sméar, a. [Eng. a= on, and smear, s.] Smear'd over; befouled. (Dickens: *Great Expectations*, ch. xx.)

Ās-môn-ē'-an, Ās-môn-ē'-an, a. & s. [From *Asmoneus*.] (See def.)

A. As adjective: Pertaining or relating to Asmoneus, the great-grandfather of that Matthias who commenced the Maccabean revolt. (Josephus: *Antiq.*, bk. xli., ch. vi., § 1.) Or pertaining or relating to the illustrious Jewish family of patriots and princes called after him.

B. As substantive: A member of the Asmonean family described above.

a-sō'ak, a. or adv. [Eng. a; soak.] Soaking, in a soaking state. (Holdsworth.)

a-sō'-ca, s. [ASHOCA.]

***a-sō'il**, v.t. [ASSOIL.]

a-sōm'-a-toūs, a. [Lat. *asomatus*; Gr. *ἀσώματος* (*asōmatos*), from *ἀ*, priv., and *σῶμα* (*sōma*)= body.] Destitute of a body; incorporeal. (Johnson.)

***a-sōm'-ōn**, v.t. [SUMMON.]

***a-sōn'-dör**, adv. [ASUNDER.]

***asonghe**, v. [O. Fr. *essoigner*.] To excuse. "And for-do all that werte fare,
And thow may schuld asonghe the."
Ratis Having, bk. i. (ed. Lumby), 299, 1, 000.

a-sō'-pī-a, s. [From Gr. *Ἀσπός* (*Aspos*), the "god" of the river Asopus in Achaia (there was another in Boeotia).] A genus of moths belonging to the family Pyralidae. *A. farinalis* is the so-called Meal-moth. [MEAL-MOTH.]

āsp (1), s. [ASPEN.]

asp (2), **ās'-pīc, †ās'-pīck**, s. [In Sw. *aspig*; Fr. *aspic*; Prov. *aspic, aspis*; Sp. *aspid*; Port. *aspide, aspid*; Ital. *aspide*; Lat. *aspis*; Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*)= a round shield; an asp.]

1. The kind of serpent which has obtained great celebrity from having been chosen by Cleopatra to give her an easy death. It is believed to have been the Naia Haje. It is the same genus as the Cobra Capello, but differs in having the neck less wide, and having the colour greenish, bordered with brown. It is probably the "asp" (*ἀσπίς* (*aspis*)) of the New Testament (Rom. iii. 13), and the "asp" (*[ἄσπις]* (*aspihen*)) of the Old (Deut. xxxii. 33; Job xx. 14, 16; Isa. xi. 8).

"Their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps."—Deut. xxxii. 33.

"The poison of asps is under their lips."—Rom. iii. 13.

"Swell, bosom, with thy fraught,
For 'tis of asps' tongues!"

Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 3.

2. The Common Asp or Chersæa (*Vipera aspis*) is olive above, with four rows of black



THE COMMON ASP (VIPERA ASPIS).

spots. Its poison is severe. It is common in Sweden and some other parts of Europe.

3. (Poetically): Any venomous serpent. Describing the Laocoon, Byron says:—

"... the enormous asp
Enforces pain" on Jans, and stifles gasp on gasp."
Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, iv. 160.

***ās-pāl'-a-thūm**, s. [ASPALATHUS.] An obsolete name for Calamagrostis wood. (See *Parr's Med. Diet.*) It is the same as AGALLOCH, AGILA, EAGLE-WOOD, or LIGN ALOES (q.v.).

ās-pāl'-a-thūs, s. [In Fr. *aspalat*; Lat. *aspalathus*; Gr. *ἀσπλάθος* (*aspalathos*), a thorny shrub, the bark and roots of which yielded a fragrant oil. It has not been certainly identified. It was called from the island of Aspalathus, on the coast of Lycia, where it grew.]

1. The unidentified ancient shrub.

"I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh."—Eccles. xxiv. 15.

2. A plant called the Rose of Jerusalem, or Our Lady's Rose. (Johnson.)

3. *Mod. Bot.*: A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosæ and the sub-order Papilionaceæ. It contains about 150 shrubs and under-shrubs, some of them cultivated in British gardens. The genus stands in classification near *Ulex* (Gorse).

ās-pa-lāx, s. [Gr. *ἀσπλάξ* (*asplax*) or *σπάλαξ* (*spalax*)= a mole.] A genus of Rodentia, to which belongs the *A. typhlus* of Turkey, Southern Russia, and Persia. It has no real affinity to our mole, which is ranked under the Insectivora, and not the Rodentia.

ās-par-āg'-ē-sē, †ās-par-a-ġin'-ē-sē, s. pl. [ASPARAGUS.]

Bot.: A tribe or section of the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), consisting of species with succulent fruits. Type, *Asparagus* (q.v.). They have usually the stem fully developed, and sometimes, indeed, even arborescent, with branches. Sometimes it is forming. Sometimes, again, there is no stem; in which latter case the leaves are often coriaceous and permanent.

***ās-pār'-a-ġi**, s. pl. [ASPARAGUS.]

ās-par-a-ġin, as-pār'-a-mid, s. [In Ger. *asparagin*; from Eng., &c., *asparagus* (q.v.).]

A chemical substance found in the roots of marsh-mallows and the shoots of asparagus, and in several other plants. The crystals are brilliant, tasteless, transparent, and colourless. They have a faint cooling taste, and are soluble in water, especially if it is hot. The formula is $C_4H_9N_3O_3H_2O$. It is somewhat akin to Malmide. (Fownes.)

ās-par-a-ġin'-ē-sē, s. pl. [ASPARAGÆÆ.]

ās-par-āg'-īn-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *asparagin(æ)*, and Eng. suffix -ous.] Pertaining or relating to asparagus.

Asparaginous vegetables (Gardening): Those vegetables the tender shoots of which are eaten like those of asparagus.

ās-pār'-a-ġūs, s. [In Sw. *sparris*; Dan. *asparges*; Dut. *asperste*; Ger. *aspergle, spargel*; Fr. *asperge*; Sp. *esparrago*; Port. *aspargo*; Ital. *spargato, asparago*; Russ. *sparsa*; Lat. *asparagus, asparagus*; Gr. *ἀσπάραγος* (*asparagos*), Attic *ἀσπράγος* (*aspragos*), from *σπάρσσω* (*sparsō*)= to tear. So called because of the strong prickles with which some of the species are armed. Formerly written *spargæ* or *spargæ*.]

A. Ord. Lang.: A culinary plant, the tender shoots of which are eaten. It is the Wild Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*), developed by cultivation.

"Pardons for murder, for robbery, for arson were sold at Whitehall scarcely less openly than asparagus at Covent Garden."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ, or Lilyworts, and the tribe Asparagaceæ, of which it is the type. It contains the Common Asparagus (*A. officinalis*), which is a plant with drooping, greenish-white flowers and red berries, growing here and there on the British coasts. As mentioned above, it is the origin of the Garden Asparagus.

In the *Plural*. *Asparagi*: A name given by the old botanists to the shoots covered with scales, like those of the asparagus, which are sent forth by some plants. The name now given to such a shoot is *turio*. (Lindley: *Intro. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., 1839, p. 72.)

Mineralogy. *Asparagus-stone*: A mineral, a variety of Apatite, found in Spain. Dana couples it with Moroxite, and places both as a first sub-variety of ordinary Apatite, its only distinctive characteristic being its yellowish-green colour.

ās-par'-tāte, s. [Eng. *aspartic* (ic); -ate.] [ASPARTIC ACID.]

ās-pār'-a-mid, s. [Eng. *asparagus* and *amid* (q.v.).] The same as ASPARAGIN (q.v.). (Watts.)

ās-par'-tic, a. [Formed from *asparagin* (q.v.).]

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, 33; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -claa, -claa = shəp. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -sious, -clous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

aspartic acid ($C_4H_7NO_4$). An acid formed from animal or vegetable proteids. (Watts.)

As-pā-sī-a, s. [From *Aspasia*, the companion of Pericles; or from Gr. *ἀσπασίος* (*aspasios*) = gladly welcomed; *ἀσπράζομαι* (*asprazomai*) = to welcome kindly.] A genus of plants belonging to the order Orchidaceae, or Orchids.

as-pā-sī-ō-lite, s. [Gr. *ἀσπασίος* (*aspasios*) = greatly welcomed, and suffix *-ite*.]

Min.: According to the British Museum Catalogue, a variety of Oosite, a mineral placed by Dana under Pinite. He regards Aspasolite as a variety of Fahluite. It is of a green or greyish colour. It occurs in Norway with Iolite, of which it may be only an altered state. [FAHLUNITE, OOSITE, IOHITE.]

* **āspe**, s. [ASPEN.]

ās-pect, * **as-pect**, * **as-pect'e**, s. [In Sw. *Aspekt*; Dan. *Aspekt*; Ger. *Aspekt*; Fr. *Aspect*; Sp. *Aspecto*; Port. *Aspecto*, *aspetto*; Ital. *aspetto*; Lat. *aspectus* = (1) a seeing, view; (2) the sense of sight; (3) (by metonymy) the look, aspect, mien; from *aspectus*, pa. par. of *aspicio* = *adspicio* = to look to or at; *ad* = to, at; *specio* = to look at, to behold.]

A. Ordinary Language:

† **I.** The act of looking, a glance.

"The tradition is no less ancient, that the basilisk killeth by aspect, and that the wolf, if he see a man first, by aspect striketh a man hoarse."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x., § 24.

† **II.** The appearance presented.

1. Of persons:

(i.) **Gen.**: Countenance, look, also mien. (Applied to a man, or at least to a living being.)

"Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom Satan except, none higher sat, with grave Aspect he rose, . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. II.

(ii.) **Spec. Figuratively:** (In the astrological sense.) [B. 2.]

"To praise the clear unmatched red and white, Which triumphed in that sky of his delight, Where mortal stars, as bright as heaven's beauties, With pure aspects did him peculiar duties."—*Shakep.: Targuin and Lucrece*.

" . . . another Pollio shine, With aspect open, shall erect his head, And round the orb lu hasting notes he read."—*Pope: Moral Essays; Epistle v. 64-66*.

2. Of things:

(i.) **Of material things:** The appearance presented by a place; also the adaptation which a building or other station possesses for affording an outlook in any particular direction. (Used with more or less tacit allusion to the astrological sense.)

"The whole aspect of the place has been altered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"I have built a strong wall, faced to the south aspect with brick."—*Swift*.

† **Often** in the plural, both with this and other significations.

"The aspects of nature are more varied and impressive in Alpine regions than elsewhere."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., II. 31.

(ii.) **Of things not essentially material:** The appearance presented to the mind instead of to the eye.

"The aspect of affairs was, on the whole, cheering."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

"The character, thus formed, has two aspects."—*Ibid.*, ch. xii.

B. Technically:

1. Old Astron.: The position of a planet in the heavens, especially with respect to other planets. Five different aspects received names. If two planets had the same longitude, they were said to be in *conjunction*; if 60° apart, the aspect was *sextile*; if 90°, *quartile*; if 120°, *trine*; if 180°, then the two bodies were said to be in *opposition*. The symbols were the following:—

Conjunction	⋄
Sextile	✱
Quartile	□
Trine	Δ
Opposition	⋈

Of these terms only the first and last are now retained. [CONJUNCTION, OPPOSITION.] In the subjoined example, *square* is the same as *quartile*, and *opposite* means in *opposition*.

"To the blank moon, Her office they prescribed: to th' other five, Their planetary motions and aspects. In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite."

2. Astron.: This pseudo-science, recognising the different aspects of the planets described under No. 1 (*Old Astron.*), further superadded

the notion that these could, on the one hand, exert good, and on the other, an evil or malign influence on human affairs.

" . . . If Nature's concord broke, Among the constellations war were sprung, Two planets, rushing from aspect malign Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound."

" . . . and the astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil aspects."—*Bacon: Essays (Civil & Mor.)*, ch. ix.

3. Her.: The position which an animal occupies with regard to the eye of the spectator. It may be (1) *full aspect*, that is, full-faced, looking towards the spectator; or (2) *passant*, that is, with its side towards him; or (3) of *trian aspect*, that is, neither the one nor the other, but between the two.

4. Painting. A double aspect: A single figure representing two or more different objects. (*Glossog. Nova*.)

* **as-pect**, v. t. [From *aspect*, s. (q.v.).] To look at, to behold, to contemplate.

"Happy in their mistake, those people, whom The northern pole aspects; whom fear of death, The greatest of all human fears, ne'er moves."

Temple.

as-pect-a-ble, a. [Lat. *aspectabilis*.] That may be looked at or beheld.

"To this use of informing us what is in this aspectable world, we shall find the eye well fitted."—*Ray: Creation*.

as-pect-ant, a. [Lat. *aspectans*, pr. par. of *aspecto* = to look at.] Looking at.

Her.: A term applied to two birds facing one another, or looking at one another. (The term *aspecting* has the same meaning.)

as-pect-ēd, pa. par. & a. [ASPECT, v.]

1. As pa. par.: Looked at, beheld.

2. As adj.: Having an aspect.

as-pect-ing, pr. par. & a. [ASPECT, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. As pr. par.: Looking at, beholding.

2. As adj.: Having an aspect.

II. Her.: The same as ASPECTANT (q.v.).

* **as-pec-tion**, s. [Lat. *aspectio* = a look, a view.] The act of looking at anything.

"A Moorish queen upon aspect of the picture of Andromeda conceived and brought forth a fair one."—*Brown*.

ās-pēn, * **āsp** (1), * **āspe**, * **ēspe**, a. & s. [A.S. *cēsp*, *cēpe*, *cēpe* = an aspen; *cēpe* (adj.) = tremulous; Sw. *asp*; O. Icel. *ōsp*; Dan. *espetrē*; Dut. *esp*, *espeboom*; Ger. *espe*, *aspe*, *aspe*; O. H. Ger. *aspa*.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining in any way to the trembling poplar. [See A., *subst.*] *Spec.*, consisting or made of its wood.

"You see these lifeless stumps of aspen wood."—*Wordsworth: Hart-Leap Well*, pt. II.

B. As substantive: A tree, the *Populus tremula*, or Trembling Poplar. The leaves are nearly orbicular, and are bluntly sinuate-toothed. They soon become glabrous on both



ASPEN.
(1) Tree, (2) leaves, and (3) catkins.

sides. The tremulous movement of the leaves which exists in all the poplars, but culminates in the aspen, mainly arises from the length and slender character of the petiole or leaf-stalk, and from its being much and laterally compressed. The aspen is more unequivocally a native of Britain, and especially of Scotland, than the other poplars, being often found in the middle of large woods remote from cultivation.

"Willows whiten, aspens quiver."—*Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott*.

aspen-leaf, s.

1. Lit.: The leaf of the aspen.

"And his joints, with nerves of iron twined, Shook like the aspen-leaves in wind."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, II. 24.

* **2. Fig.**: The tongue

"For if they (i.e. wives) might be suffered to begin ones in the congregation to fall in disputing, those aspen leaves of theirs would never leave wagging."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 163. (S. in Boucher.)

ās-pēr, **as-prē** (pre as pēr), a. & s. [Lat. *asper* = rough.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rough; not smooth on the surface.

" . . . he saith that the way to heaven is strait and aspre and painful."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 74. (S. in Boucher.)

"Cold maketh the arteries and flesh more aspre and rough."—*Bacon: De Calore et Frigore*.

2. Sharp in sound.

"All base notes, or very treble notes, give an aspre sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 173.

3. Bitter in spirit.

"For if Cressida had erst complained more, Than can the plaua a thousand times more, And in her aspre plaint, thus she seide."—*Chaucer: Troil. & Cress.*, bk. IV.

B. As substantive:

Greek Grammar: The rough breathing (Lat. *spiritus asper*) (´) placed over the initial letter of many Greek words, when that letter is itself a vowel, and over the second letter if a diphthong. It indicates that the vowel is to be aspirated, i.e., pronounced as if h preceded it, as *ἵππος* (*hippos*). It is used also before *p*, at the beginning of a word, to indicate that it should be pronounced like *rh*, as *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*). When a double *p* occurs in the middle of a word, some authors mark the first with the soft breathing (Lat. *spiritus lenis*), and the second with the rough one, as *ἐπὶπνον* (*eripnon*). Liddell and Scott generally omit ´, writing the word simply *ἐπῖπνον*; but whether ´ be inserted or omitted, the second *p* must be pronounced with an aspirate.

as-pēr, s. [Low Lat. *asperus*, *asprus*, *asperum*, *asprum*; Mod. Gr. *ἀσπρον* (*aspron*); from *ἀσπρος* (*aspros*) = white; the rendering of Turkish *aytschek*, *atcsch*, as adj. = white, as subst. = an old Turkish coin, called by Europeans *atsche* or *atche* (q.v.).] (*Mahm.*.)

Numis.: An old Turkish coin of silver, the third of a medine. It was worth about an English halfpenny.

* **ās-pēr-a**, a. [The fem. of Lat. *asper*, -a, -um = rough.]

* **Anatomy.** *Aspera arteria*: The windpipe.

† **The ancients** considered all arteries to contain air, and not blood.

" . . . the weasand or wind-pipe, which we call *aspera arteria*, . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II., § 174.

† **ās-pēr-āto**, v. t. [In Ital. *asperare* = to exasperate; Lat. *aspero* = (1) to make rough, (2) to sharpen, (3) to exasperate.] To roughen; to make rough.

"These corpuses of colour insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the higness and texture of the corpuses."—*Boyle*.

† **ās-pēr-ā-tēd**, pa. par. & a. [ASPERATE.]

† **ās-pēr-ā-tīng**, pr. par. [ASPERATE.]

ās-pēr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *asperatio*.] Roughness. The act of making rough; the state of being made rough; that which imparts the roughness. (*Johnson*.)

* **ās-pēr-āunt**, a. [Lat. *asperans*, pr. par. of *aspero*.] [ASPERATE.] Bold. (*Alisaunder*, 4,871.)

as-pēr-gēs, s. [Lat. = thou shalt sprinkle.]

1. The rod for sprinkling holy water.

2. The Antiphon, "Asperges me, Domine," which is sung before a High Mass, or a Missa Cantata, while the priest is sprinkling the congregation with holy water.

as-pēr-gil-lī-form, a. [Low Lat. *aspergillus* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Shaped like an aspergillus; brush-shaped. Example, the stigmas of grasses.

as-pēr-gil-lūm, s. [From Low Lat. *aspergillus* (q.v.).] Watering-pot shell. A genus of molluscs, belonging to the family Gastrochidæ. The shell, which is small, is cemented to the lower end of a long shelly tube. This tube is closed at the end by a perforated

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

disc like the spout of a watering-pot. The species occur in the warmer seas. In 1875, Tate enumerated twenty-one recent and one fossil, the latter from the Miocene.

as-për-gil-lüs, s. [Low Lat. *aspergillus*; from Lat. *aspergo* = a sprinkling; *aspergo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.]

1. *Roman Catholic Ritual*: The brush used for sprinkling holy water in Roman Catholic churches.

2. *Bot.*: Moldiness. A genus of fungi belonging to the cohort Concomycetes. The species are found on rotten substances, on decaying fungi, on damp plants, in herbaria, and in similar situations.

as-për-göire (oïre as wär), s. [Fr. *asperge*; Lat. *aspergo* = to sprinkle.]

Roman Catholic Ritual: A sprinkling with holy water.

as-për-i-fö-l-i-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *asper* = rough, and *folium* = a leaf.] Linnaeus's name for the natural order of plants now called Boraginaceae, or Borageworts. It was given because, as a rule, they have hairy leaves.

as-për-i-fö-l-i-äto, a. [Lat. *asper* = rough, and *foliatus* = leaved; from *folium* = a leaf.] Having rough leaves, i.e., leaves roughened with hairs.

as-për-i-fö-l-i-öus, a. [Lat. *asper* = rough, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as *ASPERIFOLIATE*. (Todd.)

as-për-i-ty, s. [In Fr. *asperité*; Ital. *asperita*; Lat. *asperitas*; from *asper* = rough.]

1. *Of things tested by the senses*:

1. Roughness of surface; unevenness of surface.

"Sometimes the pores and asperities of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. 1, p. 62.

2. Roughness of sound, unpleasant sharpness; also harshness of pronunciation.

3. Roughness of taste; tartness, sourness.

II. *Of things tested by the mind*:

1. Roughness to be encountered in one's path, difficulties in one's way; something distasteful to the feelings requiring to be done.

"... the activities and asperities of duty."—Barrow, vol. III, Ser. 42.

2. Sourness or bitterness of feeling; bitterness in soul.

3. Roughness of temper, moroseness, sourness, crabbedness. This may be temporary and produced by provocation, or it may be permanent and resulting from long-indulged ill-nature.

"... and was answered with equal asperity and even more than equal ability by Sir John Dalrymple."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **as-për-ly**, * **as-pre-ly** (pre as për), adv. [Eng. & Lat. *asper*, and Eng. suff. *-ly* = like.] Roughly.

"... and there assailed them so asperly, that the Captain of the Romans, called Lucretius, might easily take them."—Sir Thomas Elyot: *The Governour*, p. 67.

* **as-për-möus**, a. [Gr. *ἀσπερος* (*aspermós*), from *ἀ*, priv., and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed; *σπείρω* (*speirō*) = to sow.] Without seed, destitute of seed. (Brande.)

as-për-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *aspernatio*, from *aspernare* = to spurn away: *as* = from, and *spernare* = to despise; *sperno* = to separate, to despise.] Contempt, disdain. (Johnson.)

* **as-për-nesse**, * **as-pre-nesse**, s. [Eng. &c. *asper*; O. Eng. suff. *-nesse*.] Roughness, bitterness, unpleasantness to the taste or feelings; aduerseness, calumniousness.

"The asperness of his estate."—Chaucer: *Boecius*, bk. iv.

as-për-ö-lite, s. [Lat. *asper* = rough; *o*, euphonic; and *-lite*, from Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.] Named *asperillite* on account of its great brittleness. (Dana.) A mineral, a variety of Chrysocolla. It is of a bluish-green colour, and comes from Tagilsk, in Russia.

* **as-për-öus**, a. [Eng. & Lat. *asper*.] Full of roughness, very uneven.

"The asperous edge..."—Wilson: *Great Britain* (1653). (Balfour: *Cont. to Leticia*.)

"Black and white are the most asperous and unequal of colours, so like that it is hard to distinguish them; black is the most rough."—Boyle.

as-për-se, v. l. [In Fr. *asperger*; Port. *aspergir*; Ital. *aspergere*; Lat. *aspergo*, sup. *aspersum* = to scatter or strew upon, to besprinkle: *ad* = to, and *spergo* = to throw here and there. Cognate with Gr. *σπείρω* (*speirō*) = to sow.]

† 1. *Lit.*: To besprinkle one, to scatter or cast over one.

2. *Fig.*: To bespatter one with calumnies; to set in motion injurious charges against one, made either to his face or behind his back; to vituperate one.

"For he who tempts, though in vain, at least asperes."

The tempted with dishonour foul. . . .

Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ix.

as-për-sed, pa. par. & a. [ASPERSE, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

2. *Her.*: Strewed or powdered with a number of small charges, such as *fleur de lis*, cinquefoils, &c. It is the same as Fr. *semé* (q.v.). (Gloss. of Her.)

as-për-sër, s. [Eng. *asperse*(e); -er.] One who besprinkles or bespatters another, either in a literal or in a figurative sense. (Todd.)

as-për-sing, pr. par. [ASPERSE, v.]

as-për-sion, s. [In Fr. & Sp. *asperción*; Port. *aspersão*; Ital. *aspersione*, *aspergine*; Lat. *aspersio*.]

I. The act of sprinkling; the state of being sprinkled—

† 1. *Lit.*: With water or other liquid; or with any material thing capable of division into minute drops.

"... as when the armourers make their steel more tough and pliant, by asperation of water or juice of herbs."—Bacon: *Physiol. Rem.*

2. *Fig.*: With anything not of a material kind. *Spec.*—

* (a) With allusions or references to, or illustrations derived from, certain departments of human knowledge.

"And if the book of Job be turned over, it will be found to have much asperation of natural philosophy."—Bacon: *Inter. of Nat.*, ch. l.

(b) With injurious or calumnious charges.

"The same aspersions of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion."—Dryden.

† II. That with which one is aspersed. *Spec.*, an injurious statement against one.

"... yet how can fighting or killing my adversary wipe off my asperation, or take off my blow, or prove that I did not lie?"—Jeremy Taylor: *Of Duels*. (Works (ed. 1839), vol. III, p. 85.)

as-për-sive, a. [Eng. *asperse*(e); suff. *-ive*.] Involving aspersions, containing aspersions; calculated to asperse. (Ogilvie.)

as-për-sive-ly, adv. [Eng. *asperse*(e); -ly.] By way of aspersions.

"... thor: ... my envious and injurious detractions which the ignorant may aspersively cast thereon."—Sir T. Drak: *Revised. To the Reader*. (Richardson.)

as-për-si-ä-üm, s. [Low Lat. *aspersorium*, whence the Ital. *aspersorio*.]

1. The stoup, or holy-water basin, in mediæval churches.

2. The aspergillus, or sprinkler. (Gloss. of Arch.)

as-për-sör-y, a. [Eng. *asperse*(e); -ory.] Tending to asperse, calculated to asperse; defamatory. (Webster.)

as-për-ü-gö, s. [In Sp. *asperugo*; Ital. *asperugine*; Lat. *asperugo*, a plant with prickly leaves; from *asper* = rough.] Madwort. A genus of plants belonging to the order Boraginaceae (Borageworts). It contains only one species, *A. procumbens*, or German Madwort, a very hispid plant, with solitary blue flowers in the axils of the leaves. It is naturalised in Britain.

as-për-ü-la, s. [In Fr. *asperule*; from Lat. *asper* = rough, so called on account of the roughness of some species of the genus.] Woodruff. A genus of plants belonging to the order Gallaceae, or Stelates. It contains two genuine British species—*Asperula odorata*, the Sweet Woodruff, which has six to eight leaves in a whorl; and *A. cynanchica*, the Small Woodruff, or Squinancy-root, which has but four. The former species has white flowers, and grows in woods and other shady places, the latter has lilac or pinkish flowers, and is found chiefly on chalk downs. At least one other species has been naturalised.

äs-phält, **äs-phälte**, **äs-phäl-tüm**, **äs-phäl-tüs**, **äs-phäl-tös**, s. & a. [In Dut. & Ger. *asphalt*; Fr. *asphalte*; Port. *asphalto*; Sp. *asfalto*; Ital. *asfalto*, *asfalto*; Mod. Lat. *asphaltum*, *asphaltus*; Gr. *ἀσφαλτος* (*asphaltos*), according to Liddell and Scott, not a proper Greek word. Mann deems it of Phœnician origin; but in Hebrew, which is closely akin to Phœnician, *asphalt* is *חֶמָּה* (*chémah*) (Gen. xl. 3; xiv. 10; Exod. ii. 3), which is from quite another root.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language* (of the forms *asphalt*, *asphalte*, and *asphaltus*): Bitumen, Jews' pitch.

1. The mineral substance described under II. 1.

"Unwholesome fogs hang perpetually over the lake, and the stagnant surface is broken by clots of asphalt, which are constantly bubbling up from the bottom."—Milton: *Hist. Jews*, 3rd ed., bk. l., vol. I, p. 17.

2. The artificially-made substance described under II. 4.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mineralogy* (of the form *asphaltum*): A mineral placed by Dana in the Appendix to his *Hydro-carbons*. Pliny called it *bitumen*, a name still in common use. More specifically, it is compact bitumen. It has been termed also *mineral pitch* and *Jews' pitch*. It is amorphous; the spec. grav., 1—1·8; the colour, brownish black and black; the lustre, pitchy; the odour, bituminous, especially when it is rubbed. There are more fluid and more solid kinds of it. It melts at 90° to 100° C., and burns with a bright flame. It may be dissolved either in whole or in part in oil of turpentine, ether, or alcohol. It consists of oils, vapourable at different temperatures, resins, black or brownish-black substances, and others of a nitrogenous character. It contains about eighty per cent. of carbon, eight or nine per cent. of hydrogen, with varying proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and ash. It exists in and along the shores of the Dead Sea, which was thence called *Lake Asphaltites* or *Asphaltitis*. (Josephus: *Wars*, bk. iv., ch. viii.) The "slime-pits" with which the "vale of Siddim" was "full," were of asphalt (Gen. xiv. 10). It also constituted both the "slime" and the "pitch" (there is only one substance mentioned in Hebrew) with which the ark of bulrushes designed for the reception of the infant Moses was daubed (Exod. ii. 3). It was found at Hit, above Babylon, on the Euphrates, and was the "slime" which the builders of the tower of Babel employed instead of mortar (Gen. xi. 3). It occurs also near the Tigris and in the Caucasus. In America, it is met with in the island of Trinidad, where a large lake of it exists [see A. II. 2]; in Peru, and in California. In Europe it is found in the island of Zante; in Albania and Dalmatia; in Carinthia; in the Harz, in Germany; in France; and abundantly in the Val de Travers, in the Canton of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland; besides small quantities in our own country, in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Shropshire. [BITUMEN.]

2. *Geol.* (chiefly of the forms *asphaltum* and *asphalt*). Asphaltum is apparently of vegetable origin. Treating of the pitch lake of Trinidad, Sir Charles Lyell mentions that fluid bitumen is seen to ooze from the bottom of the sea on both sides of the island of Trinidad, and to rise up to the surface of the water. He also states, on the authority of Guinilla, that "about seventy years ago" (about 1780?) a spot of land on the west coast of Trinidad sunk suddenly, and was replaced by a small lake of pitch. The celebrated "Pitch Lake" may have had a similar origin. The Orinoco has for ages been rolling quantities of vegetable matter into the adjacent ocean. Subterranean fires may have converted them into petroleum, which, being forced upwards by similar causes, has been inspissated and transformed into different varieties of asphaltum. (Lyell: *Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xvi., 8th ed., 1850.) It occurs in rocks of various ages, but most abundantly in those of very recent date.

3. *Chem.* (of the forms *asphalt* and *asphaltum*). Asphalt is said to consist chiefly of a substance called by Boussingault *asphaltene*. [ASPHALTENE.] Dana, however, considers Boussingault's conclusions as by no means finally established.

4. *Art and Commerce*:

(a) Most of the asphalt of antiquity was brought from the Dead Sea. The Egyptians

böll, böy; pöüt, jöwi; cat, çell, chorus, çhim, bench; go, gem; thim, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious, -cious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

used in embalming their dead. Solid asphalt is still used in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia instead of pitch for ships, and the fluid asphaltum for varnishing and for burning in lamps. It is also used for covering roads and pavements, being smooth, impermeable to water, and durable. Much, however, of the asphalt used for covering streets, pavements, bridges, roofs, &c., in American and European cities, is not that of nature, but is manufactured artificially from bitumen, pitch, and gravel, or from a brown bituminous limestone found near the Jura mountains. When employed for paving, it is melted in large iron caldrons and laid down hot, that it may consolidate into a continuous sheet of impermeable material. It is the same as asphaltic mastic.

(b) A composition of asphalt, lamp black, and oil of spike, or turpentine, used for drawing black figures on dial-plates. (*Nicholson's* [Webster's Dict.])

B. As adjective: Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of, or at least containing asphalt.

asphalt-like, *a.* Like asphalt.

"... a black lustrous asphalt-like solid, his [Bous-singault's] asphaltene."—*Dana's Mineralogy*, 5th ed., p. 751.

ās-phāl-tēne, *s.* [Eng., &c., asphalt; suff. -ene.]

Chem.—Boussingault's name for a substance which consists for the major part of asphalt. Its formula is $C_{20}H_{12}O_2$. It arises probably from the oxidation of petroleum. [ASPHALT, *A.*, II. 8.] (*Fownes: Man. of Chem.*, 10th ed., p. 586.)

ās-phāl-tic, ***ās-phāl-tick**, *a.* [Eng. asphalt; -ic.] Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of asphalt; containing asphalt.

"... beyond
The flower-dale of Silenus clad with vines,
And Eleile to the asphaltic pool."
Milton: P. L., bk. 1.

ās-phāl-tite, *a.* [In Fr. asphaltite; from Gr. ἀσφαλτῖτης (asphaltitis).] The same as ASPHALTIC (q.v.). (*Bryant*.)

ās-phāl-tōs, **ās-phāl-tūm**, **ās-phāl-tūs**, *s.* [ASPHALT.]

ās-phō-dēl (Eng.), **ās-phōd-ēl-ūs** (Lat.), *s. pl.* [In Sw. *asfodillrot*; Ger. *asphodille*, *asfodil*, *asfodille*; Dut. *asfodil*; Russ. *asfalt*; Fr. *asphodèle*; Sp. *afodolo*; Port. *asphodelo*; Ital. *asfodelo*; Lat. *asphodelus*; Gr. ἀσφodelos (asphodelos).] Possibly from *ā*, priv., and *σφάλλω* (*sphallō*) = to balk, to foil. In this case it would mean a flower which cannot be balked or foiled when in competition with others. Now corrupted into *asfodil*.]

A. *Ord. Lang.* (of the form *asphodel*): The English name of the plants between of the plants belonging to the genus *Asphodelus* (q.v.). The yellow and white species were introduced into this country during the sixteenth century—the former about the year 1596, and the latter in 1551. Immense tracts of land in Apulia are covered with white asphodel, which affords good nourishment to sheep. The asphodels, being sacred to Proserpine, were used in classic times in funeral ceremonies, and the souls of the departed were supposed by the poets to wander in meadows adorned with these beautiful flowers.

"Resting weary limbs at last on beds of asphodel."
Tennyson: The Lotus-eaters; *Choric Song*, 8.
"... flowers were the couch,
Pansies and violets, and asphodel,
And hyacinths."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. ix.

B. (*Bot.* (of the form *Asphodelus*): A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceae and the section Anthiceae. About eight species are familiar, and are cultivated in English gardens, the best known being *A. luteus*, the Yellow; *A. albus*, the White; and *A. ramosus*, the Branched Lily or Asphodel, called also King's Rod.



YELLOW ASPHODEL.

ās-phō-dēl-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [ASPHODELUS.]

Bot.—An old order of plants, separated by Robert Brown from the Liliaceae on account of their possessing a black, crustaceous, brittle seed-coat; but this character has been since deemed unimportant, and the Asphodelae are now ranked as a section of the order Liliaceae, or are suppressed even as a section.

ās-phōd-ēl-ūs, *s.* The Latin form of the English word ASPHODEL (q.v.).

***ās-phūr-ē-lātes**, ***ās-phūr-ē-lā-ta**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ā*, priv., and *σφुरιλτος* (*sphurilatos*) = wrought with the hammer; *σφύρα* = (*sphura*) = a hammer.] An old designation for metals deemed immalleable. Under it were included bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and mercury.

as-phýx-ī-ā (Modern Latin), **as-phýx-ý** (Eng.), *s.* [In Fr. *asphyxie*; Mod. Lat. *asphyxia*; Gr. ἀσφύξια (asphyxia) = a stopping of the pulse; *σφύξις* (*sphuxis*) = the pulse; *σφύζω* (*sphuzō*), fut. *σφύξω* (*sphuzō*) = to throb.]

1. Originally: Syncope, fainting.

2. Now. Suspended animation: An interruption of the arterialisation of the blood, causing the suspension of sensation and voluntary motion. It may be produced by breathing some gas incapable of furnishing oxygen, by submersion under water, by suffocation, from an impediment to breathing applied to the mouth and nostrils, by strangulation, or by great pressure, external or internal, upon the lungs. If asphyxia continue unrelieved for a short period, it is necessarily followed by death.

as-phýx-ī-āte, *v. t.* [Mod. Lat. *asphyxia*, and suff. -ate.] To prevent the arterialisation of the blood; to suffocate. (Generally, if not exclusively, in the past participle.)

as-phýx-ī-ā-tēd, *pa. par.* [ASPHYXIATE.]

"She died like one asphyxiated."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, l. 985.

†as-phýx-ī-āte, *pa. par.* [ASPHYXY, *v.*]

"Like higher organisms, the bacterial genus are poisoned by the excess and asphyxiated by the defect of oxygen."—*Prof. Tyndall*, quoted in *Times*, 24th May, 1877.

†as-phýx-ý, *v. t.* [From *asphyxia*, *a.* (q.v.).]

†as-phýx-ý, *s.* [ASPHYXIA.]

†ās-píc, ***ās-píck**, ***ās-pík**, *s.* [From Fr. *aspic* = an asp.] [ASP 2.]

†A. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as ASP 2 (q.v.).

B. Technically:

1. *Bot.*—The French name of the *Lavandula spica*, the plant which yields the oil of spike. [LAVANDULA.]

†2. *Gunnery*: A piece of ordnance weighing about 4,250 pounds, and carrying a twelve-pound shot. (*Janes*.)

3. *Cookery*: A savoury jelly; meat or eggs enclosed in a savoury jelly.

ās-píd-ēl-ite, *s.* [Apparently from Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*), genit. *ἀσπίδος* (*aspidos*) = (1) a small round shield, (2) an asp; *δῆλος* (*dēlos*) = clear, manifest, and suff. -ite; Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.] A mineral, a variety of Spilene, which again is placed by Dana under Titanite. Aspidelite is of a pale yellowish-green colour, and occurs at Arendal in Norway.

ās-píd-ī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *ἀσπίδιον* (*aspidion*) = a small shield; *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*) = a small round shield, which the involucre of the several species more or less resemble.] Shield-fern. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceae. The sori are roundish, and the involucre covering them orbicular or kidney-shaped. There are ten British species. Some have orbicular reniform involucre fixed by their sinuses, while others have orbicular and petate involucre. To the former, sometimes called Lastrea, belong the *A. Filix mas*, or Blunt; the *A. spiculolum*, or Prickly-toothed; the *A. oreopteris*, or Heath; and the *A. Thelypteris*, or Marsh Shield-fern, with other species more rare: and to the latter, the *A. Lonchitis*, or Rough Alpine; the *A. lobatum*, or Close-leaved Prickly; the *A. aculeatum*, or Soft Prickly; and the *A. angulare*, or Angular-leaved Shield-fern.

ās-píd-ōph-ōr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*), genit. *ἀσπίδος* (*aspidos*) = a small round shield, and *φορέω* (*phorōs*) = bearing, carrying; *δέφο* (*phero*) = to bear or carry.] A genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and the family with hard cheeks. The species, six inches long, called *A. Europæus* (Cuv.), the Armed Bull-head, Toggie, Lyrie, Sca-Poacher, Pluck, or Noble, occur in the British seas.

***a-spīe**, ***a-spýe**, *v. t.* [ESPY.] To espy.

"Oure privetes, that no man us aspie."

Chaucer: C. T., l. 13,066.

"Til fynally sche gan of hem aspie."

Ibid., l. 15,002-3.

***a-spīe**, ***a-spýe**, *s.* [From *aspie*, *v.* (q.v.).] [SPY.] A spy.

"For it
Were impossible to my wit,
Though Fame had all the pries
In all a realm and all aspies,
How that yet I should heare all this."

Chaucer: House of Fame, ll. 196.

"Have her my truth, as thou art his aspie."

Tei when he is, or cilia thou schalt die.

Chaucer: C. T., l. 14,170, 14,171.

***a-spīed**, ***a-spýed**, ***a-spýyd**, *pa. par.* [ASPIE, *v.*]

***a-spīe-ing**, ***a-spý-ýnge**, *pr. par. & s.* As substant.: Spying, exploration. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***a-spīlle**, *v. t.* [A.S. *spillan* = to spill, spoil, deprive of, destroy, kill.] To spill, to destroy, to kill.

"How so hit leneth my gode wille
No may ne hit the feyned as-pille."
An Orison of Our Lord, xvi. (ed. Morris), 65-6.

ās-pīr-ant, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *aspirant*; *a. & s.*; Port. *aspirante*; Ital. *aspirante*, adj.; from Lat. *aspirans*, *pr. par.* of *aspiro* = to breathe or blow upon.]

A. As adjective: Aspiring, aiming at.

B. As substantive: One who pants after some object of attainment; one whose desire or ambition it is to gain a certain object.

"In consequence of the resignations which took place at this conjuncture, the way to greatness was left clear to a new set of aspirants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

ās-pīr-āte, *v. t. & i.* [From Lat. *aspiratum*, supine of *aspiro* = to breathe or blow upon; *ā* = to or on, and *spiro* = to breathe or blow; Gr. *ἀσπράω* (*aspraō*) = to pant or gasp; *ἀ*, euphonic, and *σπράω* (*spairō*) = to pant or gasp.] [ASPIRE.]

A. Transitive: To pronounce with a full breath, the effect being to prefix the sound of *h* to the vowel "aspirated."

B. Intransitive: To come forth, or be pronounced with a full breath.

"Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent, for our *w* and *h* aspirate."—*Dryden*.

ās-pīr-ate, *a. & s.* [From Lat. *aspiratus*, *pa. par.* of *aspiro*. (ASPIRE.) In Ital. *aspirato* = aspirated.]

†A. As adjective: Pronounced with a full breath.

"For their being pervers, you may call them, if you please, perspirate; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i.e., with such an aspiration as *h*."—*Holder*.

B. As substantive: A letter pronounced with a full breath, *h*. (For the Greek aspirate see ASPER, l.)

"With this he mingled the Attic contractions, the broader Doric, and the feebler Æolic, which often rejects its aspirate or takes off its accent..."—*Pope: Pref. to Homer*.

ās-pīr-ā-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [ASPIRATE, *v.*]

"... aspirated checks..."—*Max Müller: Science of Lang.* (6th ed.), vol. II. (1871), p. 163.

ās-pīr-ā-tīng, *pr. par.* [ASPIRATE, *v.*]

as-pīr-ā-tion, ***as-pīr-a-ci-on**, ***as-pīr-a-ci-on**, *s.* [In Ger. & Fr. *aspiration*; Sp. *aspiración*; Port. *aspiração*; Ital. *aspirazione*; Lat. *aspiratio*, from *aspiro* = to breathe or blow upon (ASPIRE).]

A. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of breathing upon or after; the act of aspiring to or after anything.

1. In a literal sense. [See B. (a).]

2. Fig.: The act of panting after, or earnestly aiming at, some high object of attainment. (*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5.)

fāte, fāt, fārc, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, welf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. The state of being thus breathed upon.

III. That which is breathed upon or after.

1. *Lit.*: That which is aspirated. [B. (b).]
2. That which one greatly desires to attain, and at which he earnestly aims; that to which one aspires.

"A soul inspired with the warmest aspirations after celestial beatitude keeps its powers attentive."—Watts

B. Technically:

1. Grammar:

(a) The act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath, and in consequence imparting to it the *h* sound.

(b) That which is so pronounced; the letter *h*.

2. *Surg.*: The removal of the liquid contents of a cavity without the admission of air. [ASPIRATOR.]

as-pir-ā-tor, s. [Eng. aspirat(e); -or.]

Surg.: An explorative instrument for the evacuation of the fluid contents of tumours, serous and synovial effusions, collections of blood and pus, &c. It resembles a subcutaneous injection syringe, with a terminal and lateral tube, fitted with stop-cocks.

as-pir-ā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. aspirat(e); suff. -ory.] Pertaining to aspiration or breathing.

as-pīre, *as-pyre (yr as ir), v.t. & t. [In Fr. *aspirer*; Prov. Sp., & Port. *aspirar*; Ital. *aspirare*; from Lat. *aspiro* = (1) to breathe or blow upon; (2) to be favourable to; (3) to endeavour to reach; *ad* = to, and *spiro* = to breathe, to blow.]

A. Intransitive:

* I. (Of the form *aspyre*): To inspire.

"God allowed, assisted, and aspyred them by his grace therein."—Sir T. More.

II. To aim at rising high.

1. *Lit.*: Of persons: To pant after some high object of attainment; to aim at something great socially, politically, intellectually, morally, or spiritually. (It is followed by *to*, *after*, or an infinitive.)

"By whose aid, *aspiring*

To set himself in glory." Milton: P. L., l. 33.

2. *Fig.*: Of things: To rise higher, to tower, to reach a considerable elevation.

"Cross the calm lake's wide shades the cliffs *aspire*." Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

B. Transitive: To aim at.

¶ There is properly an ellipsis of *to* or *after*, which being supplied, the verb becomes the ordinary intransitive one.

"That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds."

Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, III. 1.

* as-pīre-mēt, s. [Eng. *aspire*; -ment.]

The same as ASPIRATION (q.v.).

"By which *aspiement* she her wings displays."

Brewer: *Lingua*, III. 6.

as-pīr-ēr, s. [Eng. *aspir(e)*; -er.] One who aspires.

"The *aspirer* once attuned unto the top,

Cuts of those means by which himself got up."

Daniel: *Civil War*, bk. II.

as-pīr-īng, pr. par., a., & s. [ASPIRE, v.]

A. As present participle: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. As participial adjective:

1. Of persons: Aiming at what is high; ambitious.

"Unquiet and *aspiring* statement."—Macaulay:

Hist. Eng., ch. v.

2. Of things: Rising to a considerable elevation, towering.

"Or some *aspiring* rock that shrouds

Its perilous front in mists and clouds."

Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*, VII.

C. As substantive:

1. Aspiration; or ambition.

"Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have

reach'd

The height of thy *aspiring* unpos'd!"

Milton: P. L., bk. VI.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *to*.

"... all inclination and *aspirings* to knowledge and

virtue."—Howell: *Lectures*, II. 57.

2. A point, a stop.

"Nor are those so fastidious in pyramidal *aspirings*,

nor curious in architecture or inside glory, as in many

lesser towns."—Sir T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 211.

as-pīr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *aspiring*; -ly.]

In an aspiring manner. (Webster.)

†as-pīr-īng-nēss, s. [Eng. *aspiring*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being aspiring. (Webster.)

as-plō-nŷ-ūm, s. [In Sp. & Ital. *asplenio*; Lat. *asplenium*; Gr. *ἀσπλην* (*asplēn*) = a fern, spleenwort; *ἀ*, priv., and *σπλήν* (*splēn*) = the spleen, in Lat. also *spēn*; the asplenium having been supposed to be a remedy for diseases of the spleen.] Spleenwort. A genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceae. Ten species occur in Britain, among which are the *A. Ruta muraria*, or



ASPLENIUM.

1. *Asplenium Septentrionale*. 2. Under surface of a frond. 3. *Asplenium Trichomanes*. 4. Under surface of a pinna.

Wall-rue; *A. Trichomanes*, or Common Wall; the *A. Adiantum nigrum*, or Black-stalked; and the less common *A. septentrionale*, or Forked Spleenwort.

†as-pōr-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *asportatio*, from *asporto* = to carry away; *abs* = from, and *porto* = to carry.]

1. Ordinary Language: The act of carrying away; the state of being carried away.

2. Law: The removal of goods with the intention of stealing them. If a person, designing to steal silver plate, be surprised when he has done no more than remove the plate from the chest in which it was and put it on the floor, this is enough to constitute the felonious offence of larceny. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. IV., ch. 17.)

* as-pre, a. [ASPER.]

as-prē-dō, s. [Lat. *aspreudo* = roughness; *asper* = rough.] A genus of fishes belonging to the order Malacopterygii Abdominales, and the family Siluridae. They are the only known fishes which have no nobility in the operculum. They have six or eight barbels. They are akin to the famous *Silurus electricus*, the Electric Silurus or "eel," of the Nile and Senegal rivers.

* as'-pre-nesse (pre as pēr), s. ASPERNESSE.]

as-prō, s. [Gr. *ἄσπρος* (*aspros*) = Lat. *asper* = rough.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidae, or Perch family. They inhabit the Rhone, Danube, &c.

* a-spyē, v.t. [ASPIE, v., ESPY.]

* a-spyē, s. [ASPIE, s., SPY.]

* a-spyre, (yr as ir), v.t. [ASPIRE.]

* a-squā're, adv. [Eng. *a* = on; *square* (q.v.).]

On the square; at a safe distance.

"Yt he myn myght tynd he nothing wold hym

aspire,

That herd the pardonere wole, and held him better

asquare."

Prose to Hist. of Beryn, 891. (Boucher.)

a-squāt, adv. [Eng. *a* = on, and *squat* (q.v.).] In a cowering manner. (Richardson: *Clarissa*, I. 101.)

a-squint, adv. [Eng. *a* = on, and *squint* (q.v.).] With a squint; with the eye directed to one side, obliquely, not in the direct line of vision.

"A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes."—Swift.

ass (1), *ässe (pl. ās'-sēs, *ās'-sēn,

*ās'-yn-is), s. [A.S. *assa* = a he-ass; *asse* = a she-ass; also, *asal*, *esol*, *esol*, *esol* = an ass without distinction of gender. In Sw.

assa; Dan. *asen*, *asel* = he-ass; *aselinde* = she-ass; O. Icel. *asni*, *esne*; Dut. *esel*; Ger. *esel*; O. H. Ger. *esil*; Goth. *asilus*; Lith. *asilas*; Boh. *osel*; Pol. *osiel*; Russ. *osel*; Gael.

asal, *as*; Irish *asan*; Wel. *asyn*; Arm. *asen*;

Mod. Fr. *âne*, contracted from O. Fr. *asne*, *asne*, *ase*; Prov. *aze*, *azne*; Sp. *asno* = a he-ass, *asna* = a she-ass; Port. *asno*; Ital. *asino* = a he-ass, *asina* = a she-ass; Lat. *asinus* = a he-ass, *asina* = a she-ass.]

1. *Lit.*: A well-known mammalian quadruped. It is the *Equus asinus* of Linnæus, and is now sometimes made the type of the genus or sub-genus *Asinus*. It is known from the most nearly allied animals by its long ears, the tuft at the end of the tail, and the black stripe on the shoulders. Its native country seems to be Central and Southern Asia, where troops of it are still seen, though whether aboriginal or descended from domesticated individuals escaped from servitude it is not easy to determine. [WILD ASS.]

"Ne he nedde stede ne no palefray

Ac rod typp on *asse*."

Passion of Our Lord (ed. Morris), 67, 69.

"And Abraham rose up early in the morning, and saddled his *ass*."—Gen. xlii. 1.

¶ The sexes are often distinguished by the terms *he-ass* and *she-ass*.

"... and he had sheep and oxen, and *he-asses* ...

and *she-asses*."—Gen. xli. 18.

¶ The young of the ass is called an *ass's colt* (Gen. xlix. 11; also Matt. xxi. 5).

¶ The wild ass is the same species as the domesticated one, but very unlike it in character, being high-spirited and untamable.

"Who hath sent out the wild *ass* free? or who hath loosed the bands of the wild *ass*?"—Job xxxix. 5; see also verses 6-8.

(For a fossil ass or zebra see ASINUS.)

2. *Fig.*: A person destitute of understanding, the deficiency of the ass in this respect being popularly exaggerated, from the fact that the specimens of the animal seen in this country are much under par.

"That such a crafty devil as is his mother

Should yield the world this *ass*!"

Shakespeare: *Cymbel.*, II. 1.

"... as they think our Doctors asses to them, we'll think them *asses* to our Doctors."—Pope: *Letter to Digby* (1717).

ass-camel. [ALLO-CAMELUS.]

ass-head, s. A person of dull intellect, a blockhead.

"Will you help! an *ass-head* and a coxcomb and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull!"—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

ass-like, a. Resembling an ass. (Sidney.)

ass's ear, s.

Conchol. *Haliotis asininus*: A fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons and for inlaying in the darker woods.

* äss (2). [ASH.] (Scotch.)

* äss, v. [ASK.] To ask.

as-sa-foot-ŷ-dā (œ as ē). [ASAFETIDA.]

†as'-sa-gāl, †as'-sa-gāy, s. & a. [ASSEGAL.]

ās'-sa-gāl, v.t. [ASSEGAI, v.]

ās'-sa-gāled, pa. par. [ASSEGAI, v.]

as-sai, adv. [Ital. = enough, much, very; Fr. *assez* = enough; from Lat. *ad* = to, and *satis* = enough.]

Music: Very; as *largo assai* = very slow; *presto assai* = very quick.

as-sā'il, *as-sā'ile, *as-sā'yile, *a-sā'ile, *a-sā'yile, *a-sā'y-ly, v.t. [In

Fr. *assaillir*; O. Fr. *assailir*, *assailir*; Prov. *assailir*; Ital. *assillare*; Low Lat. *assillio*, *assillio*; Class. Lat. *assillio* = to leap, spring, or jump upon; *ad* = to, and *salio* = to leap, spring, bound or jump.] [ASSAULT.]

I. *Lit.*: To leap or rush upon.

1. Of persons: To rush upon a person with the intention of doing him some more or less serious bodily injury.

"To assault a wearied man were shame,

And stranger is a holy name."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, IV. 31.

2. Of armies, navies, forts, or communities: To attack with military or naval forces, with the view of overcoming, capturing, slaying or plundering the people on whom the warlike aggression is made. [ASSAULT.]

"... he no thoelt that he nyend us wondy ouer our mighte he non aduertiari ouer *assaili* that we no moghe overcome."—A *yenbite* (ed. Morris), p. 170.

"Remember, if He guard thee and secure,
Who'er *assails* thee, thy success is sure."

Cowper: *Exposition*.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -cion, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, -æ = bel, del.

II. Figuratively:

1. Of persons:

(a) To attack a person without doing him bodily violence; as by bringing a true or false charge against him, or ridiculing him or her work. (Used *lit.* or *fig.*; in the latter case, a *thing*, instead of a *person*, may make the attack.)

"My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York."
Shaksp.: *3 Henry VI.*, l. 1.

"Disdaining life, desiring leave to dye,
She found her selfe *assayld* with great perplexity."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. x. 22.

(b) To attack a person's moral principles by taking means fitted to seduce him or her from the paths of virtue, or from his or her immediate duty.

"... and aye the like vice mighte huer ha zighth
that he is most *assayld*."—*Agenbille* (ed. Morris), p. 157.

"How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When loe *assayld* you on the Libyan coast."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* vi. 941.

2. Of things:

(a) To attack by word or writing.

"All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 616.

(b) To molest.

"Nature hush'd in slumber sweet,
No rule wou'd nite ears *assailing*."
Comper: *Watching with God*, No. 2.

as-sail-a-ble, **as-sa'ile-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *assail*; *-able*.] Able to be assailed.

"There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*."
Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

as-sail-ant, *a. & s.* [Eng. *assail*; *-ant*. In Fr. *assailant*.]

A. As adjective: Assailing; attacking.

"And as an evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
And nests in order ranged
Of tame villatic fowl."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

B. As substantive: One who assails or attacks a person or persons, or a thing.

1. One who attacks a person. (In this sense it is properly opposed to a defendant.)

"The Duke of Saint Albans, with the help of his servants, bent off the *assailants*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who assails an enemy in a military way.

"'It is ten to one,' says a late writer on the art of war, 'but that the *assailant* who attacks the enemy in his trenches is always victorious.'"
Goldsmith: *Essays*, iv.

3. One who assails anything, as a philosophy, a religion, &c.

"... both the Christian *assailants*, as well as the defenders, of paganism..."—*Græke*: *Hist. Greece*, vol. i, pt. i, ch. i.

as-sa'iled, **as-sa'yld**, *pa. par.* [ASSAIL.]

as-sa'il-ër, *s.* [Eng. *assail*; *-er*.] One who assails; an assailant.

"Palladius heated so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him."—*Sidney*.

as-sa'il-ing, *pr. par.* [ASSAIL.]

"She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of assailing eyes,
Nor ope her lap to saint-revolving gold."
Shaksp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, l. 1.

as-sa'il-mént, *s.* [Eng. *assail*; *-ment*.] The act of assailing, an assault; an attack of disease, a malady.

"His most frequent *assailment* was the headache."
Johnson: *Life of Pope*.

as-sa-mar, *s.* [Lat. *ass(us)* = roast, and *amar(us)* = bitter. (N.E.D.)]

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in the brown oil obtained by the destructive distillation of cane sugar.

as-sa-pân, **as-sa-pân-ic**, *s.* [Native American name.] The name given to a flying squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*). It inhabits Canada and the United States. [PENNOMYS.]

as-sar-i-üs, *s.* [Lat. *assarius*; Gr. *ἀσάριον* (*assarion*); both from Lat. *as*.] [As.]

In *Classic times*: A copper coin equal about 8½ farthings. In *Matt.* x. 29 it is translated "farthing."

as-sart, *v.t.* [Mod. Fr. *essarter*; O. Fr. *essarter*, *assarter*; Prov. *essartar* = to grub up trees or bushes; Low Lat. *essartio*, supine *essartum*; *exsartio*, supine *exsartum*; Class. Lat. *sartio*, sup. *sartitum*; *sartio*, supine *sartum* = to hoe, to weed.]

1. *Gen.*: To root up trees or bushes.

"The king granted to him free chase, and free warren, in al. those his lands, &c. and also power to *assart* his lands."—*Ashmole*: *Berkshire*, ii. 425.

2. *Spec. (Old Law)*: Unauthorisedly to root up the trees which are required in a forest to furnish thickets or coverts.

as-sart, *a. & s.* [Mod. Fr. (as subst.) *essart*; O. Fr. (as subst.) *essart*, *essartage*, *assartement*.] [ASSART, v.]

A. As adjective: Cleared; reclaimed.

Assart Lands: Forest lands reclaimed, or cleared of wood, &c., and put into a state of cultivation. (*Boucher*.)

Assart rents: Rents paid for such lands. (*Hutchinson's Hist. Durham*, ii. 410; *Ibid.*, iii. 60; and his *Hist. Cumb. and Westm.*, i. 382.) (*Boucher*.)

B. As substantive:

1. A piece of land cleared. (*Ash*.)

2. A tree plucked up by the roots. (*Ash*.)

3. *Old Law*: The offence against the forest laws of plucking up by the roots the trees requisite to furnish thickets or coverts.

as-säs-sin, **As-säs-sin**, *s.* [In Ger. *Assasinen* (pl.); Fr. & Prov. *assassin*; Sp. *asesino*; Port. & Ital. *assassino* (all sing.); Arab. *Haschischin* = as substantive, a member of the sect described under No. 1; as adj. inspired by *haschisch*, an intoxicating liquid or drug called in India *bang*, prepared from the powdered leaves of *Cannabis sativa*, or Common Hemp. Many Eastern desperadoes, when they wish to do some nefarious deed, deaden what remnants of conscience they possess and stimulate their passions by means of this bang. (BHANG.) Some etymologists derive *assassin* from Hassan ben Sabah, the founder of the order (I., 1.)]

I. Literally:

1. *Hist.*: A military and religious order which constituted an offshoot from the Ismaili branch of the great Shi'ah sect of Mohammedans. It was founded in A.D. 1090 by Hassan ben Sabah, at the hill fort of Alamoot, in Persia. A section of them afterwards removed from Persia to Mount Lebanon, where they came in contact with the crusaders, and through them acquired infamous notoriety in Europe. By the rules of their founder, they were bound implicitly to carry out the commands of their chief (popularly known in the West as the "Old Man of the Mountain"), even to the extent of murdering any king or inferior person in Europe, Asia, or anywhere, with whom he might have a quarrel. Several proud potentates are said to have paid him black mail for safety's sake; but the gallant Knights Templars had more of a kingly spirit, and defied his power. The Mongols made a general massacre of the Persian branch of the order in 1256, and Sultan Bibars al but rooted out the Syrian offshoot in 1270, but traces of them are said still to exist in both countries, especially at Kalat el Masryad, in Persia. Despite their origin, the Assassins were not pure Shi'ahs in faith; their religion was a mixture of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedism. There was a certain resemblance between their tenets and those of the Druses in Mount Lebanon.

2. A ruffian who, either from personal animosity, or from having been hired to do the atrocious deed, murders one by open violence or by secret or sudden assault.

"... of all the Jacobites the most desperate *assassins* not excepted, . . ."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

"When, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, the French National Convention would no longer allow Robespierre to domineer over it, and would not permit him even to defend himself, almost the last words he addressed to it before his arrest were these, 'President of assassins, for the last time I ask liberty to speak.'"

II. Fig.: One who criminally destroys the polity of his country.

"The bird's *assassin* of the commonweal!"
Thomson: *Liberty*, pt. v.

assassin-like, *a.* Like an assassin.

"... the Syrian king, who, to surprise
One man, *assassin-like*, had levied war.
War unproclaimed!"—*Milton*: *P. L.*, bk. xi.

as-säs-sin, *v.t.* [From the substantive. In Fr. *assassiner*; Sp. *asesinar*; Port. *assasinar*; Ital. *assassinare*.] The same as ASSASSINATE (q.v.).

"Can God be as well pleased with him that *assassines* his parents, as with him that obeys them?"—*Scillingfleet*: *Serm.*, p. 602.

*** as-säs-sin-a-cy**, *s.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-acy*.] Assassination. (*lit.* & *fig.*)

"This spiritual *assassination*, this deepest dye of blood being most *assassinically* designed on souls."
Hammond: *Serm.*

as-säs-sin-ate, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ate*.] [ASSASSIN, v.]

A. Transitive;

1. To murder by open violence or by secret and sudden assault.

"What could provoke thy madness,
To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man?"
Phillips.

¶ Sometimes it is only half-seriously applied to the inferior animals, as Cowper² does it to a tame bullfinch killed by a rat.

"Oh, share Maria's grief!
Her favourite, even in his cage,
(What will not hunger's cruel rage)
Be *assassinated* by a thief!"

Cowper: *Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch*.

*** 2. Exceedingly to maltreat.**

"Such usage as your honourable lord
Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

B. Intransitive: To perpetrate murder.

"You who those ways feared of late,
Where now no thieves *assassinate*."
Sandys: *Paraphrase of Sacred Songs*; *Judges* v.

*** as-säs-sin-ate**, *s.* [ASSASSINATE, v.]

1. An assassin.

"The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassinates*, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards."—*Dryden*.

2. An assassination; a murder.

"Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment."—*Pope*.

as-säs-sin-ä-töd, *pa. par. & a.* [ASSASSINATE, v.]

as-säs-sin-ä-tüng, *pr. par.* [ASSASSINATE, v.]

as-säs-sin-ä-tion, *s.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ation*.] The act of assassinating; the act of murdering another by open violence or secret and sudden assault; the state of being assassinated.

"The English regard *assassination*, and have during some ages regarded it with a look as peculiar to themselves."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

as-säs-sin-ä-tör, *s.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ator*. In Port. *assassinador*.] One who assassinates; an assassin. (*Johnson*.)

*** as-säs-sin-ös**, *a.* [Eng. *assassin*; *-ous*.] Murderous. (*Cockram*.)

*** as-sä-tion**, *s.* [From Lat. *assatum*, sup. of *asso* = to roast or broil; Gr. *ἀσθ* (*asô*) = to dry up.] Roasting.

"The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting it will sometimes abate a drachm."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

as-sä'ult, *** as-sä'ut**, *** as-sä'ute**, *** as-sä'ught** (*gh* silent), *s.* [In Fr. *assaut*; O. Fr. *assault*, *asalt*; Prov. *assalt*, *assaut*; Sp. *asalto*; Port. & Ital. *assalto*; Low Lat. *assaltus*; Class. Lat. *assultus* = a leaping upon an attack; *ad* = to, and *saltus* = a leaping; *sallio* = to leap.] [ASSAIL.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Lit.: A violent attack made upon any person, persons, or place, with the hands or with material weapons. [B., 1, 2, 3.]

"And by *assault* he wan the citie after."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 991.

"But whence there was made an *assault* of the heathen men."—*Wycliffe*: *Deeds* xiv. (*Richardson*.)

"And when there was an *assault* made both of the Gentiles, and also of the Jews with their rulers, to use them despitely and to stone them."—*Acts* xiv. 5.

"They resisted his *assaults* desperately, and obliged him to turn the siege into a blockade."—*Arnold*: *Hist. Rome*, ch. xlv.

II. Figuratively:

1. (In which the attacking force consists of a person or persons.)

(a) An attack by means of a charge against one; abusive language, calumny, &c.

"After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative" by the parliament, which produced its dissolution there followed a composure. —*Clarendon*.

(b) An attack upon one's virtue, which may be by seduction rather than violence.

(c) An attack upon a thing, as upon a religion, an opinion, &c.

"Theories built upon narrow foundations are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition."—*Locke*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fällt, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cûr, rûle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

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